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ANNEX VII

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2017 part III for Environment and Climate Change under the Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic programme

Action Document for GCCA+ Climate Resilient Coastal and Marine Zone Project for The Gambia

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	GCCA+ Climate Resilient Coastal and Marine Zone Project for The Gambia. CRIS number: ENV/2017/40525 Financed under Development Cooperation Instrument/DCI ENV			
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	West Africa Region, The Gambia The action shall be carried out at the following locations: Banjul, Greater Banjul and various coastal and marine zones in North Bank, Lower River and West Coast Regions.			
3. Programming document	GPGC, GCCA+ Annual Action Plan 2017			
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Climate Change	DEV. Aid: YES-		
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 5 300 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 5 300 000			
6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	Project Modality Indirect management with The Republic of The Gambia.			
7 a) DAC code(s)	410 General Environmental Protection (41010)			
b) Main Delivery Channel	10000 – Public Sector Institutions			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>		x
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	GCCA+			
10. SDGs	Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts Secondary SDG Goals : 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls), 14 (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development) and 15 (Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss).			

SUMMARY

This Action "GCCA+ Climate Resilient Coastal and Marine Zone project for The Gambia" aims at consolidating results and positive experiences of the previous GCCA project "*Support to The Gambia for integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) and the mainstreaming of climate change*"¹ 2013-2016.

The objectives of this action are: 1) to support implementation of recommendations set out in the ICZM Management and Strategic Plans (Jan 2016) and the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) implementation plan for the Gambia (April 2016) and 2) to enhance institutional governance enabling planning and implementation of improved climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation measures in the Coastal and Marine Zones of the Gambia.

This Action seeks to benefit coastal communities and help them to adapt to impacts of climate change through institution strengthening, knowledge management, and demonstrated implementation of the National Decree of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) approach, at national and local levels. It takes into account the inter-linkages between social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, and is in alignment with the Gambia's National climate change Adaptation Plan and strategy (NAP) as well as the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)². This action also intends to widen partnership with non-state actors (NSA) and to further integrate women's rights and gender equality issues into local climate adaption plans. The project complies with the key GCCA+ priorities and is justified by the following criteria:

¹ DCI-ENV/2010/22527

² Website UNFCCC, INDC <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/indc/Submission%20Pages/submissions.aspx>

- 1. Natural hazards:** Support the implementation the Gambia National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) by providing scientific information for sound planning capacity on how to introduce climate-resilient infrastructure on the coast to address hazards such as flooding, storms and sea level rise;
- 2. Exposure:** Introduce new technical and management planning tools to build resilience vis a vis climate change impacts on coastal natural resources, communities' livelihoods and assets;
- 3. Vulnerability:** Determine (through new enforceable plans and interventions) the socio-economic and environmental factors influencing climate vulnerability through negative ecosystem feedbacks;
- 4. Capacity:** Through improved ICZM governance, tertiary education and community engagement, build The Gambia resilience to climate change.

1. CONTEXT

1.1 Sector context

The Gambia is a Least Developed Country (LDC) ranked at 173 out of 188 countries, by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s 2016 Human Development Index³. The country is poor: it has a population of around 1.9 million and a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of approximately EUR 400. Already in 2010, The Gambia's national Integrated Household Survey (HIS) confirmed that half the population was living below the poverty line, and the per capita GDP has been falling ever since⁴. Traditionally, The Gambia's economy has been based on subsistence agriculture, with additional household income coming from cash crops and surpluses in productive years. However, the domestic economy has been undergoing a transformation, as urban coastal areas have grown in size and economic importance. Rural to urban migration, accelerating because of rural poverty exacerbated by climate change, amongst other factors, is quickly placing stress on fragile infrastructures and resources. According to the University of Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index (ND-GAIN), The Gambia, is the 10th most vulnerable country to Climate Change. The Gambia has a GCCA+ vulnerability rating of 0.4357 which ranks the country among the top 44 most vulnerable LDCs. Given this vulnerability and poor state of economic development, the country is in urgent need of support in the form of investments and innovations in climate change-related measures to build resilience and adaptation capacity.

The newly elected government has made 'building climate resilience in the coastal zone' as a top country priority. The Gambia's coastal zone, where the majority of the population now lives, consists of 80 km of open coast from Buniadu point, in north bank of the river Gambia, to Karenti Bolong in south bank whereas there is also 200km of sheltered coast along both banks of the river Gambia.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

Following the worsening deterioration of the coastline and an increased threat to coastal and marine zone community livelihoods and investments (local rural and urban communities, fisher folk and the hotel industry), the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) has identified integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) as the primary focal area for The Gambia (Priority 1).

³ http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/GMB.pdf

⁴ See IMF 2015 Article IV Consultation with The Gambia
<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2015/cr15272.pdf>

The project is also in line with the Government's development strategy Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE I 2012-2016). The Gambian Government (GoTG) is currently formulating a new National Development Plan (NDP) to follow the PAGE. The NDP will consolidate the gains of PAGE implementation and address challenges within the context of Vision 2020⁵, whilst at the same time mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) established in 2015. It is also in line with Gambia National Agriculture Investment Plan which is the GoTG's current effort in boosting national agricultural potential.

This Action is aligned with the national Disaster Management Plan (DMP), the National Action Plans (NAPs) on Desertification Control and Biological Diversity and the Gambia Environmental Action Plan (GEAP). The project is also in line with the goals and needs of the National Environment Agency, the Ministry of Works, the Ministry of Agriculture Department of Water Resources, as well as Government Local Authorities and will contribute to the Gambia's National Determined Contribution (NDC) prepared under the UN Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC) framework.

The Gambia's NDC offers to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, excluding the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector, by 1.42 MtCO₂e. This is equivalent to a 44.4% reduction in 2025 below a low business as usual scenario (BAU), excl. LULUCF. The Gambia is offering to reduce emissions 0.079 MtCO₂e in 2025 unilaterally, with an additional 1.34 MtCO₂e, conditional on the availability of international financial and technical support.

In addition, The Gambia's NDC includes abatement in the LULUCF sector. It plans to unilaterally abate 0.28 MtCO₂e by 2025 through afforestation. The Gambia has also pledged to abate 0.69 MtCO₂e by replacing flooded rice fields by dry upland ones, and by using efficient cook stoves to reduce the overuse of forest resources, conditional on international support.

