



**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT
(Length: Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

Country: The Republic of The Gambia	
Project Title: Climate Conflict: Strengthening community coping mechanisms against risks of climate induced conflicts and to minimize gender related vulnerabilities and tensions in The Gambia	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): 00119440	
PBF project modality: <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): WFP, ITC, and UNFPA	
List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resource (MoECCNAR), Department for Community Development, The Gambia Red Cross, Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare.	
Expected project commencement date¹: 2nd January 2020	
Project duration in months²: 24 months + 3 months = 27 months with new end date 31st March 2022	
Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: The Gambia, in regions of Upper River Region (URR), Central River Region (CRR) and North Bank Region (NBR).	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <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	

¹ Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):

WFP: \$ 750,000

ITC: \$ 500,000

UNFPA: \$ 450,000

Total: \$1,700,000

**The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.*

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): None

PBF 1st tranche (70 %):

Recipient:

WFP: \$ 525,000

ITC: \$ 350,000

UNFPA: \$ 315,000

Total: \$ 1,190,000**PBF 2nd tranche* (30 %):**

Recipient:

WFP: \$ 225,000

ITC: \$ 150,000

UNFPA: \$ 135,000

Total: 510,000**PBF 3rd tranche* (_%):**

N/A

Total:

Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:

The project is catalytic and time sensitive as it 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. The conflicts are triggered by rising sea levels caused by the encroachment of the coastline/river boundaries, significantly reducing the size of arable land and salination of the river and arable land which progressively reduces the soil fertility and in consequence agricultural production; and increasing erratic rainfall patterns leading to extraordinary drought patterns and destructive/erratic rain storms. The impact is devastating to agricultural lands resulting in severe water run-off and erosion of topsoil which has progressively negatively impacting soil fertility. These factors are pushing communities to encroach to neighbouring communities as they search to access arable land thus increasing the competition and tensions among them.

The project will ensure that communities minimize/mitigate conflict and tensions related to encroachment of land in neighbouring community farms, as well as minimize escalating competition for scarce natural resources. Analysis of climate conflict has identified a need for strong gender mainstreaming approach for assured sustainable peace building and mitigating climate change measures, as climate change security was found to impact women, men and youth - differently. Climate change has a greater negative impact on those sections of the population, that are most reliant on natural resources for their livelihoods and/or who have the least capacity to respond to natural hazards, such as droughts, salination etc³. Women in The Gambia commonly lack access to financial resources⁴, face higher risks and greater burdens from the impacts of climate change as land is the fundamental resource which ensures their livelihood as the primary food producers, particularly in rice production and in horticulture⁵. Women's and young people's unequal participation in decision-making processes and labour markets compound inequalities and often prevent women from fully contributing to climate-related planning, policy-making and implementation⁶. The project will therefore engage women and youth to ensure that they have opportunities, resources and influence to support climate change response with conflict mitigation, 'do no harm principles' and conservation outcomes. The catalytic effect referred to is espoused in UN Women in 2015⁷, 'women's empowerment and gender equality have a catalytic effect on the achievement of human development, good governance, sustained peace, and harmonious dynamics between the environment and human populations'.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists, including whether civil society and target communities were consulted and how:

³ 2019 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

⁴ UNCDF, 2019, Power Assessment of Women's Economic Empowerment in The Gambia

⁵ African Development Bank Group, October 2011; THE GAMBIA: COUNTRY GENDER PROFILE.

⁶ Conflict and Development Analysis, The Gambia, 2019.

⁷ <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2019/09/why-women-cannot-be-spectators-in-the-climate-change-battle/>

The consortia agencies for this project (WFP, UNFPA and ITC), established a working group under the leadership of WFP, which met routinely during project design and development. To ensure accuracy of information and ground truth responses proposed, the consortia conducted over 12 community consultations in 6 villages experiencing heightened climate conflict, which provided community feedback on needs and proposed activities. In addition, the proposal has been developed in close partnership with Government of The Gambia, through the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resource (MoECCNAR), Department for Community Development, Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, as well as The Gambia Red Cross.

Project Gender Marker score: 2

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: **47%** representing **\$794,379.91** (inc operational costs).

Project Risk Marker score: 1⁸

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*): 2.3 ⁹

If applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes:

Outcome 2.5: Youth and Gender; Outcome 3.1: Agriculture and Food Security; Outcome 3.2: Natural Resources and Environment Management

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes:

Significant contribution: Goal 1 No Poverty; Goal 13 Climate Action;
Moderate Contribution: Goal 2 Zero Hunger; Goal 5 Gender Equality; Goal 9 Think of Innovative New Ways to Repurpose Old Material; Goal 15 Life on Land

If applicable, **National Strategic Goal** to which the project contributes:

Climate-Integrated Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy 2009-2015;
Local Government Act 2002;
National Gender and Women's Empowerment Policy 2010-2020;
the National Development Plan 2018-2021;
National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) 2016;
Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR) 2017

Type of submission:

- New project
 Project amendment

If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:

Extension of duration: Additional duration in months (3 months, from 31st December 2021 to 31st March 2022):

Change of project outcome/ scope:

Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:

Additional PBF budget: Additional amount by recipient organization: USD N/A

⁸ Risk marker 0 = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁹ PBF Focus Areas are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

Brief justification for amendment:

The amendment is for an extension of 3 months for the project closure date, which will take the date of project closure to 31st March 2022. There will be no change of budget and no change of scope/ outcome.

The vast majority of activities under the project have been finalized or will be completed by end of December 2021 with only few remaining activities to be completed during the extension. To date the project has seen strong peace movements in the target communities, with at conflict communities of Sambang Fula and Sambang Mandinka joining together and becoming the community of United Sambang, as well as the joint youth and community leadership exercises bringing together at conflict communities providing tangible and practical results from the project activities. Climate adaptation activities such as tree planting, livelihoods and infrastructure will have a more long term impact which the project aim to evidence in the community perception surveys. However unexpected administrative delays have caused issues in specific activities, and the election period has caused delays with an implementing partner on one of the remaining activities.

The presidential election of 4th December 2021, pre-election campaign activities and post election emergency preparedness activities have caused significant delays for key implementing partners in the project, who have either had to shift organizational priorities to the election or have had implementation timelines delayed due to election events. A major implementing partner for the World Food Programme is the Gambia Red Cross Society (GRCS), and are responsible for the majority of the remaining activities until project close. However, they are also the main first responder in the Gambia for emergency response and community mobilization. Due to this and the elections, GRCS have had to shift their operational focus from development activities to preparing for elections. This has caused delays in implementation of PBF activities, as they have not been able to commence activities until post elections. The remaining activities to be conducted by GRCS are training of beneficiaries on eco-stoves, as well as desilting of canals and irrigation systems.

Construction of rice drying floors has also experienced severe delays due to availability of material. WFP is working with the National Coordinating Organization for Farmers Association in the Gambia (NACOFAG) for the construction of 9 rice drying floors among target communities. However there has been significant delay in the implementation due to the availability of the correct amount and correct type of concrete in the Gambia. Additionally, this delay has caused issues with the legal agreements, which had to be extended due to the new timelines, and this also caused delays.

The delay in project closure due to finalization of legal agreements with the University of the Gambia (UtG) for the project research has experienced issues due to the delays of agencies legal review process, with

finalization of the agreement taking longer than expected to finalise. This was due to internal mechanisms understanding as to whether an MoU, FLA or contract services is relevant for the partnership, along with delays in receiving legal comments in a timely fashion. The agreement between the UN Agency and UtG has now been finalized and implementation timeline finalized, however, it will run over the original end of project date.

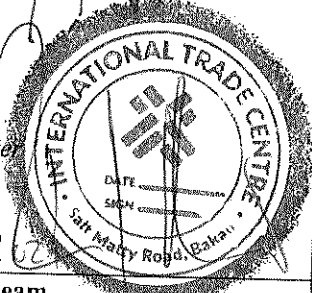

The planned activities for the 3 month NCE are;

1. With the successful procurement of concrete by NACOFAG and the finalization of the extension to the contract with NACOFAG, they will finalise the installation of 9 rice drying floors in target communities. They are expected to be delivered between the end of December 2021 and January 2022.
2. With the elections successfully completed and no emergency capability required by GRCS, the finalization of the last major activity for the project can be completed. The target will be to desilt canals and irrigation systems that are causing flooding, or reducing the rate of water flow around agricultural land and communities.
3. With the elections successfully completed and no emergency capability required by GRCS, they will be able to finalise the mobilization and transportation of beneficiaries to training centers to train beneficiaries on the benefits of eco stoves, and their use. This activity is expected to be completed by end of January 2022 as the training and participants have already been identified, it is just the transportation and date to be finalized.
4. The MoU with the University of the Gambia and meetings have been held to discuss the implementation period of the project research to be conducted to look into climate conflict, environment and peace issues in the Gambia. It has been agreed the research will take 6 weeks to complete from start to finish and will include all PBF project activities and other environment/conflict activities in the Gambia. This activity is to be expected to be finalized by the end of February 2022.
5. The project will use the month of March 2022 to conduct perception surveys and end of project reports in each of the 10 target communities to sufficiently capture all results framework data as well as to gather information about the implementation of the project's theory of change. This will also provide additional data for the evaluation, which will commence before the end of March 2022.

Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Construction of 9 rice drying floors						
Delisting of canals						
Eco stove training						
Climate Conflict Research						
Project Perception Surveys						

	Evaluation
<p><i>Note: If this was an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new results framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>	

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)¹⁰</p> <p><i>Yasuhiro Tsumara</i> <i>Representative & Country Director</i> <i>WFP</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 16 December 20021</p> <p><i>Kunle Adeniyi</i> <i>UNFPA Representative</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p> <p><i>Raimund Moser</i> <i>ITC Programme Manager</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 16/12/2021</p> 	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 22/12/2021</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p><i>Seraphine Wakana</i> <i>Resident Coordinator</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p> 	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>for <i>Awa Dabo</i> <i>Title: Deputy Head and Officer-in-Charge, Peacebuilding Support Office</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 27 dec 2021</p>

¹⁰ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

- a) A brief summary of **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age- sensitive.

The Gambia has a population of 2.1 million and the economy is largely dependent on agriculture, which contributing to 25% of GDP from 1994 to 2013 and employing approximately 70% of the labour force.¹¹ Despite the fact that the agricultural sector is the largest economic contributor, the supply does not meet the national demand. Thus, the population is faced with rising food insecurity, poverty, and malnutrition. Women, youth and people living with disabilities are the most affected by these factors. At the same time, the history of 22 years authoritarianism and political instability remain the most salient causes of steadily worsening fragility in The Gambia, unlike most countries in the West African region that have become increasingly stable over the past decade¹².

The above factors have made the country more fragile and prone to climate change related vulnerabilities due to weakened institutions and lack of human capital and infrastructure investment. As outlined in the Conflict and Development Analysis in The Gambia (2019), the previous government's legacy is still prevalent with continuous degradation of natural resources and pollution, inadequate farmland governance and dispute resolution practices, violence, and civil society unity during the current transition period¹³. On a national level, "vulnerabilities of climate and natural environment" act as some of the key drivers of conflict and instability¹⁴. Social behaviors and attitudes, especially, the lack of education and familiarity about civics and the roles and responsibilities by all actors in a democratic system, continue to support the rise of social tensions¹⁵. Particularly youths practice their freedom of speech through an increasing number of quickly escalating protests on weaknesses of institutional mechanisms as well as environmental issues^{16,17,18,19}.

