



GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: Least Developed Countries Fund

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Strengthening Adaptive Capacities to Climate Change through Capacity Building for small scale Enterprises and Communities Dependent on Coastal Fisheries in The Gambia		
Country(ies):	GAMBIA	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNIDO (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	140379
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Fisheries/Department of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries (MoF/DoF) National Environmental Agency (NEA); Ministry of Environment, Parks and Wildlife, Climate Change Office (MoEPW/CCO); Ministry of Trade, Industry and Employment (MoTIE); Gambia Bureau of Standards (GBS), and; Food Safety and Quality Authority of The Gambia (FQSA)	Submission Date:	07-21-2015
		Resubmission Date of Technically Updated PIF:	08-09-2017
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36 month
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of parent program:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	209,000

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
(select) CCA-1 (select)	LDCF	950,000	2,150,000
(select) CCA-3 (select)	LDCF	1,250,000	3,350,000
Total Project Cost		2,200,000	5,500,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To increase adaptive capacities and Climate Change (CC) resilience of coastal fisheries and dependent populations and enterprises by mainstreaming CC adaptive measures, demonstration and scaling up of climate resilient business models for value addition and employment along the fisheries value chain particularly targeting vulnerable youth and women, and supporting enhanced community empowerment						
Project Components	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Component 1: Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Gender Equality for Adaptation measures mainstreamed into relevant sector policies and national strategies	TA	Outcome 1: Strengthened national capacities to mainstream CCA and gender equality in sectoral policies and development strategies, with relevant climate resilient regulatory and policy measures piloted to promote adoption of	1.1: Relevant policies and strategies reviewed, and sectoral/ coastal fisheries value chain based CCA and gender mainstreaming strategies recommended with private sector engagement	LDCF	200,000	1,300,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

		quality and safety standards and systems, and environmental safeguards by the private sector	<p>1.2: Pilot climate resilient business model for fisheries waste management and processing developed and demonstrated for private/public uptake</p> <p>1.3: Staff of DoF, local government, environmental and business sector regulators, industries and cooperatives trained on climate resilient and gender equality for adaptation measures, and provide related support services for integrated CCA policy mainstreaming, fisheries value chain development and export trade</p>			
Component 2: Pilot demonstrations on resilience building for small scale fisheries dependent enterprises and populated coastal communities	Inv	Outcome 2: Increased resilience and adaptive capacities of enterprises and communities along the coastal fisheries value chain	2.1: Pilot demonstrations on improved post-harvest fisheries technologies, practices and business operations integrating adaptation capacity building measures implemented at three Community Fisheries Centers (CFCs)	LDCF	884,000	2,250,000
	TA		2.2: Business service providers are trained as trainers and sequentially, train enterprises on business skills and innovative strategies for value added fish processing and export trade	LDCF	350,000	650,000
	INV		2.3: Selected enterprises develop climate resilient business plans with		135,000	300,000

			updated feasibility assessments ⁴			
Component 3: Community empowerment and awareness raising on CCA in fisheries value chains	TA	Outcome 3. Strengthened institutional and community capacities to develop and utilize integrated fisheries data and information management systems based on Early Warning System (EWS) and community knowledge for awareness and dialogue on CC resilience building	3.1: Plan for public awareness campaigns developed (utilizing EWS and local knowledge), and implemented to enhance communication and dialogue on CC impacts on coastal fisheries livelihoods 3.2: Training materials to introduce climate adaptation solutions in the coastal fisheries sector developed and resilience capacity building workshops held for selected CFCs and educational institutions 3.3: Lessons learned documented and disseminated to relevant audiences, with support for regional uptake, replication and scaled up investments		300,000	450,000
Component 4: Project monitoring and evaluation	TA	Outcome 4. Project monitoring & evaluation system implemented	4.1: Project monitoring and mid-term reviews implemented 4.2: Project terminal evaluation	LDCF	150,000	250,000
Subtotal				LDCF	2,019,000	5,200,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁵				LDCF	181,000	300,000
Total Project Cost					2,200,000	5,500,000

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: ()

⁴ As the NAPA identified aquaculture as an adaptation strategy in LDCF, the PPG phase will evaluate the status of implementation of this intervention.

⁵ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below. Justiy PMC cost here. PMC is costed at USD 181,000 (9%). As this project falls above FSP category due to a higher investment and demonstration contribution, a higher PMC cost is envisaged. Demonstration activities will require closer coordination and monitoring, as well as greater involvement of private sector in this case, and communities for ownership and sustainability. Considering the above justification of a higher PMC cost and as the project is USD 200,000 over MSP ceiling, PMC cost is at least no more than 10%, or USD 201,900. With a total budget of USD 2,200,000, 5% PMC would be an equivalent of USD 100,950.

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Government of the Gambia	Unknown	600,000
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Grants	50,000
Private Sector	AGFC (fish processing and export)	Equity	1,300,000
Private Sector	GWAFVE (fish smoking and export)	In-kind	1,100,000
Private Sector	Environ Management EMHOLDING/EMPAS BSC Farms & Feeds, and Small Holder Poultry contract Farmers	Equity	2,000,000
Beneficiaries	Association of processors and exporter (NAAFO) Select Pilot Producer Cooperatives	Unknown	450,000
Total Co-financing			5,500,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS ^{a)}

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNIDO	LDCF	Country	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	2,200,000	209,000	2,409,000
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total GEF Resources					2,200,000	209,000	2,409,000

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#).

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁶

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes No If no, skip item E.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: \$50,000					PPG Agency Fee: 4,750		
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee ⁷ (b)	Total c = a + b
UNIDO	LDCF	Gambia	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	50,000	4,750	54,750
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total PPG Amount					50,000	4,750	54,750

⁶ PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to \$50k for PF up to \$2m (for MSP); up to \$100k for PF up to \$3m; \$150k for PF up to \$6m; \$200k for PF up to \$10m; and \$300k for PF above \$10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁷ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁸

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	N/A
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	N/A
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	N/A
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	N/A
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	N/A
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	N/A
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	N/A
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	N/A
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	N/A
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	N/A

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description. 1.1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

1. **Global/ national CC Vulnerability Context:** The Gambian government has embarked on an update of the National Development Plan (NDP, 2018-2022) preceeding political, social and economic challenges that persisted over two decades, and national elections on 02 December 2016 resulting in the eventual regime change and resumed government processes. The NDP update takes cognisance of the impacts of exogeneous political, social and economic factors on global climate change and weather variability, and the associated barriers including economic deterioration, drought, and high unemployment, especially among youths, as underlying barriers to climate change adaptation and drivers of the high rates of domestic migration (largely urban) and migration abroad (legal and illegal). The Gambia population is estimated at 1,925,527 (July 2014 est.), with 48 % people living below the poverty line (World Bank, 2010) and 57% live in urban locations (2011). The country is largely dependent on rain-fed crops and livestock sub sectors. Almost fifty percent (50%) of the total per capita food consumption is produced in-country by an estimated 80 % of the rural population who are engaged in subsistence rain-fed crop farming, livestock husbandry, fisheries and forestry subsectors. Imports and export trade, tourism and remittances for foreign exchange earnings are also important for economic growth and livelihoods (AfDB, OECD, UNDP - African Economic Outlook Report 2014). These key productive sectors are

⁸ Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and/or SDCF.

however largely undiversified and reported to be faced with increased vulnerability to climate change and weather variability, and resulting in local sectoral and environmental deficits. In addition, a considerable volume of the food consumed in the Gambia is imported and mostly constitutes of globally price sensitive staples such as rice and fish products.

