



Rural Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resilience Building Project

Project Inception Report

April 2022



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List of Acronyms

AF	Adaptation Fund
CRR	Central River Region
CPCU	Central Project Coordination Unit
DCD	Department of Community Development
EE	Executing Entity
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
LISA	Local information system on climate risks, vulnerability and climate change adaptation
LoCAL	Local Climate Change Adaptation Mechanism
MECCNAR	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources
MIE	Multi-Lateral Implementing Entity
MDD-W	Minimum acceptable Diet for Women
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoFEA	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
MoGCSW	Ministry of Gender, children and Social Welfare
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOU	Understanding of Understanding
MDFTS	Multi-Disciplinary Facilitation Teams
NDMA	National Disaster Management Agency
NBR	North Bank Region
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
PMT	Project Management Team
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RICAR	Rural Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resilience Building Project
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goal
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPCR	Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
URR	Upper River Region
WCR	West Coast Region
WFP	World Food Programme

1. INTRODUCTION

This report complements the project document by providing details regarding the activities undertaken in preparation for the inception workshop, the planned activities for the immediate start of the project and the outcomes of the project inception workshops to launch the RICAR project. The report also acknowledges the inputs and attendance of the stakeholders who participated in the activities leading up to inception, and their contribution to the development of the workplans, project set up and guidance on key activities.

1.1 Context

There is no doubt that temperatures across The Gambia have increased in recent years. The mean annual temperature has increased by 1.2°C in respect to the 1961-1990 baseline period, with a significant increase in surface temperature trend during the dry season.¹ The rate of increase has been most rapid in the months of October, November and December, at 0.32°C per decade.² This is coupled with an increase of almost 8 percent in the number of 'hot nights' between 1960 and 2003. Over the past 50 years, The Gambia has experienced a decrease in the total amount of precipitation and the length of the rainy season, and an increase in the length and frequency of extreme weather events such as droughts and windstorms. Recent downscaling exercises indicate a projected increase in the mean annual temperatures by 1.3°C by the 2020s, 2.7°C by the 2050s, and 4.4°C by the 2080s, under RCP 8.5 concentration pathway.³ The eastern regions will be warmer than the western regions.

The Gambia is classified as a low-income, food-deficit country⁴, with eight percent of people (approx. 160,000) classified as food insecure⁵. Progress towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 of Zero Hunger is limited, given the high levels of vulnerability to food insecurity, coupled with multiple forms of malnutrition amongst the population.⁶ Political uncertainty and institutional dysfunction, coupled with long-term structural vulnerabilities, persistent gender inequality and short-term economic shocks, are exacerbating food insecurity⁷. The Gambia is on the verge of a nutrition emergency. According to the 2015 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey, the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) in children aged 6-59 months increased to 10.3 percent⁸, up from 9.9 percent in the 2012 survey.⁹ Stunting rates are above the national average of 22 percent in four districts, with a high of 24.9 percent.¹⁰

Overall poverty levels have remained unchanged in the past decade, with around 48.6 per cent of households living below the poverty line of USD 1.25 per day.¹¹ Men-headed households are more likely

¹ RMSI (2019) Agriculture and health sector vulnerability assessment to climate change and variability. Draft dated 21st November 2019.

² GoTG, 2007 and World Bank Platform

³ A Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) is a greenhouse gas concentration (not emissions) trajectory adopted by the IPCC. Four pathways were used for climate modelling and research for the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) in 2014, of which RCP 8.5 was the high concentration pathway, while RCP 4.5 was an intermediate pathway.

⁴ State of Food Insecurity in the World, 2018

⁵ According to the 2016 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA), food insecurity in Kuntaur was 18 per cent, Basse 14.5 per cent, and in Janjanbureh and Mansakonko 12 per cent.

⁶ State of Food Insecurity in the World, 2018

⁷ AfDB (2017) Fragility Assessment

⁸ GAM above 10 percent is considered a serious emergency.

⁹ National Nutrition Agency (2015) National Nutrition Survey The Gambia 2015.

¹⁰ WFP (2018) Country Brief

¹¹ 2015/16 IHS

to be poor than women-headed households, as women-headed households are mostly found in the urban areas, where household heads are generally employed.¹² Poverty is higher in rural Gambia, where 69.5 percent of households live below the poverty line, compared to 31.6 percent in the urban areas.¹³ The incidence of rural poverty is also increasing, from 64.2 percent of rural households in 2010 to 69.5 percent in 2015¹⁴, while the depth and severity of rural poverty has also increased.¹⁵ Moreover, there is a growing gap between rural and urban Gambia concerning access to health, education, and basic services.