As the smallest country in the African mainland, the critical pressure on limited natural resources is under the risk of being subject to a rapid escalation. Thus, the CDA report places climate change adaptation interventions at the core of the agenda for national peacebuilding. In fact, the CDA recognizes the impacts of climate change as follows:

"Perhaps the most transversal, or intersecting conflict driver identified in 2019 was that of vulnerabilities related to climate and Gambia's natural environment. Threats abound on multiple fronts, affecting both short and long-term food security and social cohesion, as climate effects have impacted on growing seasons, compromising livelihoods, human security, and promoted economic hardship, rendering rural areas more vulnerable, and adding to further densification and intensifying life in urban spaces. The lack of oversight and regulation on extractive industries on land and at sea have led to protest and diminishing

¹¹ National Climate Change Policy (NCCP), 2016

¹² AfDB/WB (2017) Fragility Risk and Resilience Assessment

¹³ The Government of The Gambia (2019) Conflict and Development Analysis The Gambia

¹⁴ The Government of The Gambia (2019) Conflict and Development Analysis The Gambia

¹⁵ The Government of The Gambia (2019) Conflict and Development Analysis The Gambia

¹⁶ Jallow (2019) Gambia: Protesters Set Anti-Crime Boss' House Ablaze <https://allafrica.com/stories/2019072350167.html> Accessed 24 October 2019

¹⁷ GM24TV (2019) '3 Years Jotna' Protesters Have Reportedly Vowed to Challenge President Barrow to Honor the Coalition's Three Years Agreement <https://gm24tv.com/gambia-news-3-years-jotna-protesters-have-reportedly-vowed-to-take-the-country-by-storm-in-december-in-their-efforts-force-president-barrow-to-honor-the-coalition-three-years-agreement/> Accessed 24 October 2019

¹⁸ World Politics Review (2018) Two Activists Killed in Gambia in Protests Against Sand Mining <https://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/articles/24904-two-activists-killed-in-gambia-in-protests-against-sand-mining> Accessed 20 October 2019

¹⁹ The Government of The Gambia (2019) Conflict and Development Analysis The Gambia

*confidence by the public in their institutions, which in turn find themselves in a compromised position, at once severely under-resourced, while subject to ongoing national reform processes.*²⁰

Effectively, the climate stressors increase pressures on other key conflict drivers like “social cohesion, social behavior, and the role of civil society”; “Gambia’s young population”, and “land disputes”²¹. However, the CDA revealed a concerning gap of skilled, non-partisan, and consultatively oriented mediating actors who are committed to “proactively prevent or mitigate rapidly developing conflict and flash point issues such as those linked to food insecurity”²². Studies have shown, that, without any systematic climate change mitigations in place, there is potential for the emergence of new social tensions, further gender disparities or the development of new conflict that could undermine state-building goals²³. Countries that are most likely to be exposed to insecurity and climate change-conflict stressors are capacity-lacking fragile states²⁴ and are at risk of never meeting the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

Climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, together with support to strengthen the capacity of existing conflict management mechanisms, can serve as channels for reconciliation and peacebuilding. Not only can climate change adaptation prevent conflict, but climate-related interventions can promote post-conflict reconstruction and rebuild social relations while developing/designing more climate-resilient communities and restoring their vital services, ultimately resulting in more robust outcomes for both objectives²⁵. There are opportunities for gender transformative interventions where women and youth inclusive peace-building interventions have been proven successful by climate change-conflict projects in Ethiopia, DRC, Iran, Afghanistan, Senegal, and the Nile Basin Initiative. Based on these outcomes, it has been suggested that if such projects are implemented more widely across the continent, there is a likelihood of instituting a virtuous cycle by which regional stability and security in sub-Saharan Africa can be elevated^{26,27,28}. This is important to act upon, as research shows that nearly all sub-Saharan African countries will undergo water scarcity by 2025²⁹ and that the incidence of civil wars in Africa could rise 55% by 2030 because of climate change³⁰.

Community Consultations

WFP in collaboration with The Gambia Red Cross and the Ministry of Environment conducted community consultations across Central River Region (CRR), North Bank Region (NBR), and Upper River Region (URR), for this project proposal preparation process (see Annex E). The community consultations ensured the collection of adequate evidence base on key climate conflict related tensions and threats being experienced by communities. The communities stated that they experienced different forms of climatic hazards, extensive exposure to these hazards, inter and intra conflict amongst them and - are forced to

²⁰ The Government of The Gambia (2019) Conflict and Development Analysis The Gambia

²¹ The Government of The Gambia (2019) Conflict and Development Analysis The Gambia

²² The Government of The Gambia (2019) Conflict and Development Analysis The Gambia

²³ UNDP & UNEP (2015) Natural Resources and Conflict: A Guide for Mediation Practitioners

²⁴ Burke, Hsiang, Miguel (2015) Climate and Conflict. *The Annual Review of Economics*

²⁵ USAID (2015) Climate Change and Conflict: An Annex to the USAID Climate-Resilient Development Framework

²⁶ USAID (2019) Pathways to Peace Series: Addressing Conflict and Strengthening Stability in a Changing Climate – Lessons Learned from the Peace Centers for Climate and Social Resilience Project

²⁷ Nile Basin Initiative (2019) www.nilebasin.org Accessed 20th October 2019

²⁸ UNDP & UNEP (2015) Natural Resources and Conflict: A Guide for Mediation Practitioners

²⁹ Institute for Economics & Peace (2019) Global Peace Index 2019: Measuring Peace in a Complex World

³⁰ Maclay (2009) Climate Change Could Boost Incidence of Civil War in Africa https://www.berkeley.edu/news/media/releases/2009/11/23_africa_climate_change.shtml Accessed 21 October 2019

survive by employing coping mechanisms which are short lived, harmful to the environment and unsustainable.

The communities emphasized that while tensions existed over growing scarcity of natural resources, these have intensified, with conflicts escalating over the past 5 years. The erratic rainfall and rising sea levels in the country created extraordinary drought patterns which affect agricultural production. The probability of conflict aggravation is higher in circumstances where there are (i) variations in water supply change due to erratic rainfall/storms and extreme droughts; (ii) existing unresolved tensions, and (iii) no mechanisms to resolve conflict variations. The effect of climatic events on the environment caused the subsistence farmers to migrate to other contested arable land, encroaching on neighboring communities or to migrate further to the capital city for unskilled labour or undertake the dangerous migratory route to Europe.

Female headed households and youth (male and female) experience conflict and insecurity differently from male headed households fundamentally due to gender roles and vulnerabilities. Women carry a disproportionate burden especially during environmental conflicts. Women also constitute over half of the population and provide the majority of food supply in developing countries, they have limited access to control of natural resources and no opportunities for alternative income.³¹ This makes them drop into poverty quicker than any other demography in conflict situations. Power relations from the household to the highest public level impede women's ability to lead productive and fulfilling lives. Environmental conflicts often result in environmental degradation that can have an impact on the health and well-being of people. Women could be differently impacted than men. For example, air pollution has often been linked to weakening of women's reproductive health status³². Finally, empirical research indicates a correlation between environmental conflicts and increasing gender-based violence. Women in The Gambia, especially in rural areas face specific environmental vulnerabilities, such as having to spend more time on firewood collection, child bearing and care and other chores that limits their ability to participate in alternative economic activities hence the weak coping or adaptive capacities to climate change.

There were significant protests among the youth due to weaknesses of institutional mechanisms to address environmental compounded vulnerabilities and challenges^{33,34,35}. With no systematic climate change mitigation in place, there is potential for the emergence of new social tensions, further gender disparities or the development of new conflict that could undermine state-building goals³⁶. Countries that are most likely to be exposed to insecurity and climate change-conflict stressors are capacity-lacking fragile states³⁷ and are at risk of never meeting the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

The driving factors of climate related conflict

Climate risks extend beyond the immediate domain of the environment and development and into the political and social realm. When critical thresholds are met and coping capacities exhausted, these risks can create a web of cascading effects that may ultimately threaten human, community, and national security. In the last 5 years, the country has experienced more shocks in climate characterized by rising sea-levels and destructive storms as well as erratic rainfall patterns, which has been reflected on a dramatic reduction

³¹ Mkhabela, T. 2006. Impact of land tenure systems on land conflicts: Swaziland – a country case study. *Africanus*, 36 (1), pp. 58–74.

³² Urmila, B, Potgieter, G. and Perry E. 2010 **Environmental conflicts and women's vulnerability in Africa**

³³ Jallow (2019) Gambia: Protesters Set Anti-Crime Boss' House Ablaze <https://allafrica.com/stories/201907250167.html> Accessed 24 October 2019

³⁴ GM24TV (2019) '3 Years Jotna' Protesters Have Reportedly Vowed to Challenge President Barrow to Honor the Coalition's Three Years Agreement <https://gm24tv.com/gambia-news-3-years-jotna-protesters-have-reportedly-vowed-to-take-the-country-by-storm-in-december-in-their-efforts-force-president-parrow-to-honor-the-coalitions-three-years-agreement/> Accessed 24 October 2019

³⁵ World Politics Review (2018) Two Activists Killed in Gambia in Protests Against Sand Mining <https://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/articles/24904/two-activists-killed-in-gambia-in-protests-against-sand-mining> Accessed 20 October 2019

³⁶ UNDP & UNEP (2015) Natural Resources and Conflict: A Guide for Mediation Practitioners

³⁷ Burke, Hsiang, Miguel (2015) Climate and Conflict. *The Annual Review of Economics*

of cultivated area, production and rice/groundnut yields (Ministry of Agriculture crop yield database 2019; see Annex G) . The climate change stressors have led to complex competition for agricultural land, increasing the burden on communities and stoking both intra and inter communal conflict. Heightened food insecurity and malnutrition have forced people to seek assistance from better-off community members. This is identified to cause pressure and increasing poverty among all community members, which, particularly in Sambang Mandinka, have led to tensions within the community itself. Inter community conflict takes place in the form of violence in disputed farms and homes of community members, leading to livelihood restrictions and wounded individuals.

The two major climate related conflict drivers such as rising sea levels and the erratic destructive rainfall, pushes communities to unprecedented levels of climate insecurity^{38,39}. Due to the rising sea level, the saline water has intruded into the freshwater of the River Gambia considerably. This has affected some communities that cultivate rice along the banks of the river. Since the crop varieties that are cultivated in these regions have little or no tolerance to saline conditions, the saline intrusion subsequently leads to a decrease in cultivable farmland, low yield, and even crop failure. This has resulted in increased food insecurity and exerted pressure on families' livelihoods and survival mechanisms. Women farmers in particular decried decreasing yields of the main crops they grow; stating that groundnut harvests went down from 10 to 2 bags per female farmers and rice production to nearly zero among their communities leading to devastating economic hardships. Secondly, erratic and destructive rainfall has not only caused unusual drought patterns (over 98% of croplands are rainfed in The Gambia has led to more destructive of rain storms which have caused flash-floods and top-soil erosion on agricultural lands.

