

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Coastal Adaptation Project in Gambia**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4782 |
| GEF ID | 4724 |
| Title | Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas and Communities to Climate Change |
| Country(ies) | Gambia, Gambia |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Climate Change Adaptation |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The risk of climate change induced damage to human and economic development in coastal areas of The Gambia is mounting. The combined effects of sea level rise and changes in upstream river discharge, erosion of coastal embankments and changes to natural sediment dynamics pose a serious threat to the natural resource base and livelihood opportunities of coastal communities. In addition to recurrent and rapid onset of extreme events (i.e.: flash flooding), The Gambia’s coastal zone is being confronted with a range of “creeping” climate risks, such as increasing salinity level trends in coastal freshwater resources, growing drainage congestions, dynamic changes in coastal sediment dynamics and morphology and a decline in the functioning of protective ecosystems (e.g.: mangroves). Given the lack of institutional capacity to systematically identify and address climate driven changes in risk patterns, the Government of Gambia is proposing a project to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities to climate change-induced risks in 5 districts (Kotu, Tanji, Bintang, Darsilami and Tendaba). The project is based on the following Components:  Component 1 - Policy and institutional development for climate risk management in coastal zones;  Component 2 – Physical Investments in coastal protection against climate change risks;  Component 3 – Strengthening livelihood of coastal communities at risk from climate change.  The proposed project will employ a feedback loop between these 3 components and enable successful community based adaptation approaches in coastal areas to be analysed and replicated in other vulnerable regions, both within and outside of The Gambia. The project is designed to reduce Gambia’s vulnerability to sea-level rise and associated impacts of climate change by improving coastal defences and enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities. The project will primarily address The Gambia‘s NAPA priorities on coastal zones and fisheries which were originally costed within the NAPA at $2.3 million and $0.3 million respectively. |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Mr. Muyeye Chambwera (muyeye.chambwera@undp.org) |
| Programme Associate | Ms. Adey Tesfaye (adey.tesfaye@undp.org) |
| Project Manager | Dodou Trawally (dodou.trawally@undp.org) |
| CO Focal Point | Mr. Almamy Camara (almamy.camara@undp.org) |
| GEF Operational Focal Point | Mr. Dodou Trawally (dtrawally@gmail.com) |
| Project Implementing Partner | Mr. Dodou Trawally (dtrawally@gmail.com) |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

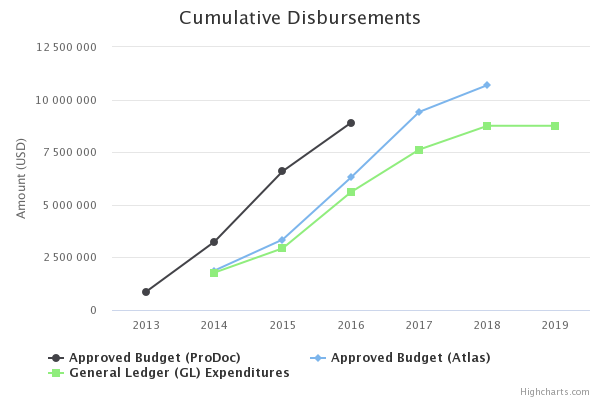
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Low |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To reduce Gambia’s vulnerability to sea-level rise and associated impacts of climate change by improving coastal defences and enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of vulnerable people / communities with enhanced living conditions and sustainable livelihoods. | Zero within government sector, minimal and sporadic in tourist sector.    Zero – existing communities affected by negative climate impacts (socio-economic and / or environmental) | *(not set or not applicable)* | Investment level reaches an additional USD $15m for sea and river defences allied to risk reduction approach.    All target communities / wards experience positive improvements and sustainable livelihoods. | Progress towards average percentage achievement against target is 93% based on the project's key performance indicators, thus deemed to be on track in achieving project's overall goal. It should be noted that these indicators are at impact level and a thorough assessment will be done through an impact assessment (End term Evaluation) to determine the level of project success.    The project has produced an 'Investment Plan' and 'Investment Policy Statement' on sea and coastal defenses in 2016 geared towards committing Government to attract investment in the future.    The project targeted 21 Communities for intervention based on a comprehensive livelihoods, and need assessments study in 2014. By December, 2017, project had intervened in 15 communities. To date, the project achieved its target by intervening in 21 Communities. The support to the 21 communities fall under one or two of the following broader areas: horticulture; fisheries (oyster collection and oyster farming); fisheries (fish catching, preservation and marketing; rice farming (labor-saving machines for both field work and processing of produce); skill development (tie-and-dye, batik, facility and group management). | Progress towards average percentage achievement against target is 93% based on the project's key performance indicators, thus deemed to have achieved the project's overall goal.    The project has produced an 'Investment Plan' and 'Investment Policy Statement' on sea and coastal defenses in 2016 geared towards committing Government to attract investment in the future.    