Recognizing the urgent need to support rural communities to the impact of climate change, and to develop a greater understanding of vulnerability and adaptation to climate risk in the Gambia, the government of the Gambia, through the support of the World Food Programme and Adaptation Fund initiated a project titled “Rural Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resilience Building Project” (RICAR). Informed by the findings of the scoping mission in 2019 and 2020, as well as guided by the Strategic Program Climate Resilience Project, the design of RICAR is based on the needs of rural communities in the Gambia, as well as identifying capacity gaps in the Government and communities that prevent and/ or hinder Gambians from adapting to the impact of climate change.

The RICAR project proposal was approved by the Adaptation Fund board in its second session of its thirty-fifth meeting. With pre-inception activities taking place in 2021, along with COP26 occurring in October 2021, the RICAR project has been officially launched in March 2022.

1.2 Summary of the project

The overall goal of the project is **to enhance the adaptive capacity of rural populations in The Gambia through support to climate-resilient and diversified livelihoods**. The project aims to achieve this through the following three objectives:

1. Develop knowledge and awareness to underpin evidence-based resilience building and adaptation activities, particularly for women and youth, and enhance capacity for systematic sub-national level adaptation planning (Component 1)
2. Implement concrete resilience building and adaptation measures in the project target areas (Component 2)
3. Develop incentives, targeting women and youth, and risk transfer mechanisms, targeting smallholder farmers, for sustainable resilience building and adaptive capacity (Component 3)

The project will focus on concrete climate change adaptation activities to address the climate risks and vulnerabilities identified above. This will be done through an integrated risk management approach, to address the interface between climate change, agriculture and food security. This will include disaster risk reduction and support for climate-resilient agricultural practices, to address current climate risks and build capacity for longer-term adaptation of vulnerable communities in The Gambia. The concrete adaptation activities will be **nutrition-sensitive and gender transformative**, by working to identify and address the underlying drivers of malnutrition related to livelihoods, knowledge and practices and gender inequality. The impact of the climate resilience activities on women will be tracked using the MDD-W (minimum acceptable diet for women) indicator. Risk transfer through micro-insurance and other financial inclusion strategies will help to strengthen the adaptive capacity of affected communities.

The approach to the project is in line with the vision of the National Climate Change Policy of The Gambia (NCCP), which recognises the interlinked climate threats to sustainable development, wellbeing and

¹² FAO (2019) National Gender Profile of Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods

¹³ GoTG (2017) The Gambia National Development plan 2018-2021

¹⁴ World Bank Country Engagement Strategy

¹⁵ GBOS, 2017

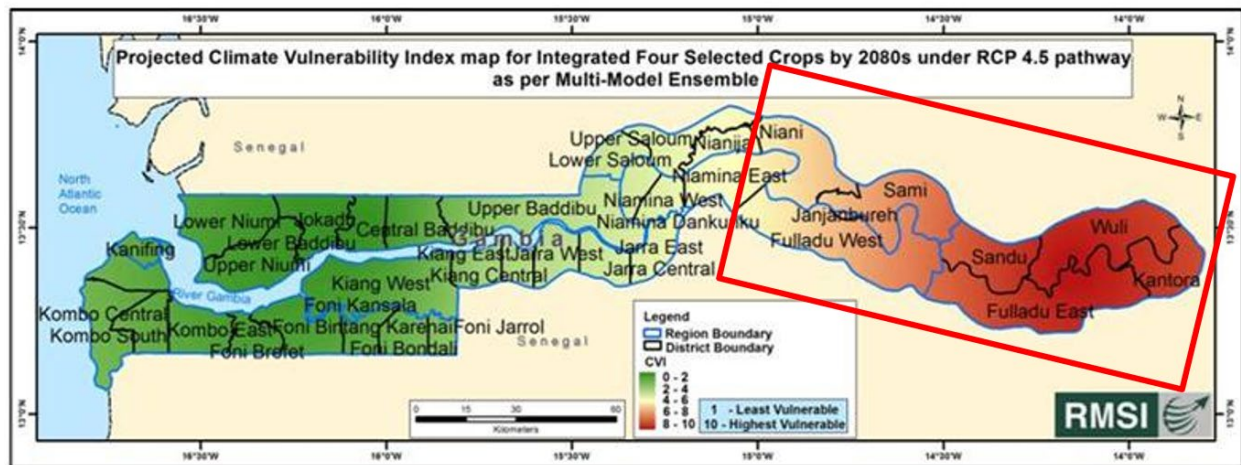
ecological integrity: “Achieve a climate-resilient society, through systems and strategies that mainstream climate change, disaster risk reduction, gender and environmental management, for sustainable social, political and economic development.”¹⁶

The bulk of the project funding will support concrete adaptation activities on the ground, supported by enabling studies and policy engagement as required. However, the project will avoid *ad hoc* approach and support the building of long-term, inclusive, and equitable institutional systems and programmes in The Gambia, in particular to assist with the implementation of the NCCP and the Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR), as indicated below. Thus, a key theme running through the project logic is for **evidence-based and systematic approaches that build the country’s systems for building resilience and responding to climate change**. In addition to mainstreaming gender, the project will also promote entrepreneurship and private sector participation in climate change responses, especially for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). Women’s entrepreneurship will be promoted and private sector participation will adhere to the Global Compact’s women’s empowerment principles.