The effects of climate change are forcing communities to encroach on other communities' adjacent lands (commonly rice fields) in the search for natural resources for survival. This is the case particularly observed in Sambang Fula and Sambang Mandinka during the conflict analysis, where the former migrated to the farm of the latter due to saltwater intrusion and topsoil erosion. There are counterclaims over the rights of farmland usage with men and male youths domineering the discussions and arguments. Allegedly, the case has been taken to court by both, Sambang Fula and Sambang Mandinka communities. The court has ruled that neither community should use the disputed land while the case is under scrutiny, which has deprived communities from rice farming for over 5 years as the court and community level dispute mechanisms lack the capacity to solve the issue. Women are left with limited income and livelihood opportunities, as traditionally women take care of rice farms. The situation also results in conflict between communities as the court's decision is allegedly not respected by all parties equally. Recently, the salt water intrusion has expanded to the lands of Sambang Mandinka. The communities reported that disputes had reached local courts, but the matters were not resolved justly. Further conflict was reported over the remaining arable land, where two communities were forced to a third neighbouring community's farmland, Njie Kunda. Saltwater intrusion was given as a reason for escalated conflict across other nearby communities, such as Njugga Kunda's, farmland borders with Njie Kunda's farm; and is also located within short proximity from the river stream (see Annex F). This created a conflict trap; when climate change impacts the drivers of conflict, conflict affects communities' capability to adapt to climate change⁴⁰.

Children across rural parts of The Gambia suffer from food insecurity. The community consultations conducted for this project identified that female and/or elderly headed households had signs of malnutrition and were increasingly exposed to regular illnesses. As the communities' adaptive levels to impacts of climate change are low, they have resorted to the employment of negative coping strategies including overexploitation of natural resources which have dramatic long-term effects. For instance, in Bassick, Tambakoto, Perai, and Walliba Kunda communities have cut down timber and other trees for sale to meet

³⁸ The Government of The Gambia (2011) Climate Change and Development in the Gambia

³⁹ Action Aid (2018) 'Back Way' to Europe: How can The Gambia better address migration and its development challenges?

⁴⁰ Adelphi (2019) Shoring Up Stability: Addressing Climate and Fragility Risks in the Lake Chad Region

their livelihood needs. Such practices have led to other tensions and new conflicts over natural resources⁴¹ for income and survival, like tree logging⁴² - as well as having environmental effects where the communities experience an increase in water runoff and flash flooding during the rainy season, due to a lack of forest coverage. This washes away topsoil affecting soil fertility of the remaining arable land.

The effect of climate conflict drivers on local communities

Using the USAID's climate change-conflict typology nexus, the situation in The Gambia can be classified as 'direct resource competition', by which the competition commonly arises through market/economic or legal political/economic channels, and results in violence only in the worst-case scenario⁴³. Community consultations confirmed that this point has already been exceeded as youth and GBV has taken place on several occasions, necessitating a rapid response to address the climate vulnerability⁴⁴.

Community-level dispute resolution platforms and monitors were extremely weak in the consulted communities and did not include women and youth. Beyond advocacy, the inclusion of women and youth in the dispute resolution mechanisms can effectively take place through the strengthening of dialogue platforms, awareness raising, partnership development and communication strategies together with collective mobilization. Additionally, if communities are trained to monitor emerging tensions, they are more likely to solve the matter prior to conflict escalation. For instance, there were cases where "Alkalos" (community leaders) do not know what to do to address climate change conflicts. This angered and frustrated youths, and often led to violent clashes in CRR, NBR, and URR. On some occasions, the village headmen were arrested after allegedly conducting unlawful decision-making, which had resulted in clashes with community youths⁴⁵. In the absence of conflict resolution mechanisms, the youth described themselves as "ready to take any actions necessary to take back what belongs to them", with an aggressive undertone. Some communities have introduced youth monitoring groups to guard their natural resources, such as community forests. While such youth groups have potential, their current structures are limited and have resulted in more conflicts with illegal loggers when youth groups demand compensation.

Male youths see themselves as protectors of natural resources and stated that they were actively defending "what is theirs", often escalating to direct conflict and violence between tree loggers. Under reduced access to arable farmland due to the effects of erratic rainfall and salinization, men have limited alternatives that require unskilled economic activities that are unrelated to natural resources, while women of all age-groups are subjected to higher economic pressures - as opposed to rice and groundnut farming. Women have had to resort to a complete reliance on basic vegetable gardening with minimal market access as opposed to cultivating more economically viable crops like rice and groundnuts. One community identified conducted roots collection, which is processed to incense (Churay). However, the root is collected from a deep and life-threatening stream and has a marginal returns or profit (USD 0.49 per kilo). This is a painstaking process, by which women of all ages walked an estimated 9 kilometers to the stream, use heavy tools underwater to collect roots (with near drowning experiences) and then they would burn the collected roots for incense production. Currently, this is a daily activity, whereas during the availability of arable farmland women used to engage in incense collection twice a week. Given the increasing pressure on excessive root collection, there is a risk of conflict escalation in the case of further communal level natural resource scarcity.

Women and girls also claimed that they are placed in an increasingly vulnerable position by the conflict,

⁴¹ Here, the term 'natural resources' refers to forests, water, and fertile land.

⁴² Burke, Hsiang, Miguel (2015) Climate and Conflict, *The Annual Review of Economics*

⁴³ USAID (2015) Climate Change and Conflict: An Annex to the USAID Climate-Resilient Development Framework

⁴⁴ UNDP & UNEP (2015) Natural Resources and Conflict: A Guide for Mediation Practitioners

⁴⁵ Jallow & Touray (2019) Police Arrest Alkalo, 2 Others in Sambang Mandinka <https://foroyaa.gm/p/ice-arrest-alkalo-2-others-in-sambang-mandinka/> Accessed 15 October 2019

as men attack them from opposing communities. The women stated that they experience severe gender-based violence (GBV) where they were often attacked with machetes, axes, and knives. The GBV occurs when women carry out their livelihood activities on the remaining arable land (see Annex E: Sambang Mandinka & Sambang Fula; Perai & Waliba Kunda), demonstrating that gender influence access to natural resources⁴⁶. This has resulted in women being terrified of entering farmlands, as there were extreme cases where women are followed and stabbed in their homes⁴⁷. Consequently, communal relationships such as inter-marriages across communities, ceremonies, joint sports and events had stopped which have exacerbated entrenchment of views and community politics.

Activities with a Gender Transformative potential under PBF

WFP, UNFPA, ITC and other partners will 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 during the entire project. 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. This is critical to sustainable peace building and mitigating climate change. In many ways climate change insecurity inadvertently reinforces the vulnerabilities of already marginalized groups including those of people living with disabilities. The project will engage 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.

The women and youth also highlighted they were ready to participate in training and activities that could change gender norms such as violence that deny them of their rights and opportunities. They reported growing gender-based violence due to competition for resources under climate change. The gender transformative initiative embedded in this project will be strengthened by the conflict analysis recommendations, priority setting, budget allocations, gender integration, conceptualization of innovative solutions, development, implementation and sustainability even beyond the 2 years of this project. The transformative agenda will also involve learning about the importance of gender equality and empowerment of women and youth on climate change security, capacity development as well as partnerships with others to promote equality in participation for both women and youth on climate change security response.

The gender transformation aspect will also enhance and develop visibility of this programme in the selected areas of implementation to promote gender equality and women's empowerment through a protection lens. The visibility items and media will educate the public and other stakeholders about the project activities, the importance of empowerment of women and youth as well as for climate relevant solutions for peaceful coexistence.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ support **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**, how it ensures **national ownership** and how the project builds on any previous phase of PBF support and/or any **concrete lessons learned**.

There are a few climate change-related projects in The Gambia. Even the few that exist, have not contributed to building The Gambia's emerging systems for climate change coordination, gender transformative capacity strengthening and awareness-raising, as set out in the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) (2016) and the Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR) (2017).

While, a few of these existing projects have scanty detail on climate change interventions in terms of diversifying the local economy, and supporting communities to become more adaptive and resilient, they however, do not directly treat climate change as a conflict risk multiplier; nor identify solutions with a gender and protection lens, hence such data remains non-existent.

⁴⁶ UNDP & UNEP (2015) Natural Resources and Conflict: A Guide for Mediation Practitioners

⁴⁷ Freedom Newspaper (2019) Farmland Dispute Among the Mandinka and Fulani Tribes in Niamina Sambang, Left Three People Injured <https://www.freedomnewspaper.com/2019/08/19/farmland-dispute-among-the-mandinka-and-fulani-tribes-in-niamina-sambang-left-three-people-injured/> Accessed 15 October 2019

There is need to rethink ways that shift economic activities away from agriculture while also proposing to the Government to increase its expenditure on agriculture to 10% of the GDP^[1]; and suggest the tourism sector as one of the only other diversification areas which is highly vulnerable to shocks, as proven by the recent events when the British travel company, Thomas Cook collapsed^[2]. Instead, it is advisable to diversify the local economy and to support communities in finding alternative sources of income and to become more climate-resilient.

This project therefore aims at supporting the implementation of policy guidance in the NCCP (2016) including its Long-term Climate Change Capacity Development Strategy and the SPRC (2017). The project will engage with the 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 (i) efforts to restore degraded land, and (ii) enhanced access to agricultural risk insurance. The project will abide by the principles and national standards as set out in the Forest Policy and Regulations, and relevant Community Forest Plans, insofar as they 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 will comply with the relevant sections of the National Water Policy (2006) and the nascent Water Act to ensure sustainable utilization and conservation of water.

In addition to national policies, strategies and programmes, the project is aligned with and will contribute 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) will be supported.

Sustainability will be ensured through evidence-based adaptation planning; systemic sub-national level capacity building for the implementation of national climate change and adaptation strategies; and supporting gender-sensitive private sector involvement. The project will seek to create market links between small-scale producers and the ongoing Home-Grown School Feeding, which is a national initiative of the Government of The Gambia.

c) A **summary of existing interventions** in the proposal’s sector by filling out the table below.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Smallholder farmer support	EU funding - €4,090,000	School Meals and Disaster Risk management in The Gambia. Creating market links and income diversification	The project focuses on agricultural production, school feeding and disaster risk management support to the government. The learnings from the agricultural support will be adopted through using the same implementing partners (Red Cross) to better work with the communities and

[1] As per Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), Maputo Declaration