The joint communication on International ocean governance stresses the need to reduce pressure on the oceans⁶. EU action should focus on climate change, and its impact, marine pollution and eutrophication, the preservation, conservation and restoration of marine ecosystems and biodiversity, and the sustainable use of marine resources.

In preparation of a national response to rapidly emerging Climate Change (CC) threats, the European Union (EU) funded a first GCCA Project in The Gambia (2013-2016) which successfully built momentum towards the establishment of an Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) process as well as the development of the first-ever CC national policy to guide national and local-level adaptation planning and sustainable development. More specifically, the 2013-2016 GCCA project achieved most of its intended results despite the relatively short implementation period. In particular, the CC Policy provided the necessary framework to integrate climate change resilience building and adaptation into The Gambia's development policies, with the complimentary ICZM Strategic Plan (produced in January 2016) taking an important long range 25-year planning horizon from 2016 to 2040. Furthermore, this ICZM aims at addressing 10 cross-cutting issues through a hierarchical

⁵ Vision 2020 "to transform The Gambia into a financial centre, a tourism paradise, a trading, export-oriented agriculture and manufacturing nation, thriving on free market policies and vibrant private sector, sustained by well-educated, trained, skilled, healthy, self-reliant and enterprising population and guaranteeing a well-balanced ecosystem and a decent standard of living for one and all, under a system of Government based on the consent of the citizenry"

⁶ JOIN(2016) 49 final

framework of goals, objectives and strategies. According to the GCCA final evaluation⁷ the work done so far merits further consolidation; hence the need for this follow-up GCCA+ action.

Furthermore, the action plan of the Gambia Tourism Development Master Plan (2006) has identified the need for construction of storm water drainage and control of run off from developments adjacent to the beach to a standard that safeguards the beach from erosion and the bathing water from contamination. Indeed, the Gambia economy heavily relies on the tourism sector dominated in Gambia by the coastal tourism.

The proposed action is also in line with the 11th EDF National Indicative Programmes phase I (2015 -2016) and phase II (2017 -2020) which both refer to climate change as an important development concern in the country. The Phase I Sector 1 intervention is supporting agriculture and food/nutrition security, in particular the scaling up of adapted climate smart agriculture practices as well as improved Early Warning Systems and implementation of risk mitigation measures. The Phase II Sector 3 is promoting use of renewable energies. The phase II is furthermore aligned to the new EU consensus on development and its key priorities. The proposed action is furthermore aligned with the EU's new Gender Action Plan 2016-2020: "Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020". In particular, it will contribute to women's increased participation in decision-making processes on climate and environmental issues as well as undertake measures to promote girls and women in science, technology and engineering. A planned sector gender analysis will further identify the most appropriate thematic areas suited to existing and new programmes, as well as inform on the most appropriate indicators for this programme.

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The proposed action is furthermore also coherent with relevant policies such as Agenda 2030 for sustainable development, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

Lead ministries and national institutions that should be involved in the programme include:

- (i) Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MoFEA), in particular the National Authorising Office (NAO),
- (ii) Ministry of Forestry, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources,
- (iii) National Environment Agency (NEA),
- (iv) Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Agriculture,
- (v) Ministry of Tourism and Culture, the Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources,
- (vi) Department of Water Resources,
- (vii) Ministry of Women's Affairs, the Women's Bureau,
- (viii) Department of Physical Planning, the Gambian Tourism Board and the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA).

The National Environmental Agency (NEA) operates under Ministry of Forestry, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MoFECCNR), and is responsible for

⁷ Particip (June 2016)

overseeing the effective management, conservation, protection and improvement of the environment. The NEA drafted an integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) Action Plan in 2015 and is establishing a ICZM unit, involved mainly in the promotion of awareness. As a relatively new national Agency with a rapidly growing portfolio of work and responsibilities, the NEA is in special need of capacity building support. Where necessary this support should be extended to the other line Ministries involved in mainstreaming climate change issues: for example, the Ministry of Environment (MoFECCNR), The Ministry of Agriculture, The Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Tourism.

In addition to national ministries and bodies, key stakeholders for GCCA+ at the local level include local actors such as local governments, local communities, community-based organisations, women's civil society organisations and women's farmer groups, village women's committees. Given the very basic level of development in the country, local stakeholders are very poorly prepared to adapt to climate change. Capacity building and support at all levels is required, including support to activities to combat the climate change threat.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

The Gambia is particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts ranging from changing precipitation patterns to intense weather events. These may lead to loss or impairment of productive habitats and rural and coastal livelihoods, drainage and flooding issues, the destruction of human-made infrastructure, saltwater intrusion into fresh water aquifers, beach and cliff erosion, and pollution from land-based storm runoff, to name but a few likely impacts. The Gambia's low-lying coastal areas are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts (e.g. sea level rise). In some areas, the beach has been retreating at a rate of 1-2 meters per year, threatening tourism infrastructure and associated livelihoods. This Action is therefore designed to adhere to the following three priority areas, namely: a) Adaptation to climate change, building on national and regional plans and programmes; b) Disaster risk Reduction (DRR); and c) Enhancing climate mitigation efforts. These are of particular relevance to the National Environment Agency's mandate and build on the past GCCA work.

The identified policy priorities of the Government of The Gambia (GoTG) in the area of climate change adaptation and preparedness require a concerted and sustained commitment over the medium-long term. The actions advocated for by the GoTG have been framed⁸ in the context of Gambia's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) having an impact on coastal zone management and DRR, etc. (

The Gambia's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) has already identified strategic integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) as the primary focal area for The Gambia (Priority 1). Foreseeing the likely impact and the planning responses required will necessitate a climate change proofing and adaptation approach to urban coastal development planning and management as well as efforts to support rural and coastal livelihoods against the impact of climate change. Poor rural community settlements in coastal regions of country are adversely impacted by frequent flooding. Each year, approximately 20,000 houses are destroyed or damaged by floods and storms in coastal provinces. Urban populations living in informal settlements are also at risk. This is likely to worsen given climate change scenarios for The Gambia. These rural poor are at especially high risk given their reliance on natural resources for their livelihoods, particularly relying on agriculture and fisheries.