1.3 Areas of interventions

The target group for the Rural Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resilience Building Project (RICAR) in concrete adaptation activities is smallholder farmers and other vulnerable rural groups, who are already at risk from climate variability and change, with an emphasis on women and youth. This emphasis is in response to women being disadvantaged and dominant in rural areas, as well as their heightened vulnerability to climate change, and to the lack of opportunities for youth in rural areas. While farmers across the entire country are already experiencing great hardship from climate-related changes, coupled with structural poverty, the project will focus on a limited number of localities in order to maximise impact in two of the country’s six regions, namely Upper River Region (URR) and Central River Region (CRR). Both regions are highly climate vulnerable, with high levels of poverty, chronic food insecurity, malnutrition, and environmental degradation. They experience considerable barriers to adaptation to climate change impacts, yet they have the potential to increase climate-resilient agricultural production, as they have relatively fertile lowland soil, and for livelihood diversification.

Project Area if Intervention Overlayed on the Climate Vulnerability Index for selected crops under RCP 4.5 pathway



¹⁶ National Climate Change Policy of The Gambia (2016), section 3.1.

These two regions have been identified by the proposal development Task Team led by the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MECCNAR), narrowed down from a possible three regions (URR, CRR and North Bank Region, or NBR) as set out in the Concept Note, based on the following criteria: (i) climate vulnerability index; (ii) poverty levels; and (iii) socio-economic, political, and environmental variables, including gender, education, and nutritional indicators. The focusing of the project will allow for greater effectiveness and sustainability, as it will be more manageable to develop integration between the project’s activities in a smaller geographic area.

Summary of the Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) score for the four main crops, four types of livestock, health and poultry¹⁷

	URR	CRR-South	CRR-North	NBR
Early Millet	10	6.6	6.4	0
Groundnut	10	7	7.7	1.7
Maize	10	6.6	7.4	2.2
Upland Rice	10	6.8	7.8	2.8
Cattle	10	7.2	7.6	2.6
Goat	10	7.3	7.6	2.7
Pig	10	7.4	7.9	2.7
Sheep	10	7.3	7.9	2.8
Poultry	7.4	8.1	7	4.7
Health Sector	6.9	4.8	3.2	5.1
Total	94.3	69.1	70.5	27.3

1.4 Project Management and Implementation Arrangements

- *Multilateral Implementing Entity*

WFP, as an accredited Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE) of the AF, will act as the fund custodian, with the WFP Representative and Country Director acting as the Fund Manager. WFP will assume financial oversight of the project and report to and be accountable to the Adaptation Fund Board, to ensure that the project measures and achieves expected results, fulfills all reporting functions, and meets WFP and AF rules and regulations. The WFP Gambia Country Office will oversee and coordinate the overall project management, as well as coordinate the processes of monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management. WFP will provide technical backstopping, fiduciary and managerial support throughout all stages of project implementation, as well as capacity strengthening of the government, through MECCNAR and the PMT. In addition, as described in the approved project proposal, WFP will provide some direct project services that include procurement of project vehicles, Cash based transfers, ensure mainstreaming of gender, protection and accountability to beneficiaries, roll-out of micro-insurance, and development of local climate change adaptation plans.