[2] Reuters (2019) Gambia fears tourism crisis after Thomas Cook collapse. Available at <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-thomas-cook-grp-investment-gambia/gambia-fears-tourism-crisis-after-thomas-cook-collapse-idUSKBN1WB1UT>

			ensure they are fully engaged.
Women and Youth participation in decision-making and as agents of conflict prevention	PBF USD – 1.3m	Contributes towards the participation of women and young people in political decision-making processes.	The Women and Youth participation is focused on improved on capacities of women and youth in decision-making processes while this new project will support coping and adaptive mechanisms to climate related shocks for women and young people. It will also strengthen and use community platforms which include women and young people
Addressing conflict over land and natural resources (LNR) in the Gambia	PBF \$1,400,000	Strengthens legal frameworks for land and natural resources – related conflict resolution and governance, enhance mechanisms for conflict prevention, and in communities where LNR conflict related violence has already occurred, support actions for peace building.	The FAO/UNDP project is focused on review and development of a legal frameworks for land governance and dispute resolutions mechanisms while this project will focus on addressing climate conflict drivers at community level in selected vulnerable communities through climate change adaption and cash for work activities. The project will work with and also build on available knowledge generated by the FAO project.
ITC – Youth Empowerment Project (YEP) – 2017-2021	EUTF – 13m EUR	Improving employability and self-employment opportunities through skills development and value addition	Focuses on vulnerable youth, prone to irregular migration. National coverage. Synergies envisaged in agro-processing and agro-marketing leveraging existing investments / technologies for value addition (NBR and CRR), market linkages (e.g. hotels, Gambia Good Market, Trade Fairs) and access to finance (mini-grant, miniloan). Wide network of implementing partners (ca 40 national institutions) that can be leveraged.
ITC – Jobs Skills and Finance – 2018 -2022	EU – 3.2m EUR	Supports income generation and jobs through investing in climate friendly infrastructure, skills	Focuses on skills development for women and youth in particular related to climate change adaptation. Synergies

		development and access to finance	possible in a number of training areas include compressed stabilized earth blocks, agro-processing.
ITC – She trades – 2019-2021	ITC, EIF, OFID – 1m USD	Connecting women producers and women-owned companies to markets (domestic and international)	Focus on downstream value chain development covering horticulture and textile/fashion. Possible synergies in agro marketing
IOM/ ITC/UNFPA – Strengthening sustainable and holistic reintegration of returnees in The Gambia – 2019-2020 <input type="checkbox"/>	PBF – 1.3m total budget (ITC 300'000 USD, UNFPA 300.000 USD)	Contributes to sustainable reintegration of returnees that will contribute to enhanced social cohesion and inclusion.	Focuses on most vulnerable returnees – possible synergies in recreational programmes (e.g. Kick4Peace supported by UEFA Foundation)
Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR)	CIF/AfDB (Phase 1) Largely still unfunded	Provides overall strategic framework for response to climate change in the Gambia	This proposal is designed to further the implementation of as-yet unfunded aspects of the SPCR.
Nema-Chosso (Nema = National Agricultural Land Water Management Project; Chosso = climate add-on)	IFAD/MoA/	Activities on vegetable gardens, tidal irrigation of rice along river – installed drainage systems and concrete canals.	PBF will build on successful activities, such as integrated support to vegetable gardens and value chain promotion of climate-resilient products
Resilient Organizations for Transformative Smallholder Agriculture Project (ROOTS)	GoTG/IFAD/OFID etc (Total project: USD80m; IFAD: 40m, OFID: 11m, WB/IsDB/AfDB: 10m co-financing, GEF7: 5.3m, GCF Energy: 5m)	Focus on climate resilient value chain development, primarily swamp rice production and horticulture	PBF project will focus primarily on value chain development for short cycle, climate resilient and nutrition sensitive crops learning from GoTG
Agricultural Value Chain Interaction Platforms (AVIP)	Funded by Nema (IFAD) / WARF/ GYIN Gambia	Focus on women and youth, to realize increased yields in rice and vegetable production, through their participation in national and regional markets. E.g. support marketing from Dasilameh Youth Garden (WCR).	PBF will work on the successes that AVIP/ NEMA have made - and which are shared with UN agencies through TWG
Large-scale ecosystem-based adaptation in The Gambia: developing a climate-resilient, natural resource-based economy	GCF/ UNEP / MoECCNAR	Implementing large-scale EbA within/adjacent to agricultural areas, community-managed forest reserves and wildlife conservation areas	EbA will be integrated into ongoing national-, district- and village-level planning. The PBF will include the local plans developed by EbA in its stocktaking exercise, and will build on these

(EbA project)			
AACC Adapting agriculture to climate change in The Gambia	GoTG/GEF LDCF/FAO	Focus on strengthening and enhancing diversified livelihoods.	This proposal will aim to implement successful activities from AACC, such as short-cycle crops (with NARI) and sustainable farming practices.
Enhancing Resilience of Kololi stretch economic infrastructure/social assets against sea level rise	GCF/UNDP/ MoECCNAR NEA (implementing partner)	Builds on GEF/ LDCF Project: Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas and Communities to Climate Change (RVCC). Aims to promote a paradigm shift for long-term adaptation and resilience of coastal development against SLR/other climate induced risks in the Kololi stretch.	There is no overlap with coastal resilience activities.
Agriculture Value Chain Development Project (AVCD)	AfDB/GoTG/MoA	Despite name, is mainly focusing on the production side. Some storage infrastructure. Focus on rice (developed 500 ha pump irrigated land) and livestock value chains, also targeting 35 poultry schemes, 15 in URR and 4 in each other region.	PBF will focus on value chain activities on climate-resilient/neglected cereals and non-agricultural livelihoods, hence no duplication.
Commercial Agriculture and Value Chain Management Project (GCAV)	WB/ GoTG/ MoA	Focuses on the value chains of rice and horticulture.	PBF will focus on value chain activities on climate-resilient/neglected cereals and non-agricultural livelihoods, hence no duplication.
Jobs, skills and finance (JSF) for youth and women in TG	EU support to UNCDF, Euro 15 m	JSF aims to tackle root causes of migration. Will support climate-resilient infrastructure, through CFW, using UNCDF's Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL) planning/finance channelling approach.	Alignment will occur with UNCDF to understand if there is an overlap, and if UNCDF is already working in an identified ward/ community, and what gaps exist.

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

- a) A brief description of the project content – in a nutshell, what are the main results the project is trying to achieve, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).

The project will seek solutions for climate related conflict through three main approaches:

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

A needs assessment will target communities at conflict within the regions and be analyzed to better understand the drivers and impacts of conflict within those communities. The consortia will then select the most appropriate communities that this project can support in and cater a community level project that is specific to that community and conflict drivers. Not all activities will be relevant for every community, and each community must be consulted to ensure that the parties at conflict are supportive of the interventions and that the intervention will indeed help in solving the conflict at its root cause. Below is a synopsis of each output, and the activities involved.

The national government is prioritizing mitigation and adaptive actions against impacts of climate change, particularly because of its negative effects on diminishing livelihoods in the agriculture sector. Through this pilot project, The Gambia will have demonstrable evidence on programmes and the policy support that the other ongoing PBF projects can learn from, and inform various other national initiatives being implemented on the ground. Hence having the cumulative result of fulfilling the legislative and policy requirements that the national level have been working on.

OUTCOME 1: Affected communities demonstrate improved capacity to prevent or manage climate change induced conflicts

Output 1.1. Evidence generated and knowledge shared between Gambian communities

33% progress achieved. Specific details in the results framework.

Mapping of conflict-prone communities will be conducted to target response solutions. Knowledge sharing about best-practices on climate-conflict will take place through study visits and exchanges across communities and Gambian regions, also supporting relationship building. Study exchanges will be preferably from Gambian to Gambian either within their district or region, and will be about sharing successful practices between communities around combating the effects of climate change and peace resolution. Evidence-based research missions on the causal relationship of natural resource scarcity and conflict due to climate change are necessitated to fill a knowledge gap with efforts to develop better interventions in the future and to influence future policy at a national and local level. Further research will be conducted and shared with relevant ministries and implementation partners to ensure that successful practice is gathered and shared among the country.

Output 1.2 Local capacities to address gender-specific, climate change induced vulnerabilities improved

80% progress achieved. Specific details in the results framework.

Evidence suggests that women are disproportionately affected by climate change induced resource scarcity, which not only exacerbates existing inequalities, but which can also be broad in its effects; ranging from reduced market access and lowered profitability of produce to increased violence against women for shrinking farmland and other related issues. To that end, the project will build the capacity of female farmers to improve their advocacy skills to address climate related vulnerabilities and eventually move the issue onto the country's political agenda. This will be supported by the project learning gathered in Output 3.1. This output will conduct awareness raising campaigns, not only to sensitize beneficiaries but also to prepare communities for potential climate shocks. It will also de-mystify the complexity of legislative processes and political decision-making as well as, put in place long-term approaches to collective mobilization, awareness raising, partnership development and communications strategies to influence change and improve the living and

working conditions of female farmers. The final activity will seek to create and/ or expand dialogue platforms where female farmers can interface with key decision makers in an effort to highlight women's role in Gambian agriculture and increase their ability to advocate for themselves, especially as it pertains to access to natural resources, decision-making in households and communities including health and safety concerns such as exposure to GBV among other things. The activity will ultimately seek to address challenges hindering the advancement of women in agriculture.

Output 1.3 Local conflict resolution mechanisms strengthened

100% progress achieved. Specific details in the results framework.

Preliminary community consultation findings indicate that climate induced conflict can become compounded with other unique social factors, such as ethnicity, caste systems, etc., and the issue is further aggravated by the country's weak dispute resolution mechanisms. Evidence from prior peacebuilding interventions also suggest that communities that develop adaptive coping mechanisms, even in the absence of active conflict, are better equipped to avoid major disagreements that could lead to conflict and to reconcile more quickly after conflict. This output will seek to strengthen community-based dispute resolution processes by engaging local governance structures as well as local male advocates and as well as traditional leaders such as chiefs, village heads, council of elders, imams and priests to provide context- specific perspectives and serve as a first-line defense against conflicts. Additionally, as a means of reinforcing social protection mechanisms and enabling legal recourse against the increasing occurrence of GBV against female farmers, security and legal actors will also be engaged in these processes. Moreover, youth residents will be trained and utilized as community monitors capable of tracking existing or newly emerging tensions and addressing or referring potential conflicts and cases of violence to the appropriate authorities before such events escalate even further. This output will also support well-integrated and time-tested approaches to community dialogue and social engagements to create safe spaces to share and solve problems with inclusivity and transparency. These dialogue platforms will utilize novel and traditional modes of engagement such as town hall meetings known as "bantabaa kachaas" as well as formal proceedings with expert facilitators that can strengthen community members' understanding of climate change as a shared risk that requires collaborative solutions.

OUTCOME 2: Reduction in negative impacts of climate-related conflict drivers

Output 2.1 Enhanced land, water and woodland management techniques are understood by communities

0% progress achieved due to being one activity to be completed in NCE period. Specific details in the results framework.

Where tensions are triggered or amplified by a drop in agricultural productivity the project will engage the communities to introduce production techniques that help improve the yields. It will do so by working with national and community based institutions to disseminate knowledge and improve practices in the target communities. For instance, the project will leverage the knowledge and findings of the National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI) and Farmer Field Schools to disseminate knowledge about drought-resilient crops. The project will offer training and organize exchanges to learn from good practices in climate change adaptation in The Gambia and Senegal with crops that are relevant for that community/ farmer. Support provided under Output 2.2 related to agro marketing and business linkages will be leveraged to help communities access agricultural inputs required for improved productivity.

Output 2.2. Adequate climate-resilient initiatives are developed and strengthened at the community level

80% progress achieved. Specific details in the results framework.

Women and youths will be engaged in initiatives for collective reforestation of wood lots or agroforestry with efforts to diminish the negative impacts of climate-related conflict drivers. Other activities include the

development of community work initiatives on the desalination of arable lands and the building of small infrastructures such as gabions and dykes. The modality of delivery would be through cash for work designed to bridge communities and rebuild lives by supporting community-driven rehabilitation projects. These initiatives are executed across divided communities to ensure a balanced natural resource equation between communities to reduce conflict and to act as channels of reconciliation and peacebuilding. This will also be complemented by output 1.2/1.3 to ensure that communities experience reconciliation activities, while doing social cohesion activities within this output. This will reduce potential for escalating conflict during the activities, while also supporting each other activities to create better outcomes. This will also offer women and youths with alternative income opportunities, reducing pressures on natural resources. The cash is intended to enhance the purchasing power of families for essential food items that would improve the overall food security and nutritional status of Gambians impacted by climate-related conflict. Assistance activities are designed not to increase the protection risks faced by the crisis-affected beneficiaries, but rather, contribute to the safety, dignity, and integrity of vulnerable people.

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

Output 3.1 Innovative community-based solutions for new sources of revenue facilitated

100% progress achieved. Specific details in the results framework.