2. The NDP proposed alternative theory of change, from the PAGE Phase I and an interim Phase II in 2017, plans to address the increasing stresses on rural agricultural productivity and limited opportunities for off farm employment in the region, which have in turn driven more youth to move to urban cities and coastal areas. As previously highlighted - according to the NAPA (2007), substantial migration of human populations from hinterlands to coastal locations in Gambia and West Africa coastal region has been noted in times of persistent droughts or during extended shortages of rainfall in non-fisheries dependent communities and most rural agricultural dependent locations across the country. Agricultural land productivity and farm yields are reported to be declining, levels of post-harvest losses of food crops including fisheries catch are high and value added at farm gate is negligible. As a result, many rural communities adopt livelihoods diversification measures such as migration in search of employment and income generation activities through entry to coastal fisheries is widely noted. At the same time, poverty in both rural and urban communities remains high at averages of 39.6% (HDI Report, 2014), and climatic threats to food security outcomes such as droughts and famine are increasingly reported.
3. Growing global attention to migration and associated opportunities and challenges prevail in the Gambia, where despite the growing rates of migration originating from rural to coastal and urban areas, which is largely driven by a search for off-farm employment opportunities, the level of unemployment along Gambia's coastal areas has remained highest; African Economic Outlook, AEO 2012 reported estimate national averages of youth unemployment to be up to 40%. Allison et al. (IPCC Report, 2009) reported the Gambia to be among the 33 "highly vulnerable" countries to climate change in accordance with the list of countries in the top quartile of the dataset under the IPCC Special Report on Socioeconomic Scenarios, SRSS - scenario B2 (local development, lower emission). Across the country and the region, unfavorable socioeconomic conditions in rural and urban areas are considered to be a major driver for the persistent attempts on illegal migration to Europe by dangerous sea-borne routes. Gambian coastal areas are increasingly used as points of origin, transit and destination of migrants. The number of young men and women who are attempting migratory routes is reported to be increasing, whereby youth in search of migration opportunities perceive coastal areas as transit points, whereby many engage in interim low waged labour in fishing, fish processing, informal marketing and related value chain activities for provision of subsistence livelihoods and food reliance.
4. The Project Preparatory Grant (PPG) would intergrate recent initiatives of the InterAgency Migration Group and update of the actions relating to climate change resilience building as a strategy to optimize the benefits of migration, a relevant adaptation strategy in the Gambia and the region. The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) reports estimate that while Gambia has one of the lowest total national population among mainland countries in Africa, the numbers of migrations recorded for 2014 and the first quarter of 2015 is already outnumbering those from countries with larger populations globally. The estimates of incountry and international migrations are highest in comparison to absolute average per capita population growth within the West Africa region. The IOM also reports that based on 2014 estimates, the highest percentages of recorded youth migrations via mediterranean and other sea routes during the same year had originated from or transited via the Gambia Atlantic coastline, further increasing pressure on the coastal fisheries resources.
5. Most vulnerable population groups of young men and women in the Gambia and the region will likely continue to have limited future options to reintegrate into rural farming; consequently they are being further exposed to explore high risk and dangerous international sea migration routes. Climatic and non-climatic dynamics and pressures are increasing risk to loss of economic livelihoods, food insecurity and uncompetitive import and export trade capacities. These vulnerability factors and associated project priorities identified in the NAPA constitute the additionality reasoning for this project. The incremental response focuses on upgrading of productivity along primary productive sectors and value chains and diversification of income generating activities (IGAs) for coastal fisheries communities particularly those faced with increasing migrations, those at risk of climate change induced livelihood losses and high poverty rates.
6. **Opportunities for CC Resilience Building and Adaptive capacities:** Analysis of the socioeconomic

development scenarios of the Gambia shows clear causality links to the increasing global and local vulnerability to climate change and limited resilience and adaptation capacity of the Gambian population. Besides the high dependency on primary production of agricultural commodities for food and exports of low value added monocrop commodities, mainly comprising of cashew and groundnuts, socioeconomic activities related to coastal tourism and the artisanal fisheries sub sectors are important for food security, income generation and foreign exchange earnings.

7. The Gambia NAPA reports increasing population pressure in communities dependent on coastal fisheries resources, a dynamics that is largely driven by migrations from rural farming areas to coastal areas where there is an over concentration of economic activities. Sectoral and local community impacts of CC and variability are compounded by the barriers along the coastal fisheries value chains, which include: i) low organizational capacity of fishers; ii) weak regulatory enforcement along the chain; iii) lack of continuous training of DoF extension staff and quality SPS inspections, and difficulties in (re-)training of service providers and extensionists in artisanal fisheries communities, iv) limited fish processing capacities and support on quality and good hygiene practices; v) limited capacity and technological services to enable preservation and post-harvest loss reduction; vi) undeveloped capacities on value added product development and quality control, and vii) inefficiency of the marketing chain (Fishery Strategic Action Plan, 2012 – 2015). Furthermore, fluctuation and varying predictability of fish catch is widely reported for the highly food important species (such as Pangasius/Catfish) and the more export targeted species (such as shrimps). Increased population stresses and limited employment within rural farming areas and coastal communities is compounded by fisheries value chain related stresses, leading to increased vulnerability of the dependent enterprises and communities, and the economy.
8. Evidence on the impacts of climate variability and change on aquatic fisheries ecosystems is growing. Analytical studies on climate change scenarios and impact pathways are increasingly focusing on global and localized impacts on CC resilience of primary fisheries resources and livelihoods of fisheries dependent communities and enterprises are reported as likely to increase and remain significant. These studies are reporting evidence of close associations of vulnerability to CC in the Gambia and the region and the high poverty rates in rural and coastal areas. Socioeconomic scenarios of limited off farm youth employment and an undiversified economy are reported to be driving a growing vicious cycle of migration and high reliance on fish for dietary protein and livelihoods. Such cases of vulnerabilities of communities to coastal migrations, and increasing exposures to CC and variability have been reported by coastal fisheries dependent communities and enterprises across the Gambia's major fishing areas and fish landing and marketing sites such as Banjul, Brufut, Tanji and Bakoteh sites.
9. PPG activities will update the vulnerability mapping, CCA baselines and cofinancing for this project additionality interventions based on the schematic presentation presented as Annex 1, Figure 1: Mapping of Global CC and Weather Variability Impact Scenarios associated with localized sectoral vulnerabilities and unfavorable community or socioeconomic factors in the Gambia and West Africa region, and CC Adaptive Capacity Building Opportunities and Responses at multiple scales of increasing dependence on fisheries value chains for food and livelihoods (*Source: Adapted from various CC impact and adaptation studies, sectoral value chain and socioeconomic vulnerability assessments, and related analytical reports reviewed by UNIDO as part of the Pre-PIF assessments and PIF formulation, 2014/2015*). These pathways will be evaluated in more detail and validated with the aim to promote an approach that integrates CCA within the UNIDO approach of Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID) and its thematic technical advisory services and policy diagnostic resources on value chain development, food quality and safety compliance for trade capacity building, resource efficiency and clean industrial production, and gender mainstreaming.