- *Executing Entity*

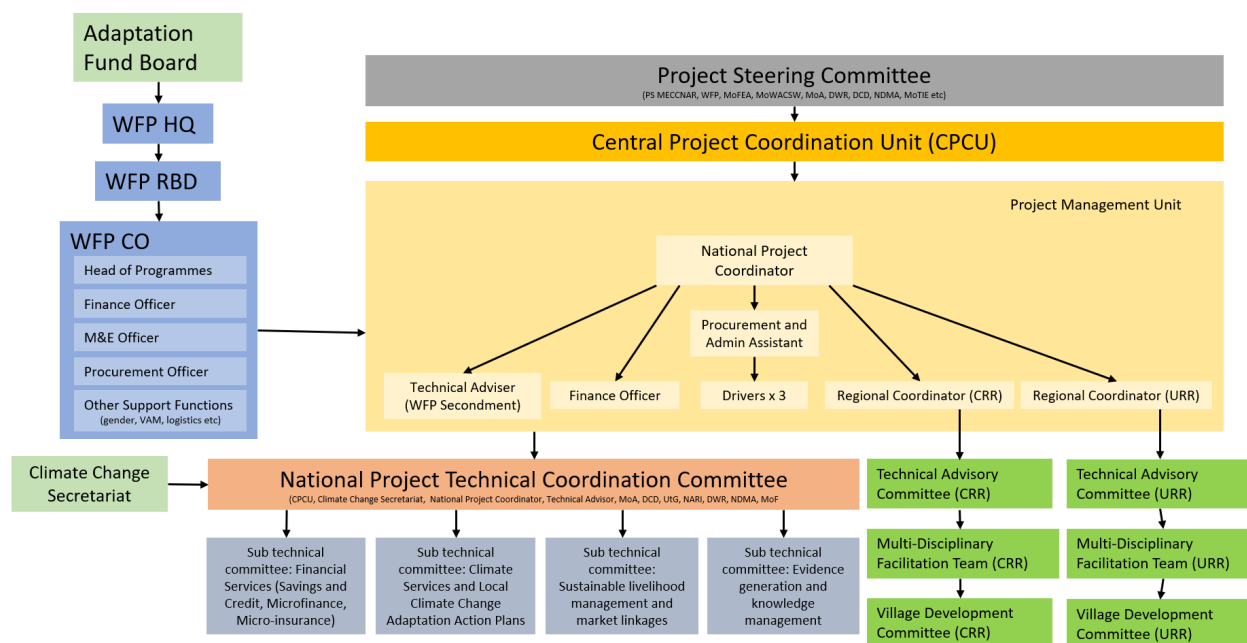
¹⁷ The CVI is ranked out of 10, with 10 being the most vulnerable. The summary is based on Representative Concentration Pathway (RC) 4.5 in the year 2050. The RCP 4.5 pathway estimates that emissions will continue to increase globally until 2040 before declining.

The project will be executed by the Government of The Gambia, under the overall supervision of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MECCNAR), in which the Designated Authority (DA) of the Adaptation Fund (AF) is located. The Central Project Coordination Unit (CPCU) of the MECCNAR will be tasked with overall coordination of the planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. MECCNAR will collaborate closely with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and the Ministry of Local Government in the project execution. Solid operational coordination between the partners will be assured through the Project Management Team (PMT) – see below.

- *Project Steering Committee*

The MECCNAR has established a Project Steering Committee (PSC) that will be the highest decision-making entity of the project, providing policy and strategic direction for the overall implementation of the project, including approval of annual workplans and budgets, annual reports and financial accounts. The PSC will be co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the MECCNAR and the WFP Representative.

Project Implementation Arrangement and Staffing Structure



2. Methodology and Approach

2.1 Project Leadership Meetings

The Central Project Coordination Unit (CPCU) of the MECCNAR and the WFP support team held leadership meetings on a weekly basis to discuss and work on the preparatory activities for the project. The main achievements of these meetings were:

- Procurement Assessment for MECCNAR/CPCU was completed and it recommended that MECCNAR will start with a procurement threshold of \$20,000 which would increase gradually over the lifetime of the project.

- Preparation of the Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and its eventual signing by the WFP Country Director and the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment.
- Preparation of the draft Execution budget for MECCNAR/CPCU/PMU for implementation of activities.
- Preparation of vehicle specifications and procurement of 3 vehicles for the project staff is underway with support from WFP.
- Preparation of Terms of Reference for Project Staff including Technical Assistant (TA) and recruitment process of PMU done apart from for Regional Coordinators. The offer letters were issued and the team is expected to join in the first week of May.
- Completed planning of the inception workshops including identification of stakeholders, agenda and other logistical arrangements.
- Preparation of 1st year Work plan which includes key studies and has been approved by the PSC.
- Completion of vendor form and submission of request for 1st disbursement (\$165,000).

2.2 Project Steering Committee Meeting

To oversee the project implementation, a Project Steering Committee was set up, led by the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, and Natural Resources (MECCNAR) and co-chaired by the Representative and Country Director of the World Food Programme (WFP). The RICAR National Project Coordinator will provide secretariat support, assisted by the Project Technical Adviser. The Steering Committee will alternate meetings between Upper River Region (URR)/ Central River Region (CRR), and West Coast Region (WCR). The committee will also meet on ad hoc basis should the need arise.