The project will roll out a series of vocational trainings to upgrade the skills of women and youth to adopt new sources of income generating activities. The training offering is customized in keeping with market demand, availability of natural resources in target communities and interest of the target beneficiaries. It may include agro-processing, incense production including packaging, beekeeping, oyster harvesting, backyard poultry production, solar installation or environmentally friendly construction with earth blocks. Upon graduation, trainees (male and female) receive access to starter kits to put their knowledge into practice. In addition to the technical or skills training, the project will foster entrepreneurship and business development in the target female and male youth in selected communities through programmes such as the “Empretec” or “Start-up Your business” curricula offered by The Gambia Investment and Export Promotion Agency (GIEPA) and the Gambia Chamber of Commerce (GCCCI) respectively.

Output 3.2 – New market solutions developed

90% progress achieved. Specific details in the results framework.

In order to increase the acceptance of new income generating activities and the overall sustainability of the approach, the project will actively facilitate access to and develop markets for the products. Subject to product and demand, market linkages may be activated through participation in weekly market called ‘lunos’, connection to school feeding and related procurement or linkages with buyers in the coastal areas (e.g. hotels, Gambia Good Market). The project will engage national institutions such as the Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industries (GCCCI), the Gambia Youth Chamber of Commerce (GYCC), the Association of Small Scale Enterprises in Responsible Tourism (ASSERT) relevant sector associations and buyers directly to sustain the linkages - not just for end products but also inputs for production. Further, the project will engage youth and women through an agro-marketing programme and provide equipment such as rider or tricycle to facilitate the transport of produce to different market outlets or collection points. The project will also facilitate the participation in local trade fairs such as the Gambia Trade Fair International taking place annually at the National Independence Stadium or the Youth Agriculture and Tourism Fair. A gender-specific perspective will also be applied for the at-risk women living within this project’s target communities who exist at the nexus of issues that affects their livelihoods, safety, health, education. Economic resilience will be promoted to reduce women’s dependency on diminishing resources by supporting the production and sale of climate friendly, biodegradable and re-usable sanitary napkins. The activity will be a cooperative enterprise comprised of women and youth in conflict prone communities who will be provided with training, materials, equipment and logistics support.

- b) Provide a **project-level ‘theory of change’** – i.e. explain the type of change envisaged by the project and how do you expect the project interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on?

The interventions and activities identified will address the core drivers of climate and environmental conflict in communities. The drivers identified in the 2019 CDA clearly label agricultural land and environmental impact as key implicatures in conflict between communities and individuals. Each outcome in the results framework 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 (see below).

The problem and sources of conflict identified via the community consultations 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 aims 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.

IF better soil management practices are 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 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 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 minimized and growing tensions among neighboring communities mitigated.

- c) **Project result framework**, outlining all project outcomes, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive). Use **Annex B**; no need to provide additional narrative here.

See Annex B

- d) **Project targeting and sequencing strategy** – provide justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of beneficiaries and justification, timing among various activities, any measures to ensure coherence and connection between outcomes, and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive). No need to repeat all outputs and activities from the Result Framework.

This project will be implemented by a consortium of ITC, UNFPA and WFP in partnership with local implementing partners, Government agencies (MoECCNAR, DCD, MoA, NEA), Government governance structure (Ward, district, regional and national), the UN Peace and Development Adviser and women and youth groups at a local level. The consortia will be coordinated by the project coordinator, to ensure that each of the consortia agencies and their implementing partners are working towards a common goal and are operating in the communities in a holistic manner.

The consortia has identified three regions to include in the initial targeting (URR, CRR and NBR). These regions are the regions that are most reliant on agriculture, most nutritionally vulnerable and most vulnerable to climate change – based on nutrition surveys, rainfall data, temperature data and household surveys. The final selection of the targeting communities will be in the confines of these 3 regions, and will use the “Conflict hotpots” report produced by the Ministry of Land, to further reduce the target communities. This report identified the 40 conflict hot spots in the country, and this project will reduce the identified hot spots to the three most climate vulnerable communities

The project will begin implementation with a needs assessment to identify the communities at conflict and the drivers that lead to this conflict. This will occur in the initial set up phase of the project and is expected to take place in the first 3 months (see timeline), due to being supported by existing interventions and mapping. This will be mapped with support from implementing partners and government agencies. A selection criterion will be developed by the steering committee to narrow down the communities that most align with the consortia and the project interventions to ensure that the project achieves the maximum impact. Consultation will need to be conducted by the Ministry for Lands, as well as regional consultations to ensure that the selection criteria is sensitive to the political/ cultural context and that the consortia has confirmed funding to ensure implementation and not further exacerbate distrust by communities to institutional organisations.

Consortia agencies will then agree on work plans for the identified communities that are catered to the conflict drivers present within the communities. The consortia will coordinate together to ensure that each intervention is not implemented in isolation of other consortia interventions – and that the consortia partners compliment each others activities. Before implementation, relevant stakeholders will be consulted to ensure that implementation will not exacerbate conflict, and that there is political commitment. This will be coordinated via the project coordinator. The dedicated United Nations Volunteer will support each of the respective consortia agencies to consolidate data gathering, but also be the focal point on the project-wide activities such as project research pieces, and shared knowledge management activities. All activities will be developed with the affected communities, ensuring that they are relevant and accepted by the beneficiaries and that they are able to affect the conflict drivers.

There will be a special focus on women and youth within the targeted communities. This is due to the vulnerability identified by the community consultations of women to gender-based violence, and also to the diversification of income – to ensure that they are not as engaged with agriculture, where the majority of conflict drivers pertain.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local know-how and existing capacity. Also fill out the table below for each recipient organization:

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Sources of budget (which donors etc)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
WFP	8.5m	Japan, Korea	Banjul	42	Climate Expert; Partnerships, Gender & Protection Advisor
UNFPA	3.5m	Core resources & Peace Building funds	Banjul	21	Gender & SGBV Specialist
ITC	4.2m		Banjul	9	Adviser, TVET Adviser Agro-processing

- b) **Project management and coordination** – present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex C** and attach key staff TORs.

The project will fund one full-time project coordinator to coordinate the overall project and will be employed within the consortium lead agency (WFP) at an estimated cost of \$ 70,000 for the project period. Climate Change/Cash for Work and gender expert consultants will also be hired to provide punctual support at a shared cost between the PBF and other projects. PBF will pay equivalent of five and two and half months respectively of the experts' fee at a cost of \$48,000. The project coordinator will ensure that the different interventions are working collaboratively and complimenting each other within the communities to achieve maximum impact. A Gender Specialist from UNFPA funded under the PBF Rule of Law project will provide support on gender issues and form a critical part of the implementation team. Other staff working on day to day implementation and monitoring will have knowledge of the local languages of the target communities (Wolof, Mandinka, Fula, etc), and be appropriately experienced in managing the drivers and climate impacts that affect the communities.

A steering committee for the project will be set up and co-chaired by the consortia lead Country Director/ Representative (In this case WFP), and the Ministry of Environment - MoECCNAR. This will be attended by the implementing focal point of each consortia agency for the project, the project coordinator, a representative of MoECCNAR, and the RCO/ PBF secretariat. The technical working group will be prioritized to ensure coordination of activities, and that any opportunities and risks are appropriately managed. They will also take a shared approach to the joint activities such as project research, needs assessment, evaluations and knowledge exchanges to ensure that resources for the project are best placed where they can have the maximum benefit.

- c) **Risk management** – assess the level of risk for project success (low, medium and high) and provide a list of major project specific risks and how they will be managed, including the

approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include any Do No Harm issues and project mitigation.

Description	Likelihood of Occurrence (high, medium, low)	Likelihood of Impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigation Strategy
Political and civil unrest	Medium	Medium	Ensure political and religious leaders by both conflicting communities/ groups are the first instances of engagement and approval of the interventions. Using outcome 3 to holistically integrate conflict resolution mechanisms either as a precursor to other interventions, or as a mainstreamed intervention to better inform the affected community
Uncoordinated implementation of activities between consortia	Low	High	The hiring of a dedicated project coordinator will ensure that the project is better coordinated and that the consortia agencies are complementing each other in the target communities. Fixing the ways of working within the proposal, will also ensure that consortia members have agreed to the method in a formally agreed document. The costs for consortia coordinated are held within one agency, rather than spread across consortia – this allows for clarity as to which agency is consortia lead
Difficult to find alternative livelihoods	Low	Medium	Selection of the final targeting will be based upon the capacity to adopt an alternative livelihood. ITC is the leading agency in the Gambia for livelihood development, and has the ability to introduce new markets and income generation – calling upon private sector support
That solutions to salination cannot be found	Low	Medium	Solutions to salinization can be found through WFP food for assets work. If the environment isn't appropriate for desalination – the ground can be used for alternative, such as resistant agroforestry or alternative land uses.
That communities are very hostile and do not want to work together	Medium	High	A do-no harm approach will be conducted, where detailed discussions will be engaged with government authority and local leaders to understand if the community is open to interventions, and that the risk for inducing conflict is limited. The complementarity of the activities will ensure that peacebuilding is done in unison with outcome 1 and 2. Individuals interventions can also be conducted separately between inflicting

			community – rather than in unison, dependent on the context.
Risk of exclusion of vulnerable groups (women, youth, disability, religion, family, tribe)	Medium	Medium	<p>Due to the interventions occurring at a community level – rigorous community consultations and engagement will need to be conducted to ensure that the right intervention is chosen for the community, taking into account all groups and individuals.</p> <p>A specific focus on ensuring reduced backlash towards activities that focus on women will be due to issues that arose in the community consultations. Ensuring the safety of beneficiaries and do no harm approaches will be critical.</p>
Increase conflict due to selected intervention/ targeted area	Medium	Medium	<p>Appropriate knowledge management and dissemination of information to the communities through local governance structures will better ensure that parties are aware of the selection criteria. Interventions will also be done with a shared understanding and understanding common problems that are being experienced. A conflict sensitivity assessment will also be conducted on both the geographic areas and the local community project level.</p> <p>Intervention selection will be transparent and a project coordinator that is dedicated to the coordination and selection of the intervention will ensure that greater focus is on sensitivity</p>
There are more conflict drivers that the scope identified within this project	High	Medium	<p>An indepth conflict analysis at the start up, along with an economic assessment will identify conflict drivers along with their scope and intensity. This will be used to understand what the best form of approach is for that community and whether interventions should occur if they are likely to fail</p>
Communities are reluctant to diversify away from traditional practices / existing income generating activities	Medium	Medium	<p>Project will take a staggered approach with demonstration effects and study visits to showcase benefits to communities. It will also promote home-grown grassroots initiatives and provide safety nets for new products by creating market linkages in parallel.</p>
Duplication/ cross over with other project development activities	Low	Medium	<p>Currently a mapping across agencies is ongoing at a ward level at a UNCT level. This can be cross checked across the project targeting which will focus on conflict hotspots. This with an appropriate needs assessment, will highlight if there is any duplication/ cross-over with other agencies</p>

			within that community. Having a grassroots focus will also ensure that any interventions selected will complement any other projects that are present within that community.
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- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – What will be the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include a break-down of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and end line data for indicators and for an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality independent evaluation.

The M&E plan will be developed and tracked according to the results framework attached. It will be a participatory approach, with a strong community feedback mechanism to ensure that the interventions are appropriate and that communities have a channel to voice concerns and issues.