The project achieved its target by intervening in 21 Communities. The support to the 21 communities fall under one or two of the following broader areas: horticulture; fisheries (oyster collection and oyster farming); fisheries (fish catching, preservation and marketing; rice farming (labor-saving machines for both field work and processing of produce); skill development (tie-and-dye, batik, facility and group management). The Terminal Evaluation of the project recognizes the improvement in community incomes as a result of the project's interventions.    No progress was made on this during the current reporting period as achievement of preceding year was basically on target for the project; also the funds were exhausted for any additional activities. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Policies, institutions and individuals mandated to manage coastal areas strengthened to reduce the risk of climate change.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Climate risk management, sea and river risk management and technical capacity in relevant national and regional institutions.    Coastal monitoring procedure undertaken, collated in database and accessible to support decision-making.    Number of Sea and River Defence Investment Plans actually financed | Negligible except in NEA and DWR.    Very limited monitoring database.    None | *(not set or not applicable)* | Capacity to implement climate risk management in national institutions and target regional entities. 250 Technicians trained in total (50 technical staff drawn from national departments; 200 extension staff drawn from relevant regional agricultural, engineering, planning and fisheries directorates)    Monitoring data collected and stored in structured and accessible database.    Sea and River Defence policy and investment management plans (SRDIMPs); Code of Practice for Sea and River Defence Structures & Coastal Development developed. SRDIMP developed - 1 per each coastal district | Progress towards this indicator target is on track and has been achieved by 81%. The project targeted 250 technicians and a total number of 202 technicians trained. The reason for the shortfall of target achievement is as a result of the selection criteria which required participants with the relevant technical knowledge; coupled with the limited number of institutions with technicians to select from.    Progress towards indicator is achieved by 100%. The coastal monitoring database is achieved in partnership with the EU-funded GCCA project; a functional database on coastal monitoring is installed at the GIS/mapping unit of NEA. The database is largely based on the monitoring of coastal erosion in the nine (9) coastal districts identified along the Gambia's coastline.      Progress towards this Indicator achievement is 100%. The project partnered with EU-GCCA project in the production of SRDIMPS (which incorporates the Code of Practice for Sea and River Defence Structures & Coastal Development) for the nine (9) coastal 'cells' along the north and southern coastlines of the country. The EU-GCCA produced designs for the control of coastal erosion in the nine cells and the project produced the SRDIMPS. The SRDIMPs defined coastal protection/adaptation measures for the nine (9) coastal cells/districts along the country's coastline. This project then developed investments plans for the measures that are delivered to NEA as the Gambia Government institution responsible for the coastal zone. | Capacity for climate risk management: This indicator target has been achieved by 81%. The project targeted 250 technicians and a total number of 202 technicians trained. The reason for was as a result of the selection criteria which required participants with the relevant technical knowledge; coupled with the limited number of institutions with technicians to select from.    No additional training was conducted during period under review; in fact there was no need for further training there was difficulty in getting required level of participants for the training - for example the figure was revised to 81% when it was realised some trainees participated twice in same training.      Monitoring data: Progress towards this indicator has been 100% achieved. The coastal monitoring database is achieved in partnership with the EU-funded GCCA project; a functional database on coastal monitoring is installed at the GIS/mapping unit of NEA. The database is largely based on the monitoring of coastal erosion in the nine (9) coastal districts identified along the Gambia's coastline.      Sea and river defence policy: Progress towards this Indicator has been 100% achieved. The project partnered with EU-GCCA project in the production of SRDIMPS (which incorporates the Code of Practice for Sea and River Defence Structures & Coastal Development) for the nine (9) coastal 'cells' along the north and southern coastlines of the country. The EU-GCCA produced designs for the control of coastal erosion in the nine cells and the project produced the SRDIMPS. The SRDIMPs defined coastal protection/adaptation measures for the nine (9) coastal cells/districts along the country's coastline. This project then developed investments plans for the measures that are delivered to NEA as the Gambia Government institution responsible for the coastal zone. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Vulnerability of coastal investments to climate risks reduced through the design, construction and maintenance of coastal protection measures.