The inaugural PSC Meeting was held on the 25th, March 2022. The members of the steering committee agreed to meet at least three times a year to provide overall direction and guidance at all stages of the project implementation process. The Terms of Reference for the PSC and the first year work plan were approved by the PSC during the meeting. Some of the key recommendations from the PSC meeting were:

- To include Ward level Committee in project implementation and monitoring structure.
- PSC recommended having one monitoring trip to the project sites in 2023.
- Suggestion was made to establish a farmer day event in the two target regions to showcase best agricultural products.
- PSC recommended that the capacity building for Regional Structures should be expanded to include Governance structures outside the project area (URR and CRR).
- It was recommended that youth and women with already proven entrepreneurship skills or involved in the area of intervention should be targeted.

3 INCEPTION WORKSHOPS

3.1 Regional Level Inception Workshops

The Regional Inception Workshops were conducted on March 21st and 22nd, 2022 in Janjangbureh at the Governor's Conference Room in Central River Region (CRR), and at the Agriculture Hall in Basse, Upper River Region (URR) respectively. The participants comprised of numerous stakeholders that include the Government Technical Departments (Technical Advisory Committees - TAC), Civil Society, NGO's, Women and Male Farmers Organizations, the Private sector, and the media. The methodology was a workshop

format that involved opening ceremony with statements from the respective Regional Governor's and the WFP Field Office Representative, followed by presentations and discussions. The presentation included the project objectives, components, stakeholders and governance structure. The one-year work plan and budget were presented for each Component. The presentations were then followed by discussion sessions with the comments from the stakeholders recorded. A total of 57 participants attended the Regional Inception Workshops.

3.2 National Level Inception Workshop

The National Inception Workshop was conducted on March 25, 2022 at the Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara International Conference Centre and marked the official launch of the project. The Inception Workshop was aimed at achieving the following objectives:

- 1) Explain in detail the project's main goal; provide a breakdown of the project objectives and implementation strategy of their components to key stakeholders and community leaders in the project implementation regions of CRR and URR.
- 2) Discuss project's anticipated outputs, related activities and the planned timelines.
- 3) Discuss project duration and financial terms.
- 4) Discuss and raise awareness on the project's governance structure.
- 5) Identify key issues related to project implementation, results sustainability and stakeholders' and communities' roles and responsibilities.
- 6) Present identified project sites and selection criteria used to identify them.
- 7) Engage stakeholders in detailed discussion on project presentations to assess stakeholders' views on the project and how it is received.

This workshop was conducted in a hybrid setting with a combination of physical and virtual attendance in accordance with COVID-19 regulations and availability of stakeholders. The Methodology used was a workshop format which included numerous stakeholders ranging from Government Ministries and Technical Departments, Civil Society, NGO's, Development Partners, Private sector and the media. The workshop was officially opened by the Director of the National Climate Change Secretariat Mr Alpha Jallow while the keynote addresses were delivered by the Hon. Minister of Environment for the Gambia, Mr Lamin B. Dibba and the WFP Country Director for the Gambia, Mr Yasuhiro Tsumura. Presentations and discussions on the RICAR project followed.

Presentations were delivered on the project objectives, components, stakeholders and governance structure. The first year annual work plan and budget according to Components was also presented. The presentations were then followed by a discussion session with the comments from stakeholders recorded. 39 participants attended the National Inception.

4. Inception Workshop Outcomes

4.1 Regional Level Inception Workshop

During the Regional Inception Workshops, the participants contributed to a variety of issues that include the Project Steering Committee composition, monitoring structures, agriculture, climate change impacts, duplication of efforts in terms of project interventions, water scarcity, nutrition and the importance of communication, awareness, trainings and institutional coordination, and the vulnerability and resilience of women and youths. Some solutions were raised to address the challenges and the following recommendations were provided at the Regional Level:

- Lives of children and malnutrition in CRR and URR are major concerns and should be prioritized by the project, the availability of water and sanitation is also a challenge in these regions.
- The Area Councils are the custodians of the Regional Development plans and should be the entry point for any support to update/create climate change adaptation plans.
- Target groups to be critically assessed. Women and youths already involved in livelihood activities should be prioritized for support.
- It was recommended that the CRR is divided into North and South therefore one regional coordinator might not suffice. Suggestions were made that CRR should have two Regional Coordinators or at least an assistant, and this will be considered if the budget allows.
- Logging, deforestation, bushfires and water/land related conflict are becoming more frequent with the impact of climate change, the Security sector has a key role to play in Natural Resource Management and managing extreme impacts of climate change.
- It was outlined that the vulnerability studies/assessments can actually highlight the actual challenges and proposes specific concrete adaptation activities that can be implemented in consultation with the community and TAC. The TAC was urged to raise all challenges/activities with regards to the project components during the assessments that will be done in the first year.
- Stakeholders not represented in the PSC will be represented at the Regional and National level Technical Working Groups.
- The knowledge management system proposed for the RICAR Project will need to be linked to all other information management systems such as the Geoportal developed under the EBA project and the LISA website under the UNCDF's LoCAL Project.
- There should be consistent sensitizations/trainings for beneficiary communities on climate change and behavioural change to ensure that the communities understand why and how the project will to intervene.
- Suggestion was made to consider Ward level climate change action plans, which might help the implementation of the project activities. It was also noted that supporting community groups is challenging.