Due to the uniqueness of the project and its potential to provide valuable data for solutions to conflict drivers, 7% of the total project budget has been dedicated towards M&E. This is to ensure that appropriate monitoring is done throughout the project to ensure that the activities are correct and appropriate for the conflict drivers. But also so that an appropriate final evaluation is completed by the consortia to ensure that the findings are appropriately captured and disseminated among relevant stakeholders. Each consortia member will gather the data relevant for their activities, through their implementing partners, and each of the consortia agencies have dedicated and trained M&E staff who will monitor their activities and oversee implementing partners. However, the coordination of the data and the overall synthesis of the project will be coordinated by the dedicated United Nations Volunteer. This linked with a feedback mechanism will ensure that data gathering systems and community feedback can influence the implementation throughout the project – rather than just during the review period/ mid-term review.

Along with the initial needs assessment to identify target areas, further budget has been set aside to conduct a household economic needs assessment of the target communities. This will provide a better understanding of what the target communities need in regard to diversifying income and agricultural reliance. It will also provide excellent data as to whether the interventions have provided alternative sources of revenue for future projects. The economic needs assessment will also be conducted in such a way as to allow for it to be used as a baseline. \$30,000 has been set aside for an independent evaluation of the project and its interventions. This will be conducted in collaboration with the PBF secretariat and relevant stakeholders to ensure that the evaluation is appropriately implemented.

- e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability** – Briefly explain the project’s exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do concretely and proactively to try to ensure this support from the start. If relevant, what are project links to any existing platforms or partnerships?

The project will be working with local partners , such as the Red Cross, Child Fund, and line Ministries at local level etc, to ensure capacity is strengthened through organizations at a community level and to ensure local ownership. All interventions in the communities will be closely supported by capacity development approaches, to ensure that sustainability is maintained long after the initial intervention has occurred – but also that maintenance on assets; use of alternative income sources, and conflict resolution techniques can be carried forward so that conflict does not resurface. As the project would promote a systematic inclusion and participation of women and youth there would be concerted efforts to ensure that gender equality and empowerment of women and youth is institutionalized.

This project will be seeking to achieve catalytic change at a community level and to share those practices with other communities. Further resource mobilization will be required to ensure that successful approaches are scaled up in other communities in conflict. This will be supported by output 3.1, which will provide case studies and evidence to donors for further funding, but also to share with existing projects to adapt ongoing projects to better service climate issues that occur within the communities that the projects are present.

This project was also designed around ‘criteria of effectiveness’ in the CDA RPP basics⁴⁸, and it is intended to be judged against this criteria. The project covers three of the five criteria;

1. *Project reforms institutions to handle grievances in a situation where a lack of conflict resolution mechanism genuinely is driving the conflict.* This will be covered in outcome 3 of the project, and is evidenced in the need from the conflict analysis.
2. *The project gets communities to develop their own peace initiatives in relation to critical conflict drivers.* The participatory and locally designed approach of the activities in this project will ensure that the most appropriate activities are selected. The initiatives will be targeted to climate adaptation and will therefore directly tackle the conflict driver.
3. *The project results in meaningful improvement in inter-group relations – notably they collectively assess their problems and work collectively on shared solutions.* Collective assessment, feedback mechanisms and monitoring will ensure an appropriate picture will be captured to assess whether the interventions have succeeded.

The increasing global attention to the impacts of climate change on food security, economic security and personal security in recent years will allow this project to be at the forefront of identifying solutions and drivers for conflict, by climate change. The World Food Programme specifically is looking to learn from this project which epitomizes a good example of the “triple nexus”, and will likely scale up interventions and responses to the contexts that are proven to be effected by climate change, and specifically related to climate conflict. As this project is a pilot in this new programme area, the project will document interventions, capture the experience of beneficiaries and create a knowledge pool with a view to scale up by involving other traditional and non-traditional donors who might be interested in this area. The grass roots approach of this project, and the strong monitoring and coordination element will not only provide a case for grass root interventions in adapting to climate change – but also that a strong collaboration between stakeholders (particularly UN agencies) will be needed to solve the impacts of climate change, to minimize related conflict and tensions. Engagement in strong monitoring, research and reports will also allow for lessons learned and successes of the interventions to be shared and help in informing future donor involvement – either in the Gambian context, or in combating climate change to reduce conflict/ tensions in a different global context.

IV. Project budget

If helpful, provide any additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include funds for independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

See Annex D

⁴⁸ <https://www.cdacollaborative.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Reflecting-on-Peace-Practice-RPP-Basics-A-Resource-Manual.pdf>

Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that the operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Annex A.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)

31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent website (<http://www.mptf.undp.org>)

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarters is located and in country of project implementation for the

duration of the proposed grant. (NOTE: If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)

- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor's opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (NOTE: If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project⁴⁹
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

⁴⁹ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Level of Progress	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
Outcome 1: Affected communities demonstrate improved capacity to prevent or manage climate change induced conflicts		Outcome Indicator 1.A: No of climate induced conflict reported among communities. Baseline: TBC Target: 50% reduction	Reported at end of project through perception reports	Project Activity Reports; Surveys (baseline), monitoring reports	Inception and end of project
	Output 1.1 Evidence generated and knowledge shared between Gambian communities List of activities under this Output:	Output Indicator 1.1.1: Completed assessment of conflict-prone communities in target area. Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Completed through the joint needs assessment conducted at the beginning of the project	Project Activity Reports	2020 Annual report
	Activity 1.1.1 Conduct needs assessment/mapping of conflict-prone communities to target response solutions Activity 1.1.2 Study visits/exchanges to share practices and promote relationship building among communities Activity 1.1.3 Evidence generating through consultancy for programming and sharing with the conflict and climate management sector.	Output Indicator 1.1.2: % of attendees who perceive an increase in knowledge on climate change issues from study visits Baseline: 0 Target: 70%	TBC upon completion of remaining activities and final surveys	Project Activity Reports; Survey, monitoring reports	Annual report and end of project report
		Output Indicator 1.1.3: # of articles, research papers, and reports released Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Activity will be achieved through the University of the Gambia research project, which will be implemented in the new NCE timeline	Project Activity Reports, monitoring reports	Annual report and end of project report
	Output 1.2 Local capacities and dialogues to address gender-specific, climate	Output Indicator 1.2.1 # of communities sensitized on linkages between climate change and conflict (sensitization) Baseline: 0	To date 1,400 have been mobilized and trained with 100% of target expected to be reached by end of project	Project Activity Reports Examples of media productions	Annual report and end of project report

	<p>change induced vulnerabilities improved</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p>	<p>Target: 2,600 young men and women mobilised and sensitised on climate-related risk and community conflict mitigation strategies</p>			
<p>1.2.1 Mobilize women and youth groups to conduct awareness-raising to address climate-related risks and conflicts</p> <p>1.2.2 Conduct advocacy training for female farmers to address climate change-induced vulnerabilities</p> <p>1.2.3 – Create advocacy opportunities for female farmers to exchange with key decision-makers to promote their role as agents of peace</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2</p> <p># of women trained on advocacy pathways to address climate change-induced vulnerabilities (capacity bldg - advocacy)</p> <p># of communities' platforms strengthened to promote discussion on addressing climate induced vulnerabilities</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 300 women farmers capacitated to address climate change induced vulnerabilities across three regions</p>	<p>To date 150 have been capacitated with further training to be conducted before project end</p>	<p>Pre- and post-training assessments</p>	<p>Annual report and end of project report</p>	
	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3</p> <p># of networks of female farmers established for participation in advocacy dialogue (mobilization)</p> <p># of female farmers engaged in advocacy dialogue with key decision-makers (engagement- advocacy)</p> <p># of advocacy forums conducted with female farmers and key decision makers (engagement-advocacy)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 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>This target has been reached with 100 female farmers engaged and 19 networks created</p>	<p>Project Activity Reports</p>	<p>After each training/ session</p>	
<p>Output 1.3</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1</p>	<p>15 community dialogue sessions have been conducted and 8 cultural</p>	<p>Project Activity Reports</p>	<p>After each training/ session</p>	

	<p>Local conflict resolution mechanisms strengthened</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>1.3.1 Support inclusive community dialogue platforms to share problems and to strengthen understanding of climate change induced conflict and for social inclusion</p> <p>1.3.2 Strengthen community systems, community monitors and other mechanisms to address existing tensions</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 restore social cohesion (engagement- social cohesion)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 20 community dialogue conducted.</p>	<p>and social events organized: 3 cookout sessions, 4 film shows, and 1 football minicamp, reaching close to 200 youth and women.</p>	<p>Human interest stories produced (written or video)</p>	
		<p>Output 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>Baseline: 0 Target: 150 community monitors, traditional leaders and community based organizations, trained on climate related vulnerabilities across 3 regions</p>	<p>150 community monitors, traditional leaders and community based organizations have been trained on climate related vulnerabilities</p>	<p>Project Activity Reports</p>	<p>After each training/ session</p>
<p>Outcome 2: Reduction in negative impacts of climate-related conflict drivers</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2.a</p> <p># incidences of conflict over arable land and natural resources</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 9</p>	<p>Reported at end of project through perception surveys and post activity reports</p>	<p>Project Activity Reports</p> <p>Surveys</p>	<p>Inception and end of project</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2.b</p> <p># of households reporting increased income as a result of improved or rehabilitated agricultural lands/rangelands and agroforestry</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4000</p>	<p>Reported at end of project through perception surveys and post activity reports</p>	<p>Project Activity Reports</p> <p>Surveys</p>	<p>Inception and end of project</p>
	<p>Output 2.1</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1</p>	<p>These activities will be completed by the Gambia Red Cross Society in the NCE extension period</p>	<p>Reports from training institutions</p>	<p>After each training</p>

	<p>Enhanced land, water, and woodland management techniques are understood by communities</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1 Training and capacity development in natural resource management</p>	<p># of people trained (Skills: Engineering/Environmental protection/ Livelihood technologies) disaggregated by sex and age</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 330</p>		<p>Training certificates</p>	
	<p>Output 2.2</p> <p>Adequate climate-resilient initiatives are developed and strengthened at community level</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1 Initiate collective reforestation of wood lots or agroforestry across divided communities</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2 Develop community work initiatives across divided communities on the desalination of arable lands</p> <p>Activity 2.2.3 Develop collective work across divided communities to build small infrastructures such as gabions and dykes</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1</p> <p>Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established/forests restored – target 11</p> <p>Hectares (ha) of community woodlots – target 8</p> <p>Hectares (ha) of fruit trees planted – target 3</p> <p># of different communities engaged in each activity (disaggregated by sex and age) – target 6</p> <p>Change in perception of communities towards each other – target 6</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: See above</p>	<p>44,000 trees have currently been planted through the project of fruit and wood trees, over 10 communities. Final ha coverage will be calculated in surveys conducted after all activities completed</p>	<p>Project Activity Reports</p>	<p>Annual report and end of project report</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.2</p> <p>Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3</p>	<p>95 vegetable gardens supported with seeds and tools, benefiting 22,083 horticulturalists and their beneficiaries. Final ha coverage will be calculated in surveys conducted after all activities completed</p>	<p>Project Activity Reports</p>	<p>Annual report and end of project report</p>
		<p>Output 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>9 concrete rice drying floor constructed, supporting 6,574 beneficiaries of those farming communities. Final ha coverage will</p>	<p>Project Activity Reports</p>	<p>Annual report and end of project report</p>