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | - | Outcome 2 Indicator 1: "Number of Hard and Soft coastal protection schemes implemented to reduce erosion risks" . Progress towards the achievement of this indicator is on track and 74%. Mangrove restoration has so far covered 1197 hectares of the targeted 2500ha. The construction of the Illiassa and Darsilami Integrated Farming System (IFS) registered an achievement of 99% and 99 % respectively whilst the polder and Anti-Salt Dyke at Tendaba stands at 100% each. It is important to note that the IFS works experienced a serious delay due to poor organizational and task skills demonstrated by Gai Enterprise, the company awarded the contract. Likewise, the Senegambia beach/Tanji bridge which is awarded to NSTMP also experienced serious delays initially due to stones quality queries by Supervising Engineering Company NIRAS , then later issues with the Political Impasse in The Gambia when the Senegal Gambia Borders were closed and currently the ferry crosssing problem to get the stones on site.    Outcome 2 Indicator 2: "Number of families benefiting from LDCF resources used for design and build structures". Progress towards the achievement of this Indicator target is 100.4% with 1,506 families benefiting instead of the targeted 1,500 families. | Indicator 1: "Number of Hard and Soft coastal protection schemes implemented to reduce erosion risks" .    Progress towards the achievement of this indicator is 74%. Mangrove restoration has so far covered 1197 hectares of the targeted 2500ha. The construction of the Illiassa and Darsilami Integrated Farming System (IFS) registered an achievement of 99% and 99 % respectively whilst the polder and Anti-Salt Dyke at Tendaba stands at 100% each.    The coastal defense barriers constructed by NSTMP across the Senegambia Beach stretch and the Tanji bridge are now completed in the extension period. The extension was necessitated by numerous delays in supply of boulders to site. The boulders were sourced from the Republic of Senegal and difficulty in ferry crossings was one factor responsible for this delay. However, the major contributor was the fact the first set of boulders proposed by the Contractor were rejected which meant almost a fresh start for sourcing of required boulders when the contract for the works was already more than six months into the period.    Indicator 2: "Number of families benefiting from LDCF resources used for design and build structures".    Progress against this Indicator stands at100.4% with 1,506 families benefiting instead of the targeted 1,500 families. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Rural livelihoods in the coastal zone enhanced and protected from the impacts of climate change through the demonstration and the transfer of successful coastal adaptation technologies and the introduction of economic diversification** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Rice and fish production to produce sustainable income for local community.    Number of farmers that will receive agricultural extension services and alternative livelihoods | Uneconomic / degraded rice production and no fish ranching production in target communities.    No / negligible knowledge on farmers that will receive agricultural extension. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Rice and fish production represent economic sustainable livelihood activity for community members in. 20 wards in the Lower and Central Valleys 1,500 rice growers and 300 horticulture producers diversity income. | Progress towards the achievement of this Indicator is on track and registered at 88%. Reason for this performance is directly linked to its dependence on the completion of the construction of the Integrated Farming System (IFS) at Darsilami & Illiassa by the Constructing Company Gai Enterprise. The Company demonstrated poor organizational and task allocation skills which caused serious implementation delays and as a result affects the full utilization of the rice fields which in turn affects the beneficiaries who could not fully operate on the areas. Only 1578 rice growers and fish producers were able to benefit of the targeted 1,800 thus making the achievement short by 222.      Progress towards the achievement of this target is 100.1%. As of 31st March 2018, 1,502 of the targeted 1,500 farmers have received agricultural extension services and livelihood supports in the areas such as Integrated Pest Management, horticulture nursery preparation ,Organic Compost making , Beekeeping and honey making Enterprise trainings. Likewise,basic skills on gardens facility and resources management, agro-forestry and financial records keeping were also provided to communities as sustainability measures for the provided project resources.                                . | This Indicator has been 88% achieved. Reason for this performance is directly linked to its dependence on the completion of the construction of the Integrated Farming System (IFS) at Darsilami & Illiassa by the Constructing Company Gai Enterprise. The Company demonstrated poor organizational and task allocation skills which caused serious implementation delays and as a result affected the full utilization of the rice fields which in turn affects the beneficiaries who could not fully operate on the areas. A salt iodisation machine still needs to be procured. As the contractor was unable to provide this, UNDP will be purchasing this. NEA have also taken on the role of remedying the defects that the contractor failed to fix during the Defect Liability Period. Only 1578 rice growers and fish producers were able to benefit of the targeted 1,800 thus making the achievement short by 222.      Progress towards the achievement of this target is 100.1%. As of 31st March 2018, 1,502 of the targeted 1,500 farmers have received agricultural extension services and livelihood supports in the areas such as Integrated Pest Management, horticulture nursery preparation ,Organic Compost making , Beekeeping and honey making Enterprise trainings. Likewise,basic skills on gardens facility and resources management, agro-forestry and financial records keeping were also provided to communities as sustainability measures for the provided project resources. No progress was made on this during the period July 2018 June 2019.    There was no progress on this outcome during the period under review as all project activities except for the coastal project works ceased. In essence, not only were the funds exhausted but the achievement was within target of the objective of the Project |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 98.38% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 98.38% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 8,755,892 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 150,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 8,900,000 |