⁸ Refer to The Gambia INDC, section 4.2: Adaptation (national, sub-national and sectoral levels) pages 9-14

In The Gambia, climate change's negative impact on agriculture is being realised in the form of increasing rainfall variability, farm soil erosion, uncontrollable and undesirable floods in lowland agricultural and horticultural gardens. In addition, there is a problem with acid sulphate soils which can require expensive removal of top soils. Furthermore, heavy rainfall depletes the top soil from high lying areas to low-lying areas with heavy siltation or sedimentation. De-sedimentation is expensive and unaffordable by poor farming communities. Change of rainfall patterns e.g. heavy rainfall impacts negatively on harvested ground nuts in the form of aflatoxin and black moulding formation. Heavy rainfall in lowlands is presently uncontrollable. Raised earth or mud rainwater retainers are frequently washed away. Permanent or sustainable water retaining structures which may last 20 – 25 years are expensive. The Gambia River and the Bolongs have already suffered from saltwater intrusion which is threatening agricultural productivity and the thousands of people relying on these watersheds for their income. Salt intrusion into low-lying rice fields is problematic and presently uncontrollable.

An additional climate change impact in The Gambia is coastal erosion, littoral drift and sedimentation. Sedimentation is being continually experienced in the Banjul harbour area. The location of the harbour in the river mouth is also problematic as the access channel of 20 nautical miles is being confronted with sand sedimentation. The present draft is 8.5 meters and required minimum draft is 10 to 20 meters. As a consequence of these significant, physical climate change impacts, significant socio-economic impacts are being recorded in The Gambia. In particular, young men migrating from the rural areas to the Greater Banjul area (basically the fishing communities like Brufut, Tanji and Sanyang or the tourist resort areas) leave the elderly and women behind in very deplorable conditions. Migration and failing agriculture is placing larger demands on fishing which is having an impact on stocks. According to government records, fish catches/ stocks are not increasing. During strong winds and cold weather catches may go down. Fishing is performed by men but fish processing in the form of selling fresh fish, fish smoking and drying is still done by women. Primarily, fish is smoked using mangrove branches as fire wood. Yet, coastal ecosystem assets such as coastal mangrove forests, while providing a vital buffer against storms, sea surges and salt water intrusion are being depleted.

Another significant socio-economic impact, forced by climate change, relates to decreased nutritional safety for women. In the Gambia, women have a lower nutritional status at household level when compared to men, despite the fact that they are the main food producers and responsible for its processing. Cultural practices militate against women control of cash income thereby contributing to household food insecurity. These practices also force women to deny themselves food in the right quantity and quality in favour of male adults and children. In most cases this seriously compromises their nutritional status and renders women particularly vulnerable to climate change shocks.

In view of the above, there is an increasing need to place emphasis on capacity building at the local and regional levels (including planning tools) to ensure long term delivery of effective services in line with ICZM policies and implementation of local adaptation measures for sustainable development. One recommendation stemming from the GCCA's mid-term evaluation puts emphasis on the technical and financial support required by the Gambia for a revision/update of the national spatial plan in support of such planning and mainstreaming of ICZM and CC. This will require, amongst others, building capacity of grass roots to national policy makers to enable them to put the plans into action with confidence.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks (and Risk Level H/M/L)	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigation measures
Limited involvement of key target groups (local communities, local authorities)	M	Build on the experience of previous GCCA project by fully involving stakeholders from the early stages.
Project input from key stakeholders/govt departments proposals are limited and of poor quality	L	Design clear guidelines, organise information workshops and audit all training plans on ICZM issues.
Limited capacity development by local authorities to manage ICZM in the future	H	Any guidelines produced will need to include criteria to identify those local authorities and partners that have committed to develop and maintain a capacity to plan and implement ICZM change strategies.
The adaptation experience at the eco-village level is not communicated more widely at a local, regional or national level.	H	Emphasize knowledge management and transfer as a specific result area to be addressed under the programme
National government uncertainty about focusing major activities from this Action at the sub-national level of government and the community level	M	Governments to drive the project planning and prioritisation and so ensure the resilient development priorities match national and sub-national goals; governments advised of the advantage of the approach in reducing the pressure on the existing over-stretched skilled human resources at the national level; adopt pre-conditional approaches that encourage focused and targeted investments and permit redeployment if required.
Sustainability of activities in various coastal zones	M	Build in monitoring and maintenance of on-the-ground measures, work with line agencies to ensure that this is covered by allocated funding in sector budgets, and involve the private sector (usually located in central islands) as an implementing partner throughout the Action .
The Gambian society shows that there are strong traditional and cultural forces that impinge on the participation of women in development. Disparities exist between men and women in power sharing, participation and control over decision-making processes at all levels of society.	M	Using experience from previous projects and programmes, and with the help of National gender advisors and the Regional Rights Resource Team, ways of consulting and empowering all genders and all vulnerable groups will be applied throughout the Action.

Assumptions

1. Political and security situation permits access to undertake field activities.
2. Empirical links can be detected in the data collected.
3. National institutions are willing to engage to identify policy response options.
4. Necessary vulnerability/socio-economic data exists for Gambia at correct spatial scale.
5. UNDP/UNEP can work in Gambia at local levels through direct interventions and partners.
6. Policymakers and stakeholders are willing to engage in capacity building.
7. Projects exist that can integrate ICZM and climate change and security risk reduction measures on an incremental cost basis.
8. Communities are willing to engage with the project and implement the resilience building measures.