		# of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance Baseline: 0 Target: 3ha and 6 communities	calculated in surveys conducted after all activities completed		
Outcome 3: Dependency on diminishing natural resources reduced through income diversification and climate-friendly solutions		Outcome Indicator 3.a Change in average income of youth and women Baseline: TBD at enrolment stage Target: increase of 20-30% after the completion of the project	Reported at end of project through perception surveys and post activity reports	Survey questionnaire	Inception and end of project
		Outcome Indicator 3.b: % of assisted women and youth with new climate-friendly sources of income Baseline: Target:	Reported at end of project through perception surveys and post activity reports	Survey questionnaire	Inception and end of project
	Output 3.1 Innovative community-based solutions for new sources of revenue facilitated List of activities under this Output: Activity 3.1.1 – Roll-out skills and business training & facilitate access to finance/ start kits focusing on women and youth Activity 3.1.2 - Provision of equipment and productive assets to make the use of depleting resources more efficient (eco-stoves, briquetting) Activity 3.1.3 - Engage women and youth in conflict-prone communities to	Output Indicator 3.1.1 # of women and youths completing skills and business trainings Baseline: 0 Target: 250	282 persons have been trained: 220 youth and women on honey production, beekeeping, and craft production; 62 persons trained on packaging and selected participants will also receive support in the form of access to finance or toolkits after the entrepreneurship boot camp activity.	Reports from training institutions Training certificates	After each training
		Output Indicator 3.1.2 # of community-based production facilities created or strengthened Baseline: 0 Target: 4 (2 in NBR and 2 in CRR)	6 communities in CRR and NBR were provided eco stoves	Project reports	Annual report and end of project report

	<p>develop and promote the use of climate-friendly products</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.3</p> <p># of climate-friendly products produced</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 400</p>	<p>No progress yet</p>	<p>Project Activity Reports</p> <p>Partner reports</p> <p>Example of product</p>	<p>Annual report and end of project report</p>
	<p>Output 3.2 –New market solutions developed</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 3.2.1 - Develop new business opportunities through cooperatives, women's groups, networks, and business linkages</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.2.1</p> <p># of new market outlets developed and, market linkages created</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target: 10</p>	<p>6 tricycles handed to 6 communities to promote trade between communities. By project close a regional chamber of commerce will be established with GWCC and GYCC</p>	<p>Partner reports</p>	<p>Annual report and end of project report</p>
	<p>Activity 3.2.2 - Facilitate the participation of communities in trade fairs, lumos and other trade fairs.</p>	<p>●Output Indicator 3.2.2</p> <p># of trade fairs lumos and trade fairs facilitated</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 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>	<p>Partner reports</p>	<p>Annual report and end of project report</p>

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline			
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Plz attach to the submission			
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline			
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.			
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?			
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.			
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?			
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?			
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	

Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (attached Excel sheet)

Annex E: Community Consultation Findings

Below are the full findings and analysis of the community consultations. Table 1 lists the communities visited, and the identified climate drivers that are present within those communities. The identification of the communities was conducted through the Gambian Red Cross Society, via their regional focal points. The Gambian Red Cross Society has a Red Cross representative in almost every community in The Gambia and so have a large access to community data and grass root information.

Table 1. Climate change induced conflict drivers

	Perai (URR)	Walliba Kunda (URR)	Sambang Fula (CRR)	Sambang Mandinka (CRR)	Tambakoto (NBR)	Bassick (NBR)
Reduced and erratic rainfall	x	x	x	x	x	x
Growing land infertility	x	x	x	x	x	x
Salination of arable land	x	x	x	x	x	x
Reduced forest coverage	x	x	x	x	x	x
Land erosion	x	x	x	x	x	x
Gender-based violence	x	x	x	x	x	x
Unsuccessful conflict resolution mechanisms	x	x	x	x	x	x

Table 2. Community Consultations Findings

	Conflict Analysis: Perai & Walliba Kunda/Upper River Region (URR)	Conflict Analysis: Sambang Fula & Sambang Mandinka/Central River Region (CRR)	Conflict Analysis: Tambakoto & Bassick/North Bank Region (NBR)
Livelihood & income	The Mandinka community of Perai consists of 682 women and 551 men, while the Fula community of Walliba Kunda is made up of 373 women and 351 men. In both communities, the primary source of livelihood is groundnut and rice farming, yet there are substantial market access challenges, resulting in women selling their products at a loss. The prices of groundnuts are low, and the size of production is insufficient, but	The Fula community of Sambang Fula, has a population of 245 women and 208 men, and the Mandinka community of Sambang Mandinka is comprised of 115 women and 115 men. The communities are separated only by a single street. The short distance was found to heighten tensions. Before the pressing impacts of climate change, the communities used to be well-known for abundant	The Mandinka (dominant ethnic group) & Wolof community of Tambakoto is made up of 165 women and 136, whereas the Wolof (dominant ethnic group) Fula & Mandinka community of Bassick consists of 236 women and 217 men. Farming and gardening are the main sources of livelihood. However, unlike women, men have other

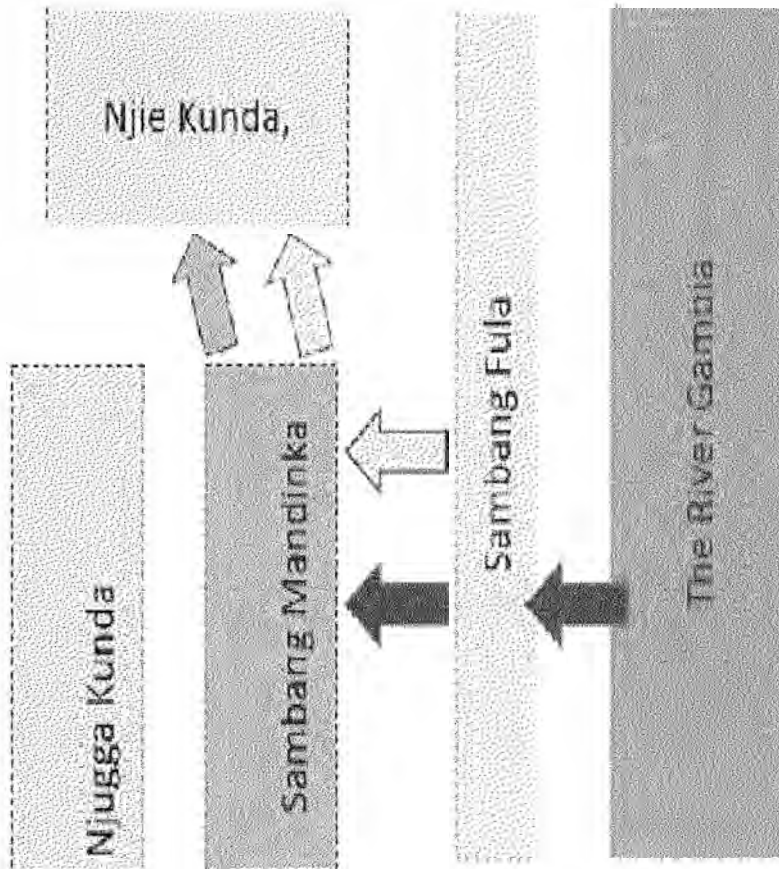
	<p>there are no alternative sources of income for women. While Perai women still occasionally engage in negative market transactions in Basse, the women of Walliba Kunda have no market access at all. Thus, they are entirely reliant on buyers coming to their community, which makes them vulnerable to low purchasing prices with no bargaining power.</p>	<p>rice yields. As such, both men and women used to rely on farming. For the past 5 years, the population of Sambang Fula has not been able to engage in rice farming due to a land dispute, while Sambang Mandinka continues limited farming activities in the same land. While men have other options for income generation like tailoring, fishing, and baking, women have had to resort to complete reliance on the collection of roots grown in deep waters which are processed to incense ('Churay'). This is a lengthy process, by which women of all ages walk 9 kilometers to the stream, use heavy tools underwater which is said to come up to their necks, and then burn the collected roots for incense production. A kilo of the final product is sold for D25, placing significant economic pressure on women. A minority of women engage in petty trading of vegetables in a weekly luma but wish to scale their business activities.</p>	<p>occupational options including welders and electricians.</p>
<p>Impacts of erratic rainfalls</p>	<p>The harvest of farming products, mainly groundnuts and rice, has decreased significantly due to crop failures as farmers are unfamiliar with changing rain patterns. This has a direct impact on the following year's harvest and creates a vicious cycle of poverty and hunger. This year's yields are estimated to last up to 2-4 months after which populations are likely to undergo extreme household food insecurity, that are expected to increase the existing tensions over scarce natural resources. Majority does not have access to locally produced rice, while imported rice is unaffordable. Particularly women are in a vulnerable position and have had to withdraw children out of schools who are under a risk of malnutrition.</p> <p>Intense rainfalls and windstorms have caused erosion, deforestation, and destruction of infrastructure, including schools, water tanks, and fences. These have affected the availability of education and clean drinking water, resulting in communities having to fetch contaminated water for drinking from uncovered wells. In Perai, this has led the community to use tree replantation funds to recover water supply issues (women do not have agency in these decision-makings). Beyond drinking water, the lack of rainfall also contributes to a deficiency of well water that is used for farming and gardening. There are no sufficient irrigation systems for farming. Saltwater intrusion has resulted in infertile farmland in Sambang Mandinka, Sambang Fula, Tambakoto, and Bassick.</p>		
<p>Deforestation</p>	<p>All communities have suffered from deforestation to varying degrees due to climate change. Generally, windstorms have resulted in a reduced number of trees, while logging also takes place. Community members have had to cut down timber to meet their livelihood needs due to the decreased income because of the reduced harvest. Tree logging by non-community members has taken place without the consultation of the community. This has led to conflict between youths and loggers.</p>		