| Co-financing | 35,560,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Feb 27, 2011 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Oct 8, 2013 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Nov 20, 2013 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Feb 12, 2014 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 1, 2016 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Sep 16, 2016 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Dec 31, 2018 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Dec 31, 2018 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Dec 31, 2018 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-12-19 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The project suffered a delay in the implementation of a major activity in the construction of coastal protection measures that saw it extended to 31 December 2018; these works were completed in November 2018 and the project successfully closed on 31st December 2018. The terminal evaluation of the Project commenced in November 2018 and the final report was submitted in early 2019. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The delays in completing construction activities under the project, particularly the one km coastal revetment was due to the difficulties encountered in the transportation of bolder stones from Senegal. These difficulties relate to border closures for a period of about 2 months, the poor state of the Gambia's existing ferry fleet. and difficulty in getting the correct rock/polder/stone standard. These delays. spilled over to the rest of the years leading to the extension of the project to the end of December 2018. The other delays revolved around the completion of the Integrated Farming Systems (IFS) contracted to a local engineering firm (Gai Enterprise) . This activity was delayed and poorly executed leading to the extension of the defect liability period (DLP) and subsequent termination of the contract. The balance of the final contract milestone payment was used to contract another firm to rectify the defects identified. The IFS is now fully completed.. The terminal evaluation was done and completed early 2019. The inception workshop and mid-term review were conducted on time. The project is closed technically since December 2018 and the financial closure process is in progress. . |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Since the delays experience earlier in this project, leading to its extension to December 2018, the project has since completed its activities, including the Terminal Evaluation, and is now undergoing financial closure. The delays were mostly in completing construction activities The other delays revolved around the completion of the Integrated Farming Systems (IFS) contracted to a local engineering firm (Gai Enterprise) . This activity was delayed and poorly executed leading to the extension of the defect liability period (DLP) and subsequent termination of the contract. The balance of the final contract milestone payment was used to contract another firm to rectify the defects identified. The IFS is now fully completed. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | As at 30th June 2018 only the coastal protection works was not substantially completed, as far as the core activities are concerned, and this was done in November 2018 in time for the Project's closure on 31st December 2018. In essence, overall, the Project was satisfactorily completed by 31/12/18 in terms of achieving its overall objective. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project has been rated as satisfactory as all planned activities between June to December 2018 were successfully completed. Overall, this resulted in the project achieving all major targets against each of the Outcomes with minor exceptions.    Prior to June, 2018 the project had reached all its targets in full, falling short only on the number of technical professionals trained (Outcome 1) and persons reached through the Integrated Farming Systems which were found to have defects (Outcome 3). For this reason, the 6 month workplan for the extension period that lasted from June to December 2018, focused specifically on Outcome 2. By the end of the extension period in December 2018, all planned construction of the coastal defenses at Tanji and Senegambia were complete and the Terminal Evaluation process initiated.    As mentioned above, the project overall has fallen short in meeting two targets. Of targeted 250 technicians a total number of 202 technicians trained. This was as a result of the selection criteria which required participants with the relevant technical knowledge; coupled with the limited number of institutions with technicians to select from. In regards to the defects in the IFS, the project ensured there was a plan in place to remedy the faults. UNDP agreed to purchase the needed iodisation machine and NEA took on the responsibility of hiring a construction firm to fix the defects identified.    