4.2 National Level Workshop

The National Inception workshop was held after the Regional Inception Workshops. The participants raised similar concerns to those raised in the Regional Inception Workshops on a variety of issues. The composition of the Project Steering Committee was discussed, and the need to include the ward development committee in the proposed project monitoring structures raised. Participants gave the following recommendations:

- More institutions should be included in the PSC. It was agreed that the organizations that are not part of the PSC will be represented at the Technical Working Group level.
- The Area Councils are the custodians of the Regional Development/Strategic plan and should therefore be closely involved in the implementation of the project, and benefit from any capacity building activities.
- It was recommended that the RICAR project should avoid intervening in areas where other projects are supporting such as horticultural gardens or rice production and should rather focus on post-harvest storage in the target areas.
- It was suggested that URR and CRR should have two regional project coordinators or assistants as the Regions have northern and southern parts which will be a challenge for one individual to manage/ coordinate interventions.
- It was highlighted that there is human-wildlife conflict in URR and CRR which might negatively affect the concrete adaptation options in the regions; RICAR was requested to support in securing any potential investments.
- Participants proposed that the RICAR Project should establish a Farmers day in each of the two regions where farmers will be competing for prizes and showcasing their produce.
- Participants raised concerns with potential delays in procurement which could affect the success rate of project implementation. Experiences were shared on projects with the bureaucratic UN procurement system causing delays in implementation of projects activity.
- It was also advised that the RICAR Project should consult all on-going projects in URR and CRR to avoid duplication of efforts and work towards complimenting each other in terms of implementing activities.
- UNCDF under their LoCAL Adaptation mechanism have carried out some assessments at ward level (16 wards) in CRR and URR and will share data on vulnerable communities.
- Participants were informed that the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare has been renamed to the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare.

5. Conclusions

The preparatory activities under the RICAR project have been completed with the procurement assessment carried out by WFP to determine the procurement threshold for the MECCNAR which will gradually be increased over time. The Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) have both been signed and are currently under implementation. The recruitment of the project management team is at the final stages and should be in place by the first week of May 2022. A draft Project Execution budget and the one-year work plan was prepared and approved by the PSC during its inaugural meeting. The annual work plan includes the key activities to be carried out to guide the selection of project beneficiaries and sites. The request for the first disbursement of \$165,000 was sent to WFP and should be available to the CPCU/PMU in the coming days.

The Inception Workshops, both Regional and National levels, were well attended and stakeholders were briefed on the details of the project and they provided very valuable inputs regarding the project implementation. At the Regional Level where the project will be implemented, the stakeholders including the Governors showed keen sense of ownership and proposed recommendations on the way forward. Some key recommendations include considering the geography the fact that CRR has two Area councils and therefore the need to either have an additional Regional Coordinator or an assistant to support coordination based on funds availability; there is need to collaborate with the ongoing projects to ensure effective resource use and to benefit from outputs such as the UNCDF LoCAL Project vulnerability studies and the existing information management systems such as LISA and the geoportal under the EBA project; the proposed management structure and proposed monitoring framework for the project and the proposal should include a Farmers day in the regions to showcase best practices. All the recommendations will be carefully considered by the project team. However, some of them have financial implications such as the request for an additional Regional Coordinator in one of the regions; therefore, the PMU will have to review the budget to determine the feasibility of the recommendations. In conclusion, the project is geared to start implementation.