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

Coastal and riverine areas are the most densely populated. This results in complex management responsibilities shared among several ministries, local authorities and agencies. Hence, the need for good national coordination and a national regulatory framework enabling planning of climate adaption plans and implementation of sound measures. Coastal zone management (CZM) requires scientific-based information management. In the Gambia, CZM is further complicated by outdated and at times overlapping legislation. There is therefore the need for reviewing the legal framework for CZM, clarifying responsibilities and identifying gaps. The following list of lessons learnt builds on the completed GCCA project, as well as ongoing environmental and climate change projects (bilateral and regional) and other interventions supported by the EU and other development partners:

Technical

- **ICZM and CC projects (GCCA or not) are often complex** and need to be implemented in often embryonic institutional settings. This is certainly the situation in The Gambia though a platform has now been agreed upon from which to launch a sustainable programme of delivery (via this follow-up GCCA+)
- Climate Change adaptation and mitigation initiatives in The Gambia need to be subject to a basic environmental impact screening (EIA) to ensure that any negative impacts are identified and addressed.
- **Adoption of a rights-based, gender sensitive approach from the outset**, rather than as an add-on activity, is critical and requires the inclusion of relevant expertise in these areas in the design and throughout the implementation of the Action. The Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Declaration on Climate Change Action 2015 called for the recognition of the disproportionate impact of climate change on women, youth, the elderly, disabled, indigenous peoples and other vulnerable and marginalised groups, and acknowledgement of the contribution of these peoples to the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement.
- **Future projects should also include an activity which standardises the training product** – as part of the knowledge sharing - so that this is coherent across all projects dealing with climate change (same message, similar suggested solutions etc...).

Capacity Building

- **Government capacity building in climate change adaptation and planning will continue to be important** (as is continuity and coordination between projects).
- In order for any Climate Change strategy or approach to have validity, **climate change policies and plans need to be reviewed thoroughly and endorsed by Government Cabinet**. This will help systematic integration of environmental and climate change issues within all sectoral policies.
- Once the institutional capacity is in place within The Gambia, the nominated implementing partners need to be guided by a clear, appropriate and endorsed strategy by Cabinet (NCCP and/or ICZM Strategy).
- Awareness raising and capacity building of communities is essential for participation and ownership and delivery of local climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation measures. Similarly, engagement of Civil Society with regard a number of these measures (incl. capacity building of community based organisations, women's civil society organisations and women's farmer groups, village women's committees in understanding the nature of climate change risks and the available options to respond to these) via participatory approaches can greatly support ownership and participation.

Management

- Experience from the GCCA project suggests that **managing a programme on a national scale requires experience and appropriate capacity at all levels**. GCCA in part built some of this capacity and put in place a clear and appropriate strategy (i.e.: NCCP and ICZM Strategy).
- **Any new Climate Change project must work through existing government structures** in order to raise awareness of climate change issues, improve coordination and improve project outcome sustainability and success.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

With regard to implementation of the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP), future funding opportunities (e.g. **Gambia's Pilot Project on Climate Resilience PPRC**) are currently being designed to help develop a coherent capacity development strategy and programme for climate change systematic integration into national development policies, to build on the mainstreaming training initiatives implemented within the NCCP in a systematic fashion. The PPRC will complement this GCCA+ project by focusing specifically on implementation needs of the NCCP, whereas the GCCA+ focuses directly on supporting implementation of ICZM Strategy and Plan, both of which were created through GCCA funding. PPRC will, however, provide support for capacity building priorities identified in the draft final NCCP to avoid any overlap of effort whilst instilling coherence between the two initiatives.

The Green Climate Fund (GCF - UNEP) “**Large-scale Ecosystem-based Adaptation in The Gambia: developing a climate-resilient, natural resource-based economy**” project is being designed and good opportunities exist for complimentary working with this GCCA+ project on issues such as coastal ‘greening’ e.g. planting of coconut trees as part of overall protection strategy of the coastal zone. The UNEP project will seek to use large-scale Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) – a cost-effective and low-risk approach for building climate resilience over large areas. The EbA constitutes a unique new opportunity to integrate conservation and climate change adaptation by guiding communities to commercially but sustainably utilize their natural resource base. The Gambia’s \$21million project is among the first pilot projects

in Africa with good chances of upscaling into a medium to large scale funded programme in the country.

Other donor funded projects are on stream to help compliment the proposed GCCA+ outputs. The **West Africa Coastal Areas Program** (WACA) is a World Bank funded initiative (established in 2015) that focuses on coastal requests from Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mauritania, and Togo to manage coastal erosion and flooding, promote climate-resilient coastal management and improve livelihoods in West Africa's coastal communities. The World Bank Group is currently in dialogue with other partners and donors to join the effort, though it is uncertain whether Gambia is one of those potential countries though efforts to create this link may prove prudent especially if funds could be negotiated to contribute towards a more regional (ECOWAS) oceanographic survey to address wider coastal process related issues at a national/regional level.

A project that is closest to the GCCA+ in terms of objectives and focus is the GEF/UNDP "Enhancing the Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas Communities to Climate Change in The Gambia". The thrust is on designing and constructing community-based infrastructure and ecosystems that enhance their resilience to climate change. Issues such as salt tolerance, fishing and rehabilitation of eroded coastlines feature prominently in the project.

This project is linked to the Gambia's 11th EDF National Indicative Programme phase I and phase II for the periods 2015-2016 and 2017-2020 respectively, particularly phase I sector 1 'Agriculture for economic growth and food security/nutrition' which includes climate change adaptation along with a disaster risk management component and Phase II focal sector 3 which promotes renewable energy infrastructure.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

Environment, Biodiversity and Climate Change: The programme is designed to have a strongly positive effect on the terrestrial and marine environment, while maintaining the overall focus on the wellbeing of coastal communities. Adopting an ecosystem approach to adaptation will contribute to biodiversity conservation as well as incorporation of traditional knowledge. Combining an ecosystem-based (EbA) approach with structural measures will likely enhance the specific adaptation measures (e.g. a well-planned combination of planting deep-rooting native coastal shrubs with engineering coastal protection structures can provide for improved coastal stabilisation). Technical data and knowledge will inform the design of the sector measures, and additional studies conducted to address gaps in the knowledge base. The action will adhere closely to national laws and regulations for planning and environment management including the preparation of environmental impact assessments. The focus of the action is to address the cross-cutting climate change and disaster risk management issues in a comprehensive and holistic manner so as to promote and support resilient and sustainable development. This will be achieved through scaling-up (enhancing, expanding, replicating, adding a complementary approach) existing sector-based climate change adaptation interventions (both structural and mainstreaming) within a medium term timeframe at the national and sub-national level accompanied by training and capacity building. Furthermore, environmental sustainability and climate change adaptation are key in building the resilience particularly of smallholder farmers and poor and vulnerable coastal communities. There is the need to address enhanced access to early warning information and build capacity at national and community levels for contingency planning and disaster response as well as promote the introduction and adoption of climate smart techniques and practices (for agriculture and fishery) for sustainable livelihoods and local socio-economic development.