With all this in mind, the project has been rated as Satisfactory as it has met its overall objectives falling short only on a few of the outlined targets. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | As formerly Project Manager and now GEF Operational Focal Point my comments will largely be same as that of Project Manager that is as at the closure of the Project on 31/12/19, it has largely achieved its overall objective to the point of a satisfactory rating. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | As formerly Project Manager and now head of the National Environment Agency, implementing partner of the Project, my comments are essentially that of the Project Manager's that overall sees the Project satisfactorily implemented. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project is rated moderately satisfactory overall, on both the DO and Implementation Progress. The DO rating is due to the fact that even though the project was slow at the beginning, and still has not fully achieved its targets in areas such as training, it has managed to implement the major activities at the local level to effect change, and has also provided policy development support which will have wider impact beyond the project areas if the policy provisions are implemented.  Under Outcome 1, the capacity to implement climate risk management strategies of the key coastal management stakeholders from the different sectors involved in the coastal development have been strengthened. 202 technical staff, out of 250 targeted at the beginning of the project have been trained, which represents an achievement of the project target by 81%. Furthermore, a coastal monitoring database has been set up in partnership with the EU-Funded GCCA project. Also, the project, in partnership with the EU-GCCA project has developed the Sea and River Defense policy and investment management plans (SRDIMPs). The SRDIMPs has defined the coastal protection/adaptation measures for the nine coastal cells/districts along the country's coastline and the project has, then, developed investments plans for the measures identified in the SRDIMP. Through these, the project has contributed to substantially increase the capacity of the National Environmental Agency and other agencies involved in the management of the Gambia coastal zones to monitor the climate induced coastal dynamics and to manage climate induced coastal issues in Gambia. The coastal investment plan and sea defense policy developed by the project lay the foundation for accessing more financing for improving the coastal protection in Gambia.    Under Outcome 2, the mangrove restoration has covered 1,197 hectares of the targeted 2,500 ha what represents a progress of 74%. The construction of the Illiassa and Darsilami Integrated Farming System (IFS) registered an achievement of 99% and 99 % respectively whilst the polder and Anti-Salt Dyke at Tendaba stands at 100% each. These structures are benefitting to 1,506 families against a target of 1,500 families contributing to increase their resilience to seal level rise impacts. Since the last PIR, progress was made on the coastal defense barriers constructed by NSTMP across the Senegambia Beach stretch and the Tanji bridge, which have now been completed in the extension period. The extension was necessitated by numerous delays in supply of boulders to site.    Concerning the outcome 3, 88% of the targeted farmers (e.g., 1,578 rice growers and fish producers out of 1,500 rice growers and 300 fish farmers) were able to access to the Integrated Farming System (IFS). This target has not been fully achieved because of the delay in the delivery of the IFS. However, the 1,500 target rice farmers have accessed to the advisory services required for strengthening the resilience of their farming activities thanks to the project. They have received extension services and livelihood supports different production activities. This has contributed to increase their capacity to sustainably increase their rice and fish production and therefore their income. A salt iodisation machine still needs to be procured. As the contractor was unable to provide this, UNDP will be purchasing this. NEA have also taken on the role of remedying the defects that the contractor failed to fix during the Defect Liability Period.    Thus, while the project was not able to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project the end of 2018, it managed to put in place provisions to remedy some of the issues in a way that will deliver the results in full. It has put in place the condition for improving the adaptive capacity of the 21 targeted communities of the coastal wards to cope with SLR impacts and to experience positive improvements of their living conditions and sustainable livelihoods. Thus, the overall progress towards its development objective (DO) is rated satisfactory.    The project has also built the skills of beneficiary communities in the areas of climate resilient horticulture and rice farming (greenhouses, solar powered wells, labor-saving machines for both field work and processing of produce); improved fishing and sea products processing (oyster collection and oyster farming, improved fish catching technics and equipment, preservation and marketing equipment such as canoes, solar powered fridges ); alternative livelihoods (tie-and-dye, batik), business and association management skills. The business and association management skills include saving and elaborating business plans for access to financing. With these skills the associations of the project beneficiaries in each targeted communities have saved enough resources to pay the maintenance costs and even in some case the replacement of the investments supported by the project to increase their adaptive capacity.    