1.2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

10. Under the current baseline scenario, national and local understanding of CC dynamics and designing of measures to build CC resilience of coastal fisheries resources and primary production capacities remains limited, policy analysis capacity and data limitations further constrain the effective mainstreaming of CCA into relevant policies and regulatory frameworks. A Climate Change Office has been established within the Ministry of Environment, Parks and Wildlife (MoEPW/CCO) to coordinate climate change policies and related cross sectoral strategic plans.

11. The Gambia Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy referred to as the Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment, PAGE 2012-2015 and Incorporated Vision 2020 plan to promote industrial and small enterprise development, is supportive to building resilience to climate change and strengthening adaptive capacity. Sectoral policies, strategic plans and ecosystem based coastal development initiatives are in turn prioritizing sustainable development of the fisheries sector with policy objectives on i) long-term utilization of the fisheries resources; ii) increasing sector employment opportunities; iii) foreign exchange earnings, and iv) improving the institutional capacity and legal framework for management of the fisheries sector. These strategic priorities aim to take advantage of the country's vast endowment with fisheries resources including an exclusive economic zone of 10,500 km², which is almost equivalent to the land area. Coastal artisanal fisheries is the third largest food provider, with growing importance in terms of revenue and foreign exchange earnings, nutritional food supply and livelihood security in the country, particularly for the poor.
12. Among the identified climate change adaptation baseline projects, MoEPW/CCO is coordinating the UNEP/UNDP/GEF-LDCF project aimed at strengthening EWS in the Gambia. This project constitutes a baseline to develop and implement sector specific and local climate change information and data management capacities, in this case the focus will be on coastal fisheries sector information and data management based on the EWS and community knowledge, the additional contribution of this project. Specific information needs and data management capacity for the artisanal fisheries sector would be integrated with the EWS and local knowledge of communities, experts and value chain business actors.
13. Baselines projects aiming to increase the resilience of agricultural productivity from crop farming and livestock sub sectors, and diversification of off-farm livelihoods include the: i) "Livestock and Horticulture Development Project" (IFAD LHDP, 2010-2015); ii) "Establishment of a National Disaster Management Programme in the Gambia" (UNDP); iii) "Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change in The Gambia" (FAO); iv) USAID supported the "Ba Nafaa" project; and other relevant projects and initiatives such as the Oyster Women's Association (TRY) shellfish management and development plan, West Africa Marine Ecoregion (WAMER) Management results relating to ecosystem awareness, gender empowerment and institutional strengthening. These initiatives are aiming at livelihoods diversification and integrating relevant CCA and resilience building measures to address a range of biophysical and socioeconomic vulnerabilities to climate change and weather variability.
14. The NEA/UNDP/GEF Coastal Resilience project "Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas and Communities to Climate Change" (e.g. rising sea levels) project component on alternative livelihoods with the aim to reduce the impacts of climatic stresses on the farmlands and rice fields of affected coastal communities. Productive resources such as horticultural gardens that are used as an alternative to the rice fields and farms in the wetlands affected by salt intrusion and over-head water tanks present significant potential for improving the fisheries value chains. As this baseline project is targeting the West Coast regions, synergies with interventions to support livelihoods diversification and CC resilience building will be evaluated. The Gambia development agenda, as highlighted in the assessments and partnerships-oriented dialogue relating to the transition to NDP and related Priority Action Plans (PAPs), is expected to advance progress on integrating climate change into the Medium Term Strategy; development of the National Climate Change Policy. While advancing the results of baseline interventions, such as the ongoing formulation of the Low Emissions Climate Resilient Development Strategy (LECRDS) of The Gambia, the NDP is envisaged to continue and expand the process of integration and mainstreaming of climate change in all national development frameworks engagement of the private sector and mainstreaming of Climate Change in policy frameworks (ANR Policy, Forest Policy, Fisheries Strategy). At the sectoral level, the potential to integrate aquaculture development to leverage plans for enterprise diversification, water utility improvements and investment in broader scaling up of the business models introduced by these initiatives will constitute the additionality project interventions.
15. The Gambian government established and commissioned a fisheries jetty in Banjul in 2013, under the Gambia Artisanal Fisheries Development (GAMFIDA) Project supported by the Government of Gambia, fisheries communities and industries, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), to promote the adoption of climate resilient and adequate national fishing trawlers in the national fishing fleet to enhance fishing and catch handling capacities. Capacities to handle the catch and generate added value and optimizing associated employment opportunities in the Gambia is a key adaptation strategy as it contributes to minimize post-harvest losses, spreading the risks associated with catch fluctuations as well as minimize landings of the fish catch in neighboring countries and offshore transshipping

in times of extreme weather events and variabilities. Complimentary fisheries sector capacity building initiatives supported by UN agencies, notably FAO and UNDP, and the World Bank Regional Fisheries Programme (WARFP) constitute key baselines for this project. FAO TCP projects on Post-harvest fisheries and aquaculture development and on climate change adaptation in marine artisanal fisheries and the WARFP, which Gambia joins at its second phase of implementation, support interventions to update strategies on the management and development of fisheries in The Gambia and the sub-region.