Good governance: Improving natural resource management and addressing climate and disaster risks through institutional and individual capacity development at national, sub-national and community levels will support decentralisation of the local governments' climate and disaster risk programmes. Strengthening the local governance will assist informed local decision-making and resilience to climate change risks. This is in line with the “bottom up” approach of this Action. Consideration has been given on how the proposed outputs for both Components of this project have been designed to become harmonised with cross cutting themes (e.g. planning, food security/nutrition, water and health related projects) so as to maintain relevance and to facilitate inevitable progression towards a climate resilient nation that has a particular focus on coastal adaptation.

Gender and human rights - The Action will adopt from the outset a gender-sensitive, rights-based approach to climate change adaptation at the national, sub-national and community levels. Gender equality, with women and youth as agents of change, are at the core of sustainable development. Issues affecting the region include a lack of participation by women and youth in decision-making, which is at least partly a consequence of sparse access to information and training. The project also adopts a gender sensitive policy with regards to recruitment. This Action is also supportive of gender equality and women's empowerment as expressed in the National Gender Policy 2010 – 2020. The Government of the Gambia recognizes that sustainable economic and social development of the country requires full and equal participation of women, men, girls and boys. This National Gender Policy aims to guide and direct all levels of planning and implementation of development programmes, with a gender perspective including resource allocation geared towards equitable national development. The Government of Gambia is committed to work towards ensuring gender equality; and has been implementing the country's gender policy through the Women Bureau, which is a stakeholder and a potential steering committee member for this project. Therefore, this project will aim to contribute to women's increased participation in decision-making processes on climate and environmental issues as well as undertake measures to promote their capacity building and livelihoods. Also, issues concerning vulnerable groups are highly relevant in the context of planning system and community-based disaster risk management action plans. The preparation and implementation of planning system and community based disaster risk management plans will include a right-based approach to take into account ethnic, minorities, indigenous peoples or persons with disabilities. Finally, the issue of migration is an important aspect taken into consideration as a better managed coastal zone, where most of the population currently resides, will improve opportunities for sustainable growth and green job creation.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results

The Overall Objective of this Action is to increase climate resilience of the coastal and marine zones of The Gambia

The specific objectives are:

1. Recommendations identified in the ICZM Management and Strategic Plans (January 2016) and the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) implemented;

2. To enhance institutional governance enabling planning and implementation of climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation measures in coastal and marine zones.

The expected outcome of this Action is climate resilience built in the coastal and marine zones of The Gambia, through a sustainable ICZM approach, that protects vulnerable coastal communities' livelihoods. This AD objective will be achieved through **three inter-related components**:

1. Institutionalization of ICZM approach and climate change adaptation (in selected governorates);
2. Knowledge management through data collection and localizing climate change modelling; and
3. Integration of climate change adaptation actions into ICZM.

This Action will work directly with communities in order to promote climate proof livelihoods thereby increasing the probability of their resilience to climatic impacts in selected sites. In addition, the proposed ICZM approach would incorporate climate-adaptive measures and zoning practice into the Gambia climate change and disaster risk management policy. Strategically, this AD provides an ideal means to scaling up of a climate sensitive and climate smart approaches to integrated coastal zone management. Moreover, the proposed ICZM approach will apply a gender sensitive approach and will mainstream gender in its various components. Measures to empower women will be taken (e.g. support women's active participation in decision-making processes).

This programme is relevant for the Agenda 2030. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG Goal 13 ("Climate Action") and targets SDG13.1 and 13.2. It also promotes progress towards Goals 14 ("Life Below Water") and 15 ("Life on Land"). This does not imply a commitment by the Gambia benefiting from this programme.

4.2 Main activities

This Action consists of three outputs:

- (i) Institutionalization of ICZM approach and related climate change adaptation (in selected governorates),
- (ii) Knowledge management through data collection and analysis; through downscaled climate modelling; to inform climate resilient development; and
- (iii) Implementation of small scale (as well as up-scaled, when appropriate) climate change adaptation into ICZM. Indicative activities for each output are:

Output 1: Institutionalization of ICZM approach and climate change adaptation (in selected governorates)

Expected outcomes: (i) institutional capacity strengthened at selected governorates, (ii) CC adaptation gap identified (iii) increased awareness of ICZM and CC adaptation.

Indicative activities:

1.1 Climate change adaptation gap analysis (i.e. mapping current -and future if data available) -vulnerability, that includes data analysis, trends as well as past/ current programs) for ICZM completed;

1.2 Institutional arrangements in place, including the established national Steering Committee (and new ICZM secretariat) based on the existing Ministerial Review Committee (for ICZM), and public participation mechanism; as well as related regulations/legal acts;

1.3 ICZM operationalised (capacity building, planning support, tools, methodology) and awareness of climate change issues increased (e.g. trainings to reinforce implementation mechanisms);

1.4 Implementation of ICZM climate resilient plans in place for the pilot/target governorates.

Capacity related activity options may include support towards encouraging the private sector to help fund coastal adaptation approaches and capacity building initiatives; outreach to local governments, local communities, community based organisations, women's civil society organisations and women's farmer groups, village women's committees in order to exchange on grass roots climate change impacts; new techniques to help create awareness among decision-makers about coastal adaptation techniques and how the new planning “tools” (ref. output 1) can be used effectively and efficiently; and support to help develop communications and visibility plans to inform and educate decision-makers and to create action plans for institutional capacity-building at national, sub-national and village levels. Moreover, to support and sustain both the impact of this project as well as future requisite government policy adjustments that strengthen the resilience of coastal and other communities, resources will be used to systematize climate and economic risk assessments for private and public sector application in coastal settlements of the Gambia adopting an eco-zoning approach. Activity options may also include capacity assistance to help formalise ICZM delivery programmes (and all associated training programmes) either at the University of The Gambia (UTG) (or complementary educational establishments) to help support graduate training and accreditation in ICZM related activities (e.g.: climate change adaptation, climate financing, coastal engineering, disaster risk management etc.) for future generations of Gambians plus existing personnel currently engaged in research and teaching.

Output 2: Knowledge creation and management through data collection and analysis, and through downscaled climate modelling to inform climate resilient development

Expected outcomes: a) updated info available and guidelines for decision making (i.e. these guidelines refer to (i) climate change analysis for planning, (ii) Climate Change Impacts and Spatial Planning, (iii) Climate Change accounting for financial management of impacts.); b) able to generate localized, downscales CC models.

Indicative activities:

2.1 Knowledge gaps identified, types of needed data and methods of data collection determined (e.g. coastal vulnerability assessments, codes and standards developed for 'green solutions'). This gap knowledge-analysis was undertaken in the previous GCCA project, but not exhaustively, i.e. not systematically for each economic valuable sectors, vulnerable groups and emerging trends (salt intrusion and groundwater management). Therefore, this activity will further pursue this knowledge gap identification (and in some cases updating);

2.2 ICXbase for ICZM set up & strengthened in collaboration with existing initiatives;

2.3 CC modelling focusing covering coastal zones introduced to and used by local scientists;

2.4 Surveys/studies performed (e.g. oceanographic survey and sensitivity mapping, a study for regeneration of mangroves and planting of trees, etc.) and institutional linkage in place to ensure that relevant data and information are available for decision/policy making process and for implementation of support mechanisms.

The Oceanographic survey will be adapted to include technical activity options such as acoustic remote sensing of the Atlantic Ocean seabed within the indicative survey area including an electronic log of vessel tracks, acoustic character and sample locations in ArcGIS; processed datasets incorporated into the functional GIS workstation at the National Environment Agency (NEA) with ArcGIS software supplied and installed; bathymetric maps in digital formats with associated metadata and digital maps of sediment types including summary descriptions of habitats and associated climate change sensitivities etc. Study on the gender dimension of the sectors in order to identify priorities and plan specific interventions for gender equality and women's empowerment.

The gender study will indicatively include measurable progress on gender equality focusing on (i) the decision level through increasing women representation in ICZM participation and (ii) promoting girls and women to study science, engineering and technology through an awareness campaign

Output 3: Integration of climate change local adaptation actions into ICZM

Expected outcomes: i) ICZM/climate resilient plans implemented, CC vulnerability reduced; ii) productive activities in targeted areas maintained or improved

Indicative activities:

3.1 Coping mechanisms based on ICZM for each targeted site in place; including governorate planning, sector coordination, and community/private awareness of CC and ICZM;

3.2 Adaptation measures identified for selected sites. Measures include: climate resilient measures applied for zoning, construction codes, drainage and rain water retention, & institutional coordination; increase climate resilience of livelihood options for local fisheries; diversification of local economy/tourism with the goal of enhancing security for climate sensitive activities; 'greening' of coastline (e.g. planting of coconut trees), decreasing impacts of sea level rise via mangrove conservation, increase fishery stock and species via natural resource conservation; decrease floods/drought impacts via rain water retention; Activities will also include measures to perverse biological diversity such as turtle conservation along the beaches, wetland conservation and other Eco-system based approaches in the targeted marine and coastal zones.

3.3 CC adaptation measures/ICZM implemented (through capacity building and participation of local communities and Civil Society Organisations/CSO).. Support to mitigate the impact of climate change on coastal rural livelihoods (e.g. water saving irrigation, oyster farming, salt production, alternative livelihoods, etc.), particularly targeting women, will also be envisaged.

3.4 Good practices (e.g. community-based climate adaptation mechanism) identified and disseminated (also for possible up-scaling). The specific actions will be developed and agreed during the inception phase, when a more detailed work-plan, site and sector specific activities will be identified. These wide-range adaptation measures will allow enough flexibility to specific local community's needs. It is expected that certain adaptation measures (such as mangrove restoration) from GCCA project will be continue, and in some cases up-scaled.

4.3 Intervention logic

The Action is in line with The Gambia's priority to build a resilient and climate change proof country, by recognizing the cross cutting nature of climate and disaster risks and that action needs to take place at the development sector level. Assessing the impacts of past climate and

disaster risk interventions is a key component to help countries make informed decisions for future interventions based on sustainability criteria.

Climate Change in The Gambia has so far manifested itself through noticeable environmental changes, including climate variability and extreme events. The Gambia's climate is of Sahelian nature characterized by high variability in the amount and distribution of annual precipitation and clear increase in temperature values; these combined interactions lead to recurrent drought episodes and dust storms and also in flooding events. Additionally, the impacts of climate change through sea level rise have been exacerbated by anthropogenic drivers that reduce the resilience of coastal ecological and geomorphological systems. The low-lying topography, combined with the high dependence on subsistence rain-fed agriculture, and inadequate drainage and storm water management system in a context of rapidly expanding un-regulated urban expansion has placed the Gambia among those countries most vulnerable to climate change.

In this regard, one of the most critical challenges is the protection and rehabilitation of food production systems (action 3.2 and 3.3 where adaptation measures will aim at creating a climate-resilient environment to increase/maintain ecosystem (terrestrial and marine) productivity for food security (coastal fish stock, coastal agriculture production) that have been badly hit by climate induced impacts, such as salt intrusion into lowland rice fields, erosion of upland soils, and drought, etc. These challenges require comprehensive and sustained programmatic interventions to address them. Adaptation activities both at the level of government and those by local communities should be taken on board. Due to the increased frequency of climatic and weather related shocks, resource-poor households and other groups are becoming more vulnerable and require quick response for resilience building and recovery.

This Action has closely linked outputs, which will ensure an integrated approach to delivery. The more detailed intervention logic is in the logical framework (**Appendix 1**). During the inception phase, logical frameworks will be designed for the interventions in each community, as was done for the prior GCCA project and they will be nested within the main logical framework. Output 1 and Output 2 will work in an interdependent way to support planning and The Gambia's institutional capacity to address climate change issues holistically. This is an important pre-requisite for the implementation of correctly thought-out and applied technologies (adapted and sustainable infrastructures, livelihoods, oceanographic management, etc.). Output 2 will also provide a national higher education institution (probably the University of The Gambia (UTG)) with support to build capacity in its role as expected provider of long-term expert advice, as well as applied research support. Output 3 will build on experiences and lessons learned from GCCA, and encourage local level/grassroots participation and ownership and delivery of local climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation measures. This action will seek stronger engagement of Civil Society with regard a number of these measures (incl. capacity building of community based organisations, women's civil society organisations and women's farmer groups, village women's committees in understanding the nature of climate change risks and the available options to respond to these) via participatory approach (e.g. training to help communities introduce adaptive technologies or techniques, support for better planning for climate change impacts in community settings, creating community-based mechanisms to cope with coastal zone threats (i.e.: helping local communities to provide input and implement "climate resilient plans" while also becoming guardians for the delivery of the ICZM Strategy at the local level).

Project intervention will be through Technical Assistance as well as a Programme Estimate. Both contracts will be managed by the Government of The Gambia (NAO). The award of grants and minor works contracts under the Programme Estimate will offer pilot interventions of CC adaptation measures and ICZM under Output 3.'

The exit strategy will focus on the transfer of knowledge and application of climate change adaptation measures to: (i) the longer-term planning strategies for each of the specific climate measures and especially facilitating national budget support for their continuation; (ii) the sub-national governance level and (iii) to the communities. Other exit measures will focus on facilitating other sources of funding for follow-on activities, involvement of the private sector, and efficient and effective project closure to capture the benefits and lessons learnt.

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, referred to in Article 184(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 60 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

5.3 Implementation modalities

Indirect management with the Republic of The Gambia

This action with the objective of building climate resilience in the coastal zone of The Gambia may be implemented in indirect management with the Republic of The Gambia in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of the Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 according to the following modalities:

The Gambia will act as the contracting authority for the procurement and grant procedures. The Commission will control ex ante all the procurement procedures except in cases where programme estimates are applied, under which the Commission applies ex ante control for procurement contracts above EUR 100 000 (or lower, based on a risk assessment) and may apply ex post control for procurement contracts up to that threshold. The Commission will control ex ante the grant procedures for all grant contracts.

Payments are executed by the Commission except in cases where programmes estimates are applied, under which payments are executed by the Gambia for ordinary operating costs, direct labour and contracts below EUR 300 000 for procurement and for grants.

The financial contribution partially covers, for an amount of EUR 272 000 the ordinary operating costs incurred under the programme estimates.]

In accordance with Article 190(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 and Article 262(3) of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012, the Gambia shall apply procurement rules of Chapter 3 of Title IV of Part Two of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. These rules, as well as rules on grant procedures in accordance with Article 193 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, will be laid down in the financing agreement concluded with the Gambia.

a) Overview of implementation

Activity/objective/result, include location	Type of financing (works, supplies, or service contract, grant, programme estimate)
Activities under objectives 1 and 2, outputs 1, 3, Banjul	1 x Service Contract 1 x Programme Estimate (incl. Grants)

b) Implementation through programme estimates

The contracting authority for these activities shall be the National Authorising Officer of The Gambia.

An imprest administrator and an imprest accounting officer, and their deputies, shall be appointed for the management and implementation of the programme estimate by the contracting authority, in agreement with the Head of Delegation.

In accordance with the powers delegated to them by the partner country authority that appointed them, the imprest administrator and the imprest accounting officer shall draw up and implement programme estimates, award contracts and grants, commit expenditure and make the corresponding payments.

The imprest administrator and the imprest accounting officer shall submit their technical and financial reports to the project steering committee, where applicable, and to the National Authorising Officer of The Gambia and a copy to the Head of the EU Delegation.

5.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall, subject to the following provisions.

The Commission’s authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 9(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.5 Indicative budget

The total project cost is estimated at EUR 5 300 000. The draft budget is set out as follows:

	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Third party contribution, (amount in EUR)
Output 1: Institutionalization of ICZM approach and climate change adaptation <i>5.3 Indirect management with the Republic of The Gambia</i> <i>TA Service Contract</i> <i>Programme Estimate</i>	1 000 000 600 000 400 000	
Output 2: Knowledge management through data collection and analysis, and through downscaled climate modelling to inform climate resilient development <i>5.3 Indirect management with the Republic of The Gambia</i> <i>TA Service Contract</i> <i>Programme Estimate</i>	1 100 000 600 000 500 000	
Output 3: Integration of climate change adaptation actions into ICZM <i>5.3 Indirect management with the Republic of The Gambia</i> <i>TA Service Contract</i> <i>Programme Estimate (including grant awards)</i>	2 500 000 300 000 2 200 000	
Local Project Management <i>5.3 Indirect management with the Republic of The Gambia (Programme Estimate)</i>	272 000	
Evaluation and Audit	120 000	
Communication and Visibility <i>5.10 Indirect management with the Republic of The Gambia (Programme Estimate)</i>	35 000	
Contingencies	273 000	
Total	5 300 000	

5.6 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

The Contracting Authority for the project shall be the National Authorising Officer who will be supported in the task by NAOSU (National Authorising Officer Support Unit) and would oversee the financial management and supervision of the project including management of the TA Service Contract and Programme Estimate.

The TA Service Contract will provide the necessary capacity building support under the project. The TA's work will be complimented by activities under the Programme Estimate. Grants (up to EUR 1 000 000 in total) under output 3 will be awarded under the Imprest Component of the Programme Estimate.

A Steering Committee shall be set up to oversee and validate the overall direction and policy of the project. The project Steering Committee shall meet at the project inception and then at least bi-annually (every six-months) during the lifetime of the project.

The steering committee shall be made up of:

- A representative of the National Authorising Officer (NAO), the Contracting Authority
- The Director of NAO Support Unit
- The Project Coordinator
- Project Officers and Focal Points of Implementing Partners
- A representative of the Head of EU Delegation with observer status
- A representative of the Chair of the National Climate Committee
- Executive Director of National Environment Agency or representative
- A representation of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Natural Resources.
- Ministry of Tourism and Culture
- Department of Water Resources
- Department of Physical Planning
- Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources
- Other stakeholders can be invited to attend specific meetings: representative of Departments or other supervisory or control bodies involved in the project (such as Gambia Tourism Board, NDMA, Ministry of Agriculture), contractors, other donors, non-state actors, etc.

A Technical Working Group (TWG) comprising core stakeholders will be established with the role to facilitate a multi-sector dialogue as well as to monitor progress and where necessary make recommendations to improve performance.

The Implementing Partner shall be the National Environment Agency (NEA), and will appoint a Focal Point for the project. A Focal Point will also be appointed by the Department of Water Resources for linkages on Climate Change policy matters and for necessary support towards implementation of the Climate Change policy. A full time Project Coordinator, two project officers and a driver would be hired through an open recruitment process, and would

be based at the NEA. The Focal Points will be in charge of ensuring policy coherence, whereas the Project Coordinator and project officers will be in charge of definition and implementation of action plans, facilitation, monitoring and evaluation of activities.

A full time Project Accountant, a driver and Project Secretary for administrative support services will also be appointed through an open recruitment process, and would be based at the NAO Support Unit.

A Technical Assistance Team (TAT) will be recruited by the National Authorising Officer to assist the Beneficiary in the implementation of the project, including the provision of:

1. Technical expertise tasks, including both expert advice and capacity development and training.
2. Administrative, preparatory and ancillary tasks relating to planning, monitoring and reporting on project components, procurement and financial management.

The TAT will work under a TOR agreed by both the Contracting Authority and the Commission, and will consist of, indicatively long term expertise and unallocated short term expertise for other specialists as required.

5.7 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) or the list of result indicators (for budget support). The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

This action will ensure that a baseline is set for collection of data (quantitative and qualitative) and reporting is carried out also in line with the GCCA+ results framework.

5.8 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the action, a mid-term and a final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving, learning purposes, in particular with respect to efficiency of the project.

The final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that the NAO office and relevant stakeholders have the capacity to implement the project.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 1 month in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

Indicatively, two contracts for evaluation services shall be concluded under a framework contract at the mid-point and in the last year of the project.

5.9 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

Indicatively, four (4) contracts for audit services shall be concluded under a framework contract in the last quarter of each year of implementation.

5.10 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.5 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

This Action will ensure that the above measures are also in line with the GCCA+ communication and knowledge management strategy.

The communication and visibility measures of EUR 35 000 will be implemented as part of Programme Estimate activities.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY) ⁹

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the financing decision. When it is not possible to determine the outputs of an action at formulation stage, intermediary outcomes should be presented and the outputs defined during inception of the overall programme and its components. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for including the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) for the output and outcome indicators whenever it is relevant for monitoring and reporting purposes. Note also that indicators should be disaggregated by sex whenever relevant.

	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	Increased climate resilience of the coastal and marine zones of The Gambia	<p>Please select the most relevant indicators:</p> <p>1.1 – number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people [in the coastal zones of The Gambia]</p> <p>1.2 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels [in the coastal zones of The Gambia]</p> <p>1.3 Proportion of population using safely managed</p>	Please fill in baselines, with a reference year	Please fill in targets, with a reference year	<p>OO1 Ministry of Environment/NEA/Government Reports & Project evaluations.</p> <p>OO2 Ministry of Environment/NEA/Government Reports & Project evaluations.</p>	

⁹ Mark indicators aligned with the relevant programming document mark with '*' and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '**'.

		<p>drinking water services [in the coastal zones of The Gambia]</p> <p>1.4 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population [in the coastal zones]</p> <p>1.5 % of supported beneficiaries reporting increased income over the programme period.</p>				
<p>Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)</p>	<p>1. Recommendations identified in the ICZM Management and Strategic Plans (January 2016) and the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) implemented</p> <p>2. Enhanced measures on climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation in coastal and marine zones</p>	<p>1.1- Number of sector policies using ICZM in planning</p> <p>1.2 Area of land where sustainable land management practices have introduced with programme support</p> <p>1,3 - Number of hectares of protected areas managed with programme support</p> <p>2.1 – [Volume of private sector co-financing on</p>	<p>Please update the baselines, with a reference year</p> <p>1</p> <p>Low</p> <p>0</p>	<p>Please update the target, with a reference year</p> <p>4</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>>0</p>	<p>- Ministry of Environment and NEA Government Reports</p> <p>- Project evaluations.</p>	<p>Support from the Government Departments involved.</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement</p>

		<p>initiatives /no. of private sector and CSO partnerships] on initiatives on coastal climate resilience, adaptation or mitigation - please choose the most appropriate indicator</p> <p>2.2- The number of community, district, sub-regional ICZM plans implemented (disaggregate by type).</p> <p>1.3- Number of people benefitting from programmes that aim to improve assets' resilient to climate variability and change,</p> <p>The number of community, district, sub-regional action plans with ICZM principles</p> <p>GHG Emissions reduced or avoided expressed on the basis of CO2 equivalent by the EU supported</p>				
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		intervention (kt CO2 eq).				
Outputs	Output 1. Improved institutionalization of the ICZM approach and climate change adaptation (in select governorates).	<p>1.1 Number of ICZM needs assessments completed on time;</p> <p>1.2 Number and type of ICZM committee, working groups and government task-force established; - better to have some products/decisions made by the working groups.</p> <p>1.3 Number of local decrees/ policy plans for ICZM developed and approved</p>	<i>TBD during inception phase</i>	<i>TBD during inception phase</i>	<p>Project evaluation and plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Environment/ NEA annual reports - Project evaluations - Legislation related to ICZM - Formal documentation of institutional mandates for ICZM and climate change policy - NEA/Project evaluations. 	Support from the Government Departments involved.
	Output 2. Increased knowledge management	2.1 Number of relevant	<i>TBD during inception</i>	<i>TBD during inception</i>		Level of engagement by

	and dissemination of climate resilient developments	quality assessment studies completed on time, 2.2 Number datasets collected for ICZM; 2.3 Number of database downloads 2.4 Number of models developed and applied by local stakeholders; 2.5 Number of local policies, plans using collected and analysed data on ICZM.	<i>phase</i>	<i>phase</i>		Government Departments involved.
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	<p>Output 3. Piloting and up-scaling climate change adaptation into ICZM.</p>	<p>3.1 Number of people benefitting from interventions addressing ecological and socio-economic resilience (Agriculture, fisheries, water and sanitation, DRR etc.)</p> <p>3.2 Number of Gender sensitive interventions funded</p> <p>3.3 Number of Lessons and best practice from local interventions (including gender orientated ones) are disseminated to the relevant stakeholders, including private sector and CSO partners.</p>	<p><i>TBD during inception phase</i></p>	<p><i>TBD during inception phase</i></p>	<p>- Government Ministry of Environment and NEA - Project evaluations.</p>	<p>Retention of Government Staff</p>
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