It is worth noting that because of the delay in the finalization and approval of the coastal investment plan and sea defense policy developed by the project, the targeted additional investment of $15 million for the management of coastal climate risks is yet to happen. The project terminal evaluation will elaborate implementable recommendations for the rapid adoption by the government of the plan and policy, and for accessing other financing windows to mobilize the required financial resources to sustain and improve Gambia's coastal adaptation capacity.    On Implementation Progress, as reported in the 2018 PIR, the project implementation has largely ended, with a few outstanding activities that are being completed while the Terminal Evaluation has also been completed. No major changes have taken place since the last PIR in terms of project performance, thus it is rated moderately satisfactory with implementation due to the delay in completing its activities. The cumulative financial delivery of 98.38% and the cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year of 98.38% denote a satisfactory progress of the project implementation. This is coupled with the achievement of the key expected results of the project. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: No |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| N/A |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| This reporting period saw the project drawing to a close. The only activities implemented were related to the coastal defense barriers at Senegambia and Tanji. A considerable number of petty traders on the beach in the selling of fruits and fruit extracts are women; the protection works increased the space available for this petty-trading hence an economic empowerment for a group that largely women. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Agriculture represents the main source of income for up to 90% of women (& 70% men), thus  agricultural interventions are likely to be gender sensitive. Component 3 of the project was designed to work towards  women’s empowerment and gender equality where socio-cultural practices weigh heavily on the social  status of women and girls. The project is consistent with the Agricultural & Natural Resource (ANR) policy  (2006-15) in terms of (i) including women in research & extension; (ii) targeting women in value chain approaches for selected commodities; (iii) encouraging the leadership of women in producers’ organizations. Through empowering and educating women, the project has managed to facilitate and encourage sustainable land use and natural resource management. The women reached through this project have been equipped and trained to manage their own horticultural gardens, harvest salt and manage salt dykes. Reference can be made to the Development Objective section for details of numbers of women affected. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| Yes |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| Political risk - The disruption to or closure of the Gambia/Senegal border causing delays in the transportation of rocks/stones from Senegal need to construct the coastal barrier.    Management response: Outsourced equipment's and materials locally, obtained special permission using UN and diplomatic channels |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **SESP:** [PIMS 4782 Annex 2 Environmental and Social Screening.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4782/213554/1719630/1727809/PIMS%204782%20Annex%202%20Environmental%20and%20Social%20Screening.doc)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| N/A - Project has ended |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| N/A |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| The coastal protection works, the only project activity for the reporting period, targeted an area of very high tourist activity. In addition to hosting the majority of the country's major hotels, the area booms with petty-trading especially with women in vegetable and fruits market. The large part of the space for this petty-trading, as was mainly conducted on the beach, was lost to erosion. The project has significantly helped this class of business by considerably regenerating the beach hence bringing the petty-trading back to life. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| https://www.facebook.com/UNDPGambia/videos/877125649121958/?hc\_ref=ARRVPnD4ehgXJItYQXBTdwMK\_KIhBrESnSLAVxpPG30gy47BseBelA31lbrjDNYTjZ8    http://www.nea.gm/index.php/undp-gef/monitoring-evaluation/success-stories    https://www.facebook.com/GEF-Coastal-Resilience-Project-737525283016321/  / |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [RESUBMISSION\_PIMS 4782\_Gambia Coastal Adaptation\_Revised CEO Endorsement \_4Sep2013.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4782/213554/1671303/1671584/RESUBMISSION_PIMS%204782_Gambia%20Coastal%20Adaptation_Revised%20CEO%20Endorsement%20_4Sep2013.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| The overall national interest aside, two organisations particularly stand to be benefit from the coastal works; the Gambia Hotel Association and Gambia Tourism Board. Thus towards the end of the Project, the National Environment Agency began engagements with these two organisation towards establishing a fund for the future maintenance of the erosion control structures. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.