16. Utility improvements within coastal communities and integrated infrastructures such as water supply, sanitation services and renewable energy initiatives (such as the UNIDO/GEF/Government of Gambia climate change mitigation project) although not implemented to address specific utility needs of the fisheries sector, such as ensuring availability of portable water for ice making, improved decentralized supply of grid and off-grid energy, water and sanitation services that would constitute prerequisite baselines for an efficient cold chain and overall adoption of good practices on fish quality and safety compliance, with additionally project interventions contributing to sustained fisheries trade capacity. In the related environmental focal area of Montreal Protocol, a GEF-UNIDO project aimed at improvement of resource efficiency and phase out of ozone depleting substances (ODS) in cold storage and refrigeration value chains in The Gambia baseline will be key in the face of increasing demand for cold chain services to promote good practices in post-harvest handling of catch and preservation.
17. Fish smoking houses in Sanyang, Gunjur and Tanji construction and rehabilitation supported by UNDP and commissioned by Government of Gambia in 2014 constitutes baselines for value chain based CCA strategy and pilot demonstrations. Key institutional partners and beneficiary fisheries producer communities supported by these initiatives with infrastructure facilities and entrepreneurship skills for undertaking basic post-harvest activities will be key entry points for the additionality project interventions to introduce climate resilient quality, sanitary and food safety compliance systems for trade, and value added processing techniques and skills targeting youth, women fish smokers and other vulnerable groups. The Brufut site is proposed to host the pilot community demonstration of climate resilient business models based on fish waste management and processing and linkage to the industrial poultry feed meal value chain; additionally institutional capacity gaps associated with these baselines initiatives relate to resilience building measures related to institutional trade regulatory support frameworks and business services as prerequisites for sustainable development of the fisheries value chain; a focus of the proposed additionality interventions of this project.
18. Private sector initiatives relevant to the project include fisheries infrastructures established by government and financing partners such as the above, that are co-managed and operated with private enterprises and community producer groups. Some infrastructures and support services, particularly at the post-harvest and marketing segments, are maladapted and unable to sustain continued competitive business activities and compliance to stringent food quality and safety export trade requirements in the face of CC and extreme variabilities. Climate resilient business planning capacities are generally limited by informality of operations along the value chain and lack of organizational capacity. Furthermore, CCA and resilience building are not mainstreamed into planning and operations.
19. Existing investments of private sector as discussed with an investor in the largest poultry production and processing enterprise in the country, and with operations outsourcing chicken from small holder community poultry cooperatives are baseline for the pilot demonstration on climate resilient business model for an efficient fish waste collection system and upgrading facilities along the new chain. Co-financing cash and in-kind commitments for the proposed incremental adaptation and resilience activities will be mobilized during the pre-feasibility assessment in the PPG phase.
20. As baselines specific to youth IGAs within a context of limited livelihood assets, mobile informal sector food processing and beverage marketing kiosks are frequently being set up and popularized by youth at coastal beaches. Although many coastal youth operated facilities are generally ill adapted to CC impacts, they constitute potential organizational baselines for resilience building and mainstreaming CCA pilot measures. These structures are typically operated as subsistence and informal businesses, hence unable to sustain optimal incomes and livelihoods and to considerably impact on the high poverty levels. Organizational and business management capacity is equally limited. Hence, additionality interventions on strengthening these capacities and replication of lessons in fisheries investments could contribute CCA benefits, at the same time leverage formalization to small enterprises and diversification to alternative value chain processes for value added employment generation.

21. At community level, CFCs are the institutional structure for inclusive oversight of the fisheries sector and decentralized fisheries, coastal resources co-management and training. CFCs mostly located at major landing sites are managed as business entities operated by cooperatives and organized producer groups, with the DoF staff only providing guidance, training, and extension. For example, the Barfut CFC has three (3) permanent and full-time DoF extension staff assigned to provide operational assistance and extension. These investments have been established with the support of the Government of Gambia, communities and Local Governments; with financial resources provided initially by EEC (EU), AfDB, JICA and BADEA. Landing sites and fish processing infrastructures from these sites will constitute project baselines for organizational strengthening and trainings to operate as community service providers for wider outreach to communities, organized enterprises and cooperatives.
22. As baselines for CCA awareness raising, knowledge management and learning components, analytical studies focusing on direct CC- and non-climatic food and income impact pathways to inform adaptation policy actions and resilience to socioeconomic effects are not adequately focused on impacts and adaptation scenarios beyond primary agriculture and natural resources productivity. Various studies undertaken in past years such as the USAID supported "Ba Nafaa" project analysis on the Oyster value chain constitute baselines to this project. The proposed project additionally to these baseline analyses would enhance understanding the nexus of rural-urban migration and adaptation opportunities along coastal fisheries value chains, in particular value chain based analytical studies and assessments that promote CCA mainstreaming in relevant policies and development strategies, implementation of integrated measures within regulatory frameworks, and resilience building of export industries and small business development to leverage local scale adaptation benefits such as at regional, national and community levels. These baselines also raise the need to integrate reliable data management with local fisheries knowledge management and weather impact predictions and communication systems for improved CC communications and coordination among sectoral partners, and with fisheries dependent private sector and coastal communities.

1.3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area⁹ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project:

Component 1: CCA and Gender Equality for Adaptation measures mainstreamed into relevant sector policies and national strategies

23. The DoF and policy regulatory agencies including the Ministry of Fisheries and Climate Change Office are mandated to coordinate the mainstreaming of CCA into relevant sectoral policies, plans and regulatory frameworks, and supporting the integration of cross-sectoral economic and environmental management considerations in CCA measures. Policy mainstreaming actions that integrate income generating activities within the fisheries value chain will be explored; particularly focusing on fisheries trade capacity building considering Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP) based quality assurance systems, trade support services for implementation of sanitary, good hygiene and manufacturing practices, capacity building for industry compliances with international standards (sanitary and phytosanitary, Codex standards), updating codes of practice on fish quality and safety for improved inspections, and developing standard operating procedures (SOPs) for producers to reinforce enterprise competitiveness and overall CCA along the fisheries value chains. These measures also aim to promote close coordination between the DoF, the Climate Change Office, the Gambia Bureau of Standards and the National Food Quality and Safety Authority of The Gambia (FSQA). Private sector involvement and contribution to policy review and update processes for mainstreaming CCA will be necessary.
24. Outcome1: Strengthened national capacities of key fisheries quality, food safety and environmental regulatory agencies to support mainstreaming of CCA and gender equality in sectoral policies and development strategies,

⁹ For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

and promote private sector adoption and compliance to fish quality and safety requirements for trade, nutritional food security and relevant environmental management safeguards and standards

25. Output 1.1: Relevant policies and strategies reviewed, and a sectoral/ coastal fisheries value chain based CCA capacity building and gender mainstreaming strategy recommended
26. Output 1.2: Pilot climate resilient business model for fisheries waste management and processing environmental safeguard measures relevant to CCA policy mainstreaming, is developed and demonstrated as a private public business model, integrating value added fisheries waste utilization and linked with large scale industry and a network of select CFCs. Facilities for efficient recovery and use as fish feed filler is another application that will be piloted, and trials implemented to demonstrate application in aquaculture; as a means for reducing pressure on the coastal fisheries or in poultry farming, and mitigating climate change impacts on food security and associated livelihood losses.
27. Output 1.3: Staff of DoF, local governments in target communities, environmental and business sector regulators, industries and cooperatives trained on climate resilient techniques and Gender Equality for Adaptation, to provide support services, integrating CCA measures in fish quality and safety regulatory requirements for value addition and compliance to export trade standards

Component 2: Pilot demonstrations on resilience building for small scale fisheries dependent enterprises and populated coastal communities