<p>Community Relations, tensions, and conflict</p>	<p>The relationships between community members are cordial. However, there are tensions over a rice farm with a neighboring community, Walliba Kunda. This tension started about 20 years ago, with increased tensions during the past 5 years when the two communities have undergone accelerated effects of climate change, as portrayed in Table 1.</p> <p>Both communities make ancestral claims over the disputed farmland. While the community members of Perai and men of Walliba Kunda identify a stream as a demarcation of the farm, the women of Walliba Kunda are not aware of the bordering line. The tensions over natural resources have resulted in gender-based violence by which women of Perai who enter the disputed farmland for agricultural activities are attacked by men of Walliba Kunda with machetes and knives. These incidents have most recently taken place this year, leading to the hospitalization of Perai women. Consequently, Perai women have been afraid of working in the farm. The Walliba Kunda community also lament that youths were detained and released without being informed of the warrant sums that would release the detained youths. Occasionally, women of Walliba Kunda sell their products in Perai and vice versa. However, the relationships on these occasions have become increasingly tense.</p>	<p>The relationships within the communities are overall united. Nevertheless, heightened food insecurity and malnutrition have forced people to seek assistance from better-off community members. This is identified to cause pressure and increasing poverty among all community members, which, particularly in Sambang Mandinka, have led to tensions within the community itself.</p> <p>Although Sambang Fula and Sambang Mandinka previously shared a strong bond and inter marriage relationship, the communities are currently undergoing tensions and conflict due to climate change pressures. Due to low rainfall during the past 5 years, the effects of saltwater intrusion from a nearby stream have worsened by which both communities' rice farms have become infertile. Sambang Fula was forced to the farm of Sambang Mandinka due to saltwater intrusion and topsoil erosion. These climate change effects have now expanded to the land of Sambang Mandinka, diverting both communities to a third community's land, which belongs to Njie Kunda. This land is neighbored by a fourth community's land, Njugga Kunda. Thus, without intervention, there is a risk of conflict escalation and livelihood deprivation when the worsening climate change impacts expand to other farms. Allegedly, as per legal ruling, the conflict has completely deprived communities from rice farming for 5 years, leaving women with limited income and livelihood opportunities. This also poses</p>	<p>Internal relations amongst both communities remain peaceful. The two communities have experienced tensions over a rice farm since 1994 which have escalated within the past 3 years due to lack of natural resource due to climate change. The land dispute has impacted the implementation of a UN project in Bassick, which is currently on hold. It is evident that the increasing pressure placed on communities due to climate change effects, and thus scarce resources, create competition over developmental projects and benefits.</p>
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		<p>risks of further malnutrition amongst children.</p> <p>Sambang Mandinka has created their own road and entry point to the community, which used to be shared with Sambang Fula, to avoid contact with the members of the latter community.</p> <p>During the consultations in Sambang Mandinka, the alkalo invited alkalos of Njugga Kunda and Njie Kunda to also attend the discussions.</p>	
<p>Attempted solutions by the communities</p>	<p>The government has sent a delegation of 7 chiefs to settle the issue over disputed natural resources – without success. This year, Walliba Kunda paid a fee of D10,000 to proceed with a legal appeal which is under process.</p> <p>The communities attempted solving the issue of illegal logging by assigning their respective groups of community youths to monitor the forests. In the occasions where they catch tree cutters, the youth group asks for fees for replantation of the trees from the loggers who are caught. Sometimes this results in conflicts as the loggers most commonly refuse to pay, which is when the community alkalo is involved. The involvement of alkalo is not always successful, and is never gender nor age inclusive. The collected fees are kept in safes. Although the charges are meant for the replanting of trees, they are often used for replacing other community items that need urgent fixing (like the water tank and pump that serve the whole community; other wells are contaminated). Thus, it is suspected that the replanting mechanism does not respond to adequate coverage of the</p>	<p>Discussions amongst imams, chiefs, alkalos, and elders have taken place to solve the conflict over the farm – without success. Allegedly, chiefs no longer take action when issues are reported to him, thus youths have resorted to react to tensions with violence (stabbing and destroying neighboring community's belongings).</p>	<p>Discussions amongst local authorities, imams, chiefs, alkalos, and elders have taken place to solve the conflict over the farm – without success. A court case is in a process over the disputed natural resources.</p> <p>In cases where crops are destroyed by opposing community members, women whose crops have been damaged are at a critical loss because the community men who hold decision-making power are in favor of an apology-mechanism without allowing women to demand compensation for their lost crops.</p>

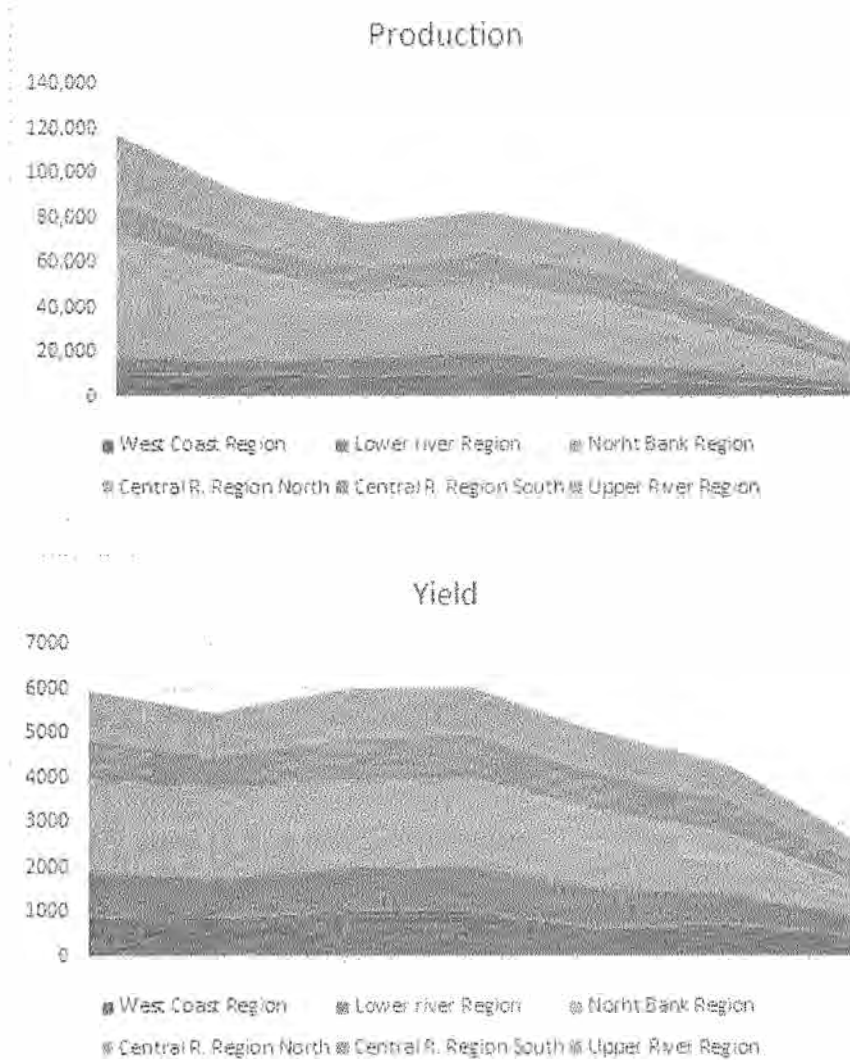
	<p>logging losses. Currently, the community funds are insufficient; thus every 20 liters of water costs 10 GMD. Primarily men take care of issuing and allocating the fees without women having agency over decision making.</p>		
<p>Suggested solutions by the communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Continuous replantation of trees & other deforestation technologies; ● Better irrigation systems; ● Market access support & microfinance; ● Training in sustainable and climate change supportive agricultural practices and other income-generating activities (fishing, beekeeping, community gardens) that can reduce negative coping strategies and internal as well as external conflicts ● Equal decision-making power between men and women ● Enhanced community dialogue involving all sectors of communities 		

Annex F: Inter Community Migration Example

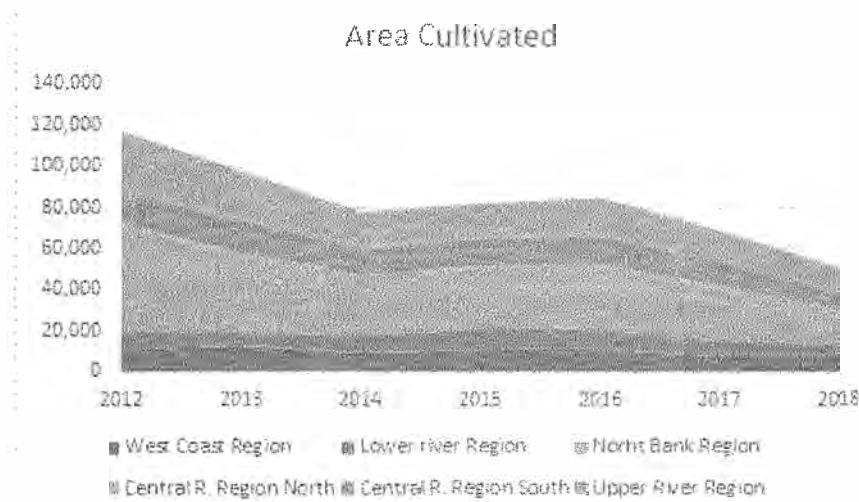


Annex G: Crop Yield Data (Ministry of Agriculture, Crop Yield Database, 2019)

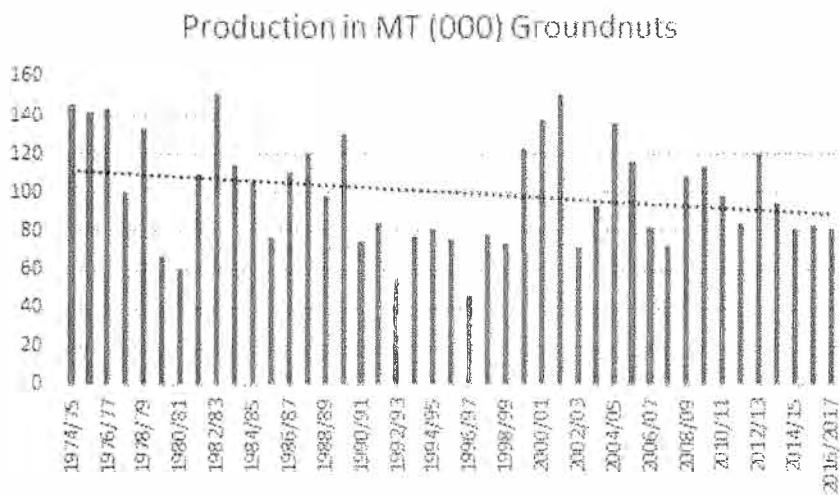
The below graph portrays the groundnut production and yield across regions in The Gambia. CRR, NBR, and URR are undergoing the most significant depletion in production within a relatively short time period (2012-2018), placing communities under increasing livelihood pressures and tensions.



There has also been a significant reduction in the cultivated area from 2012 to 2018, which could be attributed to erratic rainfall patterns, salinization, and the reduction in arable land.

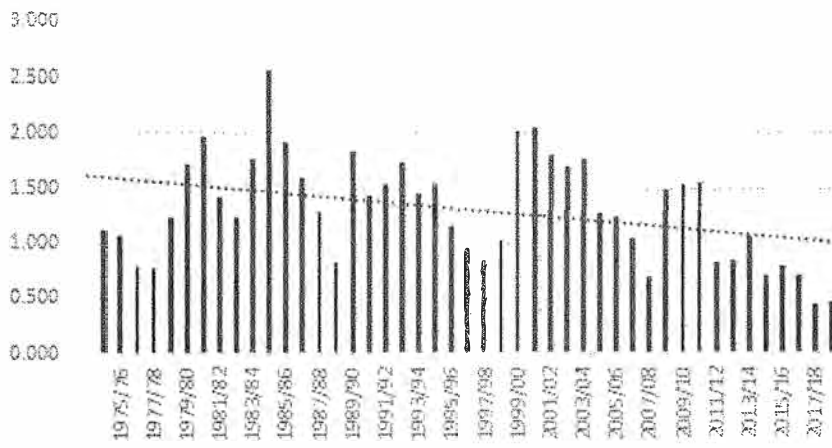


As illustrated below, the production of groundnut (all types in The Gambia) has generally witnessed a decline from 1974-2017 that has aggregated over the years.



Respectively, rice yield has also steadily decreased during 1975-2018, experiencing its linear bottom-line during 2015-2019.

Rice Yield



For MPTFO Use

Totals				
	Recipient Agency 1	Recipient Agency 2	Recipient Agency 3	Totals
	WFP	ITC	UNFPA	
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 123,000.00	\$ 43,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 196,000.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 112,835.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 172,835.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ 182,200.00	\$ 124,000.00	\$ -	\$ 306,200.00
4. Contractual services	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 80,290.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 220,290.00
5. Travel	\$ 54,299.58	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 79,299.58
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 131,600.00	\$ 170,000.00	\$ 244,561.00	\$ 546,161.00
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 17,000.00	\$ 24,999.72	\$ 25,999.75	\$ 67,999.47
Total	\$ 700,934.58	\$ 467,289.72	\$ 420,560.75	\$ 1,588,785.05

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown				
	Recip Agency 1	Recip Agency 2	Recip Agency 3	Tranche %
	WFP	ITC	UNFPA	
First Tranche:	\$ 525,000.00	\$ 350,000.00	\$ 315,000.00	70%
Second Tranche:	\$ 225,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 135,000.00	30%