6. Annexes

Annex 1: Regional and National Inception Agendas

Regional Inception Agenda

- Welcome remarks
- Overview of the RICAR: Objectives, components, project governance structure
- Keynote Address (WFP Regional Coordinator, Regional Governors)
- Tea Break & Group Photo
- Presentation of year 1 work plan and roles/responsibilities for partners
- Feedback and questions from attendees
- Closing remarks

National Inception Agenda

- Welcome remarks
- Overview of the RICAR: Objectives, components, project governance structure
- Keynote Address (WFP Country Director, Hon Minister of Environment)
- Tea Break & Group Photo
- Presentation of year 1 work plan and roles/responsibilities for partners
- Feedback and questions from attendees
- Closing remarks

Annex II. List of participants for the URR Regional Inception Workshop

NO	NAME	INSTITUTION	GENDER
1	Eric MPITABAKANA	WFP	Male
2	Njogou Jeng	WFP	Male
3	Amadou Mbakeh	NFPF	Male
4	Omar Jarju	DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCE	Male
5	Ebrima Fofana	DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK SERVICES	Male
6	Batory Jaiteh	NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AGENCY	Male
7	Lamin Fatty	FOROYAA	Male
8	Mariama Sillah	MOA	Female
9	Kemo Kassama	WFP	Male
10	Modou Lamin Bah	MECCNAR	Male
11	Ebriama Baldeh	HEALTH	Male
12	Lamin M.B. Ceesay	EDUCATION	Male
13	Momodou Wuri Jallow	MECCNAR	Male
14	Isatou Jawara	MECCNAR	Female
15	Alhagy Jatta	DCD-URR	Male
16	Yakuba Barjo	DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY	Male
17	Malick Sanneh	GRTS	Male
18	Saidou Camara	GRTS	Male
19	Lamin S Tamba	DRYLAND	Male
20	Dr. Fatou Bojang	ROOTS	Male
21	Muhammed M. Jallow	NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AGENCY	Male
22	Dawda Kanagie	DPPH	Male
23	Samba Bah	GOVERNOR URR	Male
24	Omar Manneh	ODERLY	Male
25	Haddy Bojang	MECCNAR	Male
26	Housain Touray		MALE

Annex III. List of participants for the CRR Regional Inception Workshop

NO	NAME	INSTITUTION	GENDER
1	Lamin Fatty	NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AGENCY	Male
2	Karamo Ceesay	EDUCATION	Male
3	Ebba Secka	RDA-CRR	Male
4	Lamin W. Darboe	GENDER OFFICE	Male
5	Muhammadou M. Jallow	SIS-CRR	Male
6	Yahya E. Jobe	DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES	Male
7	Ebrima M.J. Jammeh	DCD	Male
8	Momodou Badjie	EBA PROJECT	Male
9	Abdoulie Faye	DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES	Male
10	Njogou Beng	WFP	Male
11	Haddy Baldeh	RAD, DOA	Female
12	Lamin Sawaneh	FORESTRY	Male
13	Eric MPITABAKANA	WFP	Male
14	Ousman F. Saho	RLD-DLS	Male
15	Lamin Sima	MOYS	Male
16	Haruna Barry	JANJANGBUREH AREA COUNCIL	Male
17	Amie K. Tamedou	BANSANG COUMMITY RADIO	Female
18	Momodou Wuri Jallow	MECCNAR	Male
19	Isatou jawara	MECCNAR	Female
20	Haddy Bojang	MECCNAR	Female
21	Foday Jadama	DOA-RAD-CRR	Male
22	Abba Sanjang	GOVERNOR'S OFFICE	Male
23	Ousman Bah	GOVERNOR'S OFFICE	Male
24	Famara Trawally	ROOTS-PROJECT	Male
25	Talibo Gibba	GRTS	Male
26	Modou Lamin Sanneh	GRTS	Male
27	Alieu B Gaye	PHYSICAL PLANING	Male
28	Sainabou Jatta	NARVY-CRR	Female
29	Lamin Saidy	FORESTRY-CRR	Male
30	Ebrima Badjie	GOVERNOR'S OFFICE	Male
31	Assan Baldeh	GOVERNOR'S OFFICE	Male

Annex IV. List of participants for the National Inception Workshop

NO	NAME OF PARTICIPANTS	INSTITUTION	GENDER
1	Mr Lamin B. Dibba	MECCNAR (Hon Minister)	Male
2	Yasuhiro Tsumura	WFP (Rep & CD)	Male
3	Peter Kimotho	WFP	Male
4	Josepine Mendy	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	Female
5	Awa Sillah	EBA PROJECT	Female
6	Abubacarr Sanjang	MECCNAR	Male
7	Mathew Mendy	MECCNAR	Male
8	Baboucarr Gaye	MECCNAR	Male
9	Haddy Crooks	NANA	Female
10	Fatou Mbye	MECCNAR	Female
11	Sisawoh Sabally	DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY	Male
12	Saikou M. Jobe	MOYS	Male
13	Fakebba Touray	GRTS	Male
14	Peter Gibba	DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES	Male
15	Alhusainey Colley	DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT	Male
16	Abubacarr Kassama	MECCNAR	Male
17	Momodou Kanyi	MACCNAR	Male
18	Abie Sanneh	MECCNAR	Female
19	Ousman Minteh	MECCNAR	Male
20	Assan Sarr	MECCNAR	Male
21	Jankey Touray	GRTS	Female
22	Muhammed Jaiteh	DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY	Male
23	Jiolet Moyo Mgaya	UNCDF	Female
24	Fatou B. Cham	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	Female
25	Omar ceesay	NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY	Male
26	Sheikh Sadibou Sanjang	EBA PROJECT	Male
27	Abdoulie Fye	THE GAMBIA RED CROSS ASSOCIATION	Male
28	Bubacarr Fofana	NATIONAK DISASTER MANAGEMENT AGENCY	Male
29	Modou Lamin Bah	MECCNAR	Male
30	Basiru Camara	MECCNAR	Male
31	Fatou Jallow Bittaye	MECCNAR	Female
32	Sheriffo Darbo	MOICI	Male
33	Siakou Marong	MOGCSW	Male
34	Ebrima Dem	FAO	Male
35	Mustapha Ceesay	FAO	Male
36	Ismaila Badjie	NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL	Male
37	Jainaba Fatty	MECCNAR	Female
38	Musa S. Mbenga	WFP	Male
39	Momodou Wuri jallow	MECCNAR	Male
40	Alpha A.K Jallow	MECCNAR	Male
41	Ebrima Faye	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	Male

Annex V. Terms of Reference for the PSC

TORs Project Steering Committee (PSC)

To oversee the project implementation, a steering committee for the project will be set up and led by Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, and Natural Resources (MECCNAR) and co-chaired by the Country Director/ Representative of the World Food Programme (WFP).

The steering committee will meet a minimum of three times a year to provide overall direction and guidance at all stages of the project implementation process. The RICAR National Project Coordinator will provide secretariat support, assisted by the Project Technical Adviser. The Steering Committee will alternate between meeting in URR/ CRR, and GBA and the committee may also meet on an ad hoc basis should the need arise.

Purpose

The PSC will be responsible for providing strategic direction and overall coordination of the execution of the project. It shall:

- a) Provide overall guidance and direction to the project.
- b) Facilitate regular sharing of information on topical and emerging issues/data/information related to the nexus between climate change, the environment and food security, including bringing on board experts to present on topical issues.
- c) Approve and recommend technical task team/s formed to address emerging strategic issues related to the project implementation.
- d) Conduct regular meetings to review the project progress and ensure the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to the approved Annual Work Plan.
- e) Receive and approve workplans, bi-annual and annual progress reports on the implementation of the project.
- f) Ensure effective implementation of recommendations from project reviews/evaluations.
- g) Provide guidance on measures to address challenges and risks related to the implementation of the project, including resolving disputes.
- h) Ensure effective interface between the MECCNAR-CPCU and implementing partners
- i) Discuss on regular basis the project exit strategy and its sustainability, including targeting, further resource mobilization, and integration with other ongoing projects.
- j) Carry out monitoring to Project sites at least once per year

Composition of the Project Steering Committee

1. Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, and Natural Resources (MECCNAR) - (Chair)
2. WFP Representative & Country Director (Co-Chair)
3. Director for the Central Project Coordination Unit, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, and Natural Resources (MECCNAR)
4. Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MoFEA)
5. Ministry of Women's Affairs, Children, and Social Welfare (MoWACSW)
6. Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
7. Department of Community Development (DCD)

8. Representative of Civil society (TANGO)
9. Ministry of Youth and sports
10. Regional Governor for CRR
11. Regional Governor for URR
12. RICAR National Project Coordinator (Secretariat)

On an *ad hoc* basis and according to the needs, the Steering Committee may invite other members of the Government and the civil society to participate when necessary. A minimum quorum of 6 members (Chair, plus at least 5 from members) would be needed to conduct each meeting. The Chair will be responsible for convening the meetings with the assistance of the Secretariat. The venue of the meetings will alternate between Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, and Natural Resources (MECCNAR) office and Governors Offices in URR or CRR. The proposed agenda and minutes from previous meetings will be circulated by the Secretariat at least a week prior to the meetings.

The Regional Technical Advisory Committees (TACs) will guide and support the implementation of the project in the targeted communities. Ward/Village Development Committees (VDCs); community leaders and other local stakeholders will also be invited to attend TAC meetings. Discussions and recommendations of TACs will aim to be fed into the PSC meetings.

The project secretariat will play the role of communicating and coordinating PSC meetings; drafting minutes under the leadership of the Chair and making a follow up of agreed action points; organizing field visits; facilitating finalization and circulation of field reports; maintaining