28. This component will support the strengthening of business linkages, and establish pilot demonstration equipment and skills training on improved fish smoking, drying, cold storage as well as fish waste drying, milling/meal formulation. At the major fish landing sites of Gambia, fish drying is widely practiced under unhygienic conditions; with the efficiency of preservation of fish catch and quality of products greatly impacted by weather variability. At the same time, use of cold chain techniques such as icing is practiced at a minimal scale, limited to urban coastal areas, it is generally not cost effective for small scale producers and traders. Sunny weather conditions on the other hand favour adoption of solar related fish preservation techniques, although structures that are currently used are temporary, and the producers and service providers lack the requisite skills. This project additionality will introduce improved fish drying technologies and solar use for low-energy cold storage such as tank ice box, with local fabrication promoted for wider replacement of scrapped/broken refrigerators that are used in The Gambia to preserve fish at marketing stations or for transportation to distant regional and interland markets.
29. Business startups for diversified income generation in fisheries dependent communities will also be explored and piloted based on the pilot demonstrations of technologies and related capacity building on business management and entrepreneurship skills particularly targeting vulnerable youth; with pilots utilized for skills trainings and development of business plans that integrate CCA measures. Diversified Income Generating Activities (IGA) pilots will demonstrate climate resilient business models that integrate environmental safeguards and private-public supported policy mainstreaming options to leverage regulatory compliance and environmental benefits. Such measures will require efficient business linkages, for instance to ensure the collection of fish processing waste and by-products from processing factories, and awareness raising on the potential contributions from efficient utilization of waste and by-products in value added food and industrial feed formulation processes.
30. Private sector is expected to be mobilized for investment financing to diversified income generating ventures such as waste processing for value addition, feasibility for integrated aquaculture, establishing climate resilient value chain facilities; while grant contributions would leverage benefits related to skills trainings and diversified IGAs for employment to vulnerable young people and women. A pre-feasibility assessment on diversified business investments will be included in the PPG phase as the incentive for mobilizing private-public partnership; and also to ensure an enabling policy environment for adoption of environmental safeguards such as business opportunities demonstrated through the utilization of fish waste in food and poultry feed formulations with larger scale private sector developers and investors and CFCs operated by cooperatives as business entities.
31. The existing CFCs and selected pilot fish exporting enterprises will be the institutional hosts of trainings of trainers to promote small business development and implementation of fish quality and safety regulatory frameworks for trade, respectively. Specialized training and technical advice based on needs of industry, policy

makers and regulatory agencies will be cost-shared. These additional enterprise and producer community adaptation benefits will in turn support scaled up trainings for the small scale enterprises along the value chain, and contribute to community empowerment and awareness raising interventions of Component 3.

32. Outcome 2: Increased resilience and adaptive capacities of enterprises along the coastal fisheries value chain
33. Output 2.1: Pilot demonstrations on improved post-harvest fisheries technologies, practices and business operations integrating adaptation capacity building measures implemented at three CFCs with investment co-financing of small enterprise investors. This intervention will promote a mix of climate resilient fisheries technologies and value addition techniques including: i) trials and adoption of efficient cooling boxes that suite the economies of scale, and local fabrication capabilities for cold chain handling of fresh fish supplies to consumer markets and as raw materials for export processing enterprises. ii) within fish drying supply chains, use of efficient solar conveyed drying technologies will be introduced and applications disseminated for local operating conditions and production scales; iii) operational efficiency improvements at primary fishing will also be explored, and technically feasible measures introduced for instance combining efficient sail pirogues and motor boats. iv) vertical integration of fish meal value chains with poultry, animal and aquaculture enterprises will also be explored for scaling up. Aquaculture value chain is particularly climate resilient and contributes to minimize pressure on capture fisheries resources; although it is demanding at feed and fingerling input production levels, hence technically feasible models and good practices will be explored and disseminated as part of the fisheries technology demonstrations and private sector investments.
34. Output 2.2: Trainers and business service providers for value chains development including fish quality and safety and environmental regulatory measures will target staff of DoF, CCO and other regulatory agencies staff. At CFCs level, trainers will include national experts, local government or fisheries sector extensionists, small businesses and suppliers of private sector fish exporting enterprises who will be trained utilizing selected pilot CFCs in collaboration with training institutions. Consequently, trainings by trained trainers conducted for enterprises, will be focusing on business skills and innovative strategies for value added fish processing and trade, and incorporating local knowledge on fish-for food quality and safety compliance with linkages to fisheries trade related and marketing support services.
35. Output 2.3 Selected enterprises develop climate resilient business plans with feasibility assessments updated to integrate climate resilience and fisheries value chain development, targeting fisheries enterprises engaged in fishing and fish catch handling, processing and marketing including export fisheries industries, small businesses operated by youth and women, cooperatives and producer groups operating under community fisheries centres to adopt climate resilient processes and infrastructures (selection and detailed vulnerability assessment during PPG phase). As the NAPA identified aquaculture as an adaptation strategy in LDCF, the PPG phase will evaluate the status of implementation of this intervention.

Component 3: Community empowerment and awareness raising on CCA in fisheries value chains

36. As communities form an integral part of the fisheries sector; this component will strengthen institutional and community capacities through trainings and awareness campaigns targeted for various audiences. A related key factor in resilience building is the availability and use of reliable data and information, including local knowledge for planning and implementation of sustainable CCA measures. Community empowerment for resilience building and awareness raising on CCA will integrate use of local community in climate change and weather variability early warning knowledge and EWS adopted to sectoral and value chain productive systems. This component will aim to communicate effectively the risks and measures for reducing vulnerability of the coastal fisheries productive value chain and increasing resilience of communities and livelihood sources including nutritional food and income generation for vulnerable groups in the Gambia. Formal and non-formal skills training institutions including student audiences in schools, teachers and learners of formal institutions such as Gambia Technical Training Institute (GTTI) and the West African Rural Development Department (WARD) will be among beneficiaries of curricula development and piloting of skills trainings materials and tools. Specific awareness raising activities will also include implementing training of trainers targeted at community development agents, village based community fisheries inspection assistants, local government environmental regulatory agents, and business service providers to fisheries enterprises including CFCs, and cooperatives. The criteria and final selection of community awareness audiences, trainers or facilitators and

institutional custodians of the training resources developed by the project will be validated during the PPG phase.

37. Outcome 3. Strengthened local institutional *and community* capacities to develop and utilize integrated fisheries data and information management systems based on EWS and community knowledge for awareness and dialogue on *building* CC resilience adaptation
38. Output 3.1: Plan for public awareness campaigns developed (utilizing EWS and local knowledge, and implemented to enhance communication and dialogue on CC impacts on coastal fisheries livelihoods
39. Output 3.2: Training materials and tools to introduce climate adaptation solutions in the coastal fisheries sector developed and workshops held with selected CFCs and educational institutions
40. Output 3.3: Lessons learned documented and disseminated to relevant audiences, with support for regional uptake, replication and scaled up investments involving private sector associations (NAAFO, AGFC and GWAFVE) and regional partners such as the Réseau sur les Politiques de pêche en Afrique de l'Ouest (REPAO), ECOWAS and the African Confederation of The Artisanal Fishery Professional/Confédération africaine des organisations professionnelles de pêche artisanale (CAOPA)
41. To achieve the scale-up of demonstrated technologies the project will focus on planning a robust long-term scale-up strategy to identify the needed factors for success, during the PPG phase. The project will ensure an active and inclusive stakeholder consultation process from the start of the project to ensure the buy-in and active participation of key institutions, organizations and other stakeholders, as needed for a successful scale-up. PPG activities, in this regard, will include a feasibility assessment for scale-up, taking into consideration policy and institutional support, potential leaders/champions, networks/partnerships and related costs, as well as, barriers to scale-up, that the project will need to overcome

Component 4: Project monitoring and evaluation

42. The framework for project monitoring and evaluation will be developed during PPG Phase and relevant indicators and baseline data updated. Project specific indicators will as much as possible link to the LDCF/SCCF portfolio objectives and outcomes.
43. Outcome 4. Project monitoring & evaluation system implemented, and relevant integrated indicators developed or updated in line with GEF CC LDCF / SCCF Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool (AMAT)
44. Output 4.1: Project monitoring and mid-term reviews implemented
45. Output 4.2: Project terminal evaluation

1.4) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

46. The additionality of this project will be climate resilience building by addressing barriers along the coastal fisheries value chain and environmental deficits that hamper value addition capacities of enterprises and communities along the chain.
47. CCA policies and programmes will be reviewed with the aim to mainstream measures that reduce livelihood vulnerability, promote alternative IGAs and improve the availability and access to productive resources in coastal zones for fisheries dependent small enterprises and communities, in particular. Additional technical assistance and investments will support DoF capacity building to mainstream CCA measures into the relevant policies, and coordinate relevant sectoral value chain development strategies and regulatory frameworks for adoption by private sector including small scale enterprises, and empowerment of CC vulnerable communities.
48. Project activities will also support enterprise level skills training and pilot demonstrations of technologies to support for cross-sectorial diversified businesses and replication and up-scaling of investments will enable competitive access to markets. This will be done in order to mitigate the drivers of rural to coastal zone migrations of youth and securing sustainable development benefits for the pilots implemented and disseminated for private sector up scaling of related investments. Technical assistance and Investments would be mobilised to contribute towards addressing identified adaptable non climatic value chain barriers based on the value chain

approach and integrated resilience building of coastal fisheries based food systems and income generation activities. Strengthening CCA capacity contributes to long term inclusive and sustainable development benefits for the dependent communities, enterprises, the economy and the global environment.

49. The reduction of post-harvest losses along the fisheries value chain will contribute to enhancing the resilience of coastal fisheries based food systems and income generation activities and reduced pressure on coastal fisheries resources. Vertical integration with aquaculture, poultry and animal feed value chains will be explored. These value chain linkages will leverage private sector self regulation, to ensure adoption of good hygienic practices, maintenance of post harvest facilities and structures, , as well as community mobilization/awareness on trade and environmental related good practices and standards.
50. Private sector associations will be involved as key counterparts in specialized training and technical advice based on industry needs. Additional project financing will support the acquisition of pilot equipment for fish waste drying, milling or value added product formulation, and trainings.

1.5) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

51. If the current CC stresses continue, the trend will be that more and more pressures of migration will drive increasing stresses on coastal fisheries and communities. The overarching global benefit of this project is increasing the resilience of the coastal fisheries productive value chain and reducing vulnerability of communities in the Gambia.
52. By supporting resilience building and diversified opportunities for income generation and economic livelihoods along fisheries value chain for coastal communities including fisheries dependent enterprises and new entrants migrating from agricultural dependent areas; economic, social and political stresses related to in-migration and international migrations for the Gambian populations and youth from neighbouring countries in the region will be alleviated. CCA policy mainstreaming actions and community based improvements in fisheries value chain governance will ensure sustained livelihoods and nutritional food security outcomes.
53. Climate resilient technologies and practices, as well as communities' and industry awareness on climate change stresses (and the need for building climate resilience), will contribute to reduced post-harvest losses, value addition, ensuring sustained income generation and regulated pressure on fisheries resources during extreme climate and weather variability.

1.6) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up

54. The project is providing innovative solutions to integrate climate resilient measures through a multi-sectoral value chain approach addressing the vulnerability of coastal communities caused by climatic and non-climatic stresses, and the associated i) vulnerability impacts of rural agriculture as a predominant productive sector in the Gambia ii) different spatial population migration pressures in the region, and iii) limited rural livelihood diversification, and iv) opportunities and in the fisheries sector.
55. The project will create and demonstrate opportunities to integrate environmental priorities in fisheries based food production systems and value chains, with stronger private sector and community engagement in all components of the projects.
56. Climate resilient technologies will enable the adaptation process by enhancing sustainability of economic activities along climate sensitive value chains that are otherwise disrupted and operated part-time in the face of climate variability.
57. Private sector collaboration and scaled up investments in diversified value addition including improved fish processing practices, and promoted use of locally produced fish meal for the poultry feed industry will enhance competitiveness of the respective industrial value chains, while also generating environmental benefit in terms of resilience building for dependent populations and reduction of fish post-harvest losses and fisheries waste pollution.
58. The business models to be developed through the additionality of this project will be applicable across

comparable value chains and geographical contexts.

59. Regional collaboration will be ensured during the project for sharing of lessons, scaling up of the community based pilot business models, and wider adoption of policy mainstreaming support actions and community and private sector engagement. The West Africa Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC) in collaboration with the New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD) Fisheries Mechanism, REPAO and CAOPA (key regional fisheries institutions with headquarters based in Senegal) have requested technical support on climate change adaptation capacity building for small scale enterprises and communities engaged in the artisanal fisheries value chain, as the sector is widely engaging women and youth in the region. In the framework of UNIDO's renewed partnerships strategy with International Financial Institutions (IFIs), collaboration with the World Bank WARFP and other complementary programmes can promote integrated technical solutions and investments for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID). The fisheries sector along the West African coastline employs almost three million people or about 10% of the regional workforce. The majority of the regional coastal workforce is dependent on subsistence and artisanal fishery value chains. The fish catch estimate is about three million MT equivalent to US\$2bn per annum, of which about one third is exported mainly to the EU. Many coastal artisanal fisheries enterprises across the region are faced with similar challenges and dependent communities in West and Central Africa are the most migratory population groups. For instance, fishing communities in the Gambia comprise of migratory groups from Ghana, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Mali, etc.
60. The management of coastal fisheries resources and capacity enhancement will be amplified with greater involvement of CFCs, cooperatives and local governments when developing and implementing CCA mainstreaming policy and value chain development support strategies and awareness raising, including improving use of local knowledge and efficient community based catch and effort data management systems.

2. Stakeholders. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from civil society and indigenous people? (yes /no) If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project design/preparation.

61. Key national counterparts have been involved from inception and consultations have facilitated review of proposed interventions and implementation roles and responsibilities. Counterparts consulted during PIF elaboration include Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters – Fisheries Department (MoF/DoF), Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, water, Forest and Wildlife and relevant departments and agency such as the Department of Water Resources – Climate Change Office (MoEPW/ CCO) and National Environmental Agency (NEA). Fisheries sectoral ministry, through the DoF, is responsible for policy guidance, while the NEA is the agency mandated with technical oversight and relevant expertise on the coordination of CCA strategies; and Food Safety and Quality Authority of The Gambia (FSQA), which was constituted in 2015 as the unitary national competent authority (CA) under the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare is responsible for the official control of all foods and feed including fishery products.
62. The project will build on these existing sectoral national coordination mechanisms in place to maintain a close working relationship and coordination in the implementation of fisheries environmental conservation and resource management measures including addressing climate change matters.
63. Civil Society Organizations and Associations of fishermen and women, processors, and traders will participate in the design and implementation of the project adaptation plans, and benefit directly from capacity building support. Organized fisheries sector governance associations, namely the Association of Gambian Fishing companies (AGFC), the Gambia Women Association of Fish and Vegetables Exporters (GWAFVE), and the National Association of Artisanal Fisheries Operators (NAAFO), as well as private business entities (Environ Management of EM HOLDING and associate partners) and fish processing factories, and the National Sole Fishery Co-Management Committee (NASCOM) will be involved as key counterparts in the PPG phase to establish their involvement in the co-financing for the project components. Pilot fisheries-dependent enterprises and organized producer groups will be selected from three coastal communities in Kombo South; Kombo North; and Banjul districts.
64. Regional and Provincial Government, including Local Government partners in the target districts will support the mobilization of enterprise and community contributions towards the implementation of the project's activities in CFC sites. They will participate in the mainstreaming of CCA policies in fish product quality and food safety

and related environmental regulatory agency plans. These decentralized local government agencies and fisheries support agencies will also benefit directly from the project's capacity building programmes and as implementing partners.

65. For the training and skills capacity building gaps the Gambia Technological Training Institute (GTTI) and the West African Rural Development (WARD) Skills Training Department will partner for baseline contributions involvement and to ensure sustainability.
66. This project does not envisage the involvement of indigenous people.

3. Gender Considerations. Are gender considerations taken into account? (yes /no). If yes, briefly describe how gender considerations will be mainstreamed into project preparation, taken into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of men and women.

67. UNCTAD/DITC/2013/4 report on Gender and the Fisheries sector, case of the Gambia highlights 'i) the existence of gender-specific roles and production patterns along fisheries value chains; ii) the resultant, gender-differentiated impacts of a commercial, export-oriented strategy in the fisheries sector; and iii) the need for policy responses that are gender-specific and redistributive'. Climate change is expected to exacerbate current gender inequalities. Women tend to depend more on the natural environment for their livelihoods. In regard to the Gambia's fisheries value chain, preliminary reports indicate women are more vulnerable to climate variability and change. Women and girls are typically involved in gathering nearshore aquatic products in the coastal fishing communities for food and money, and in traditional processing such as smoking and drying, with an estimated 80% in The Gambia (DoF). In times of climate stress, they must cope with fewer resources and a greater workload, such as collecting wood as fuel for traditional processing. Female headed households have fewer assets and are subsequently affected severely by climate related calamities. Women claim that their fish processing equipment and market places are often insecure and their role as carers means they have little time to be involved in fishing communities' decision-making. Without their perspectives and participation, there is a real risk that adaptation plans could actually make women more vulnerable to climate impacts and less empowered within their communities.
68. Interventions will mainstream gender considerations, noting the importance and high gender differentiated roles along the value chain, in accordance with the UNIDO policy and guidelines on gender mainstreaming in agribusiness. PPG activities will include, but are not limited to the i) collection of sex-disaggregated data in baseline; ii) mapping of partners, counterparts and stakeholders identifying gender focal points, women leadership and/or gender policies and strategies, iii) development of a logframe ensuring that the prioritized gender issues are addressed by the project, and iv) development of the implementation plan – including gendered goals, activities and indicators – according to the identified key project areas to address gender equality and women's empowerment.
69. Fish processing and marketing in particular provide an important source of income and livelihood support for women. Improving the overall efficiency of operations will largely depend on ensuring that women processors and traders (also men) have sufficient access to quality supplies, upgraded facilities, and other support services. Expansion of the export-oriented fish-processing industry is likely to generate equally significant employment opportunities for relatively unskilled women at factory processing, with positive effects in terms of poverty alleviation. Integration of women in harvesting, such as the growing high value oyster production, and young people with a high level of unemployment will be promoted in skills trainings and diversified IGAs. A gender assessment based on the value chain diagnostic and strategy development approach will be undertaken during the PPG phase, with relevant baselines disaggregated and updated Further consultations will be made during the PPG stage, with women groups including women fish processors and exporters associations and the umbrella organisation, the National Federation of Gambian Women (NFGW), with which associations of women operators in the fisheries sector are affiliated. This approach will contribute to the objective of mainstreaming gender considerations in the project preparation and implementation process

4 Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).

Risk	Level	Mitigation Measures
Project approach on CCA not well understood by the relevant stakeholders	Medium	The project activities include training, awareness raising and capacity building as integral target results for the respective components and project partners
Conflict of interest between project partners, particularly for new segments such as collection, marketing and value addition to waste and by products	Medium	Established mechanism for business and market linkages, as well as clear communication channels for implementation, management and coordination of the project.
Competition and limited capacity of the fisheries enterprises to meet the demand for fish waste utilization, as integrated markets such as fish meal demand for poultry feed is growing at a very high rate	Medium	Extensive consultations with operators of integrated markets operators such as poultry producers has established initial commitment for partnership, dialogue will be continued during PPG and agreements facilitated by the project
Baseline projects have established landing sites and basic post-harvest facilities in many coastal fishing communities; capacities for regulation and assurance of quality and safety of fish products destined for processing plants and domestic consumption or processing markets is limited by environmental run off of sea water and waste pollution of landing sites.	Medium	Complimentary projects supported by UNIDO-GEF and other related CC projects, such as those aimed to improve energy efficiency and phase out ODS in the artisanal fisheries cold storage operations, as well as the introduction of renewable energy for productive use will be consulted for possible synergies to introduce efficient cold chains at the facilities and CFCs. The Tanji Community which contributes considerable fish landings and also the beneficiary for pilot introduction of a renewable energy-windmill grid will be considered as a model site to introduce good practices along the fisheries value chain and demonstration of facilities for improved post-harvest handling and processing in compliance with national and international fish quality and safety requirements.
Market fluctuations for fish and fisheries products, due to economic conditions in the major markets – domestic and export	Low	The project will support product development, including those based on by products and newly exploited species; promotion activities will be implemented in alternative markets.

5. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.

70. MoFisheries will be responsible for developing policy frameworks for sustainable resource management and will undertake the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) during the PPG. Short-term secondment of experts from the National Environmental Agency (NEA) or MoF was recommended during consultations with both government institutions. The NEA will provide technical guidance in the ESMP assessment and suggested to second expert to support the DoF during implementation, management and coordination of the project of specific environmental regulatory activities. NEA, in coordination with its line Ministry of Energy responsible for sectoral policy oversight will also be involved in overall coordination of the project.

71. Other relevant ministries, notably the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Employment (MoTIE), and Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MoFEA) will provide guidance for sectoral or decentralized planning and prioritization of measures on mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into the national, sectoral and sub-national development plans and policy implementation. Coordination, lesson learning and synergies will be explored with the following projects:

- GEF-FAO-UNEP Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (CCLME) project has determined that the Gambia, Casamance and Corubal rivers are among the CCLME's only remaining naturally functional estuaries that are important to maintain. At the operational level, the CCLME project supports key industry institutions in the fisheries sector, namely Fisheries Department; GAMFIDA (Gambia artisanal fisheries development agency); Association of Gambia Fishing Companies; and the NAAFO. These organizations,¹⁷

are expected and already mobilized to contribute co-financing to this project. Specific roles and contributions will be defined during the PPG.

- Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) in collaboration with the concluded African Development Bank (AfDB) financed - Gambia Artisanal Fisheries Development Project under the Ministry of Fisheries concluded establishment and handover of a fisheries Jetty, which was among the sub-projects sponsored by BADEA in the Gambia. This facility is being managed by Gambia Ports Authority (GPA) through a management contract by Ministry of Fisheries. Collaboration and synergies to promote the use of the jetty will be enhanced, especially in view of the climate change induced pressures such as winds, storms and strong rains.

- The outputs of this project will complement USAID-Ba-Nafaa project that promotes sustainable fisheries management plans (principally for sole, catfish and oyster and cockle species) using a co-management and ecosystems-based approach. Lessons learned about these species and dependent fisheries ecosystems will inform business plans for market access and value addition. The resulting enhancement of livelihoods and adaptation capacity will ensure expansion of business investments in the long term.

- The EU and the Government of The Gambia supported Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Climate Change (ICZM project, 2012 to 2015), envisages support for establishment of a Technical Working Group (TWG) for a multi-sector dialogue on implications of climate change for development planning. Synergies will be explored for implementation of the policy support component 1 of this project, which is targeted specifically on fisheries value chains.

- Particularly, collaboration with the World Bank funded – National West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP Phase II, of which The Gambia is currently in the preparatory phase of), the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme to promote Development of the Artisanal Fisheries in The Gambia, and the National Sole Fishery Co-Management Committee (NASCOM), is accounted for in the baseline and additionality scenarios, as well as in PPG plans for mobilising collaboration and synergies to ensure achievable project co-financing; thus potentially contributing to replication of results and scaling up.

- UNIDO is implementing two GEF projects under the CC focal area that are ongoing in the Gambia. Under the first project, a wind turbine of 450kW will be installed at Tanjeh fishing community to produce ice for the fisheries while the excess power will be sold to the grid. In the second project under preparation, renewable energy systems will be provided to fishing communities to support the processing of fish. Experiences from these projects will be linked to this project in areas that include technology options and awareness rising. Climate change adaptation activities under this project will also reinforce the objectives of the ongoing projects.

6. Consistency with National Priorities. Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes /no). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM, NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.

72. The project results are, in line with, and will enhance progress towards the national development priorities and poverty reduction goals, diversification of livelihoods and food security in line with the long-term development framework of the Gambia Vision 2020 and the medium-term strategy successor of the PRSP II, the Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE, 2012-2015).

73. The NAPA prioritizes projects that enhance the resilience of enterprises. Thus, the proposed project is in line with the NAPA's Project 9: "Restoration/Protection of coastal environments" which aims to strengthen integrated coastal zone management and the protection of physical infrastructure, economic and cultural assets located within the coastal zone; it also contributes directly to the NAPA Project 10: "Increasing fish production through aquaculture and conservation of post-harvest fishery products", which aims to make a positive contribution to poverty reduction, livelihood security and national food security. It relates to Project 3 of the NAPA on "Diversification and Intensification of Agricultural Production, Processing, and Marketing".

74. By focusing on value addition for sustainable utilization and management of the fisheries resources, the project reinforces plans for implementation of the national fisheries sectoral policy and related regulatory frameworks such as for quality and safety compliance, the Fisheries Act of 2007 and the Fisheries Regulations of 2008. The specific policy objectives of the fisheries sector are to: (a) effect a rational long-term utilization of marine and inland fisheries resources, and (b) develop and expand artisanal fisheries and increase the participation of Gambians, especially women, in the fishery industry thereby contributing to employment and livelihoods.

7. Knowledge Management. Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

75. Building on the operational model, synergies and capacities of the Climate Change Information and Resource Centre, Gambia Women's Environmental Network (GWEN) and Gambia Youth Environmental Network (GYEN), a fisheries value chain documentation centre will be established within the DoF, which will collate materials developed through the project support and documentation of project lessons and best practices from other relevant initiatives. Baseline training manuals established through UNIDO, FAO and other partner supported initiatives, such as past trainings on HACCP principles and good practices for assuring fish quality and safety along the fisheries value chain will be updated. The project co-financing contributions to be mobilized would also consider the creation of a network of national and regional experts to support replication and scaling up, which will comprise of policy makers, regulatory staff agencies, community practitioners and private sector experts engaged in project implementation and supported trainings. This network will also ensure the strengthening of linkages and coordination with related sectoral mechanisms such as the Agriculture and Natural Resource (ANR) Working Group that is supported by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) with the Government of the Gambia, and private-public value chain development dialogue platforms.

76. Furthermore, the experiences and lessons learned will be disseminated to the GEF-funded UNDP Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALP).

77. A database or roster of experts and counterpart officials will be kept updated throughout the project implementation phase; and setting up of a least or no operational cost system of follow up learnings will be explored.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

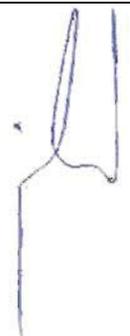
A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT¹⁰ OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

(Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter](#)(s) with this template. For SGP, use this [SGP OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Mrs. Ndey Sireng Bakurin	Executive Director, GEF Operational Focal Point	NATIONAL ENVIRONEMNT AGENCY (NEA)	08/12/2014

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹¹ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Mr. Philippe R. Scholtès, Managing Director, Programme Development and Technical Cooperation (PTC), UNIDO GEF Focal Point		08/09/2017	Juliet Kabège	+43 1 26026 3108	j.kabege@unido.org 

C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES)

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required [GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template](#) to be attached as an annex to the PIF.

¹⁰ For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

¹¹ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF

Annex 1

Figure 1: Mapping of Global CC and Weather Variability Impact Scenarios associated with localized sectoral vulnerabilities and unfavorable community or socioeconomic factors in the Gambia and West Africa region, and CC Adaptive Capacity Building Opportunities and Responses at multiple scales of increasing dependence on fisheries value chains for food and livelihoods (Source: Adapted from various CC impact and adaptation studies, sectoral value chain and socioeconomic vulnerability assessments, and related analytical reports reviewed by UNIDO as part of the Pre-PIF assessments and PIF formulation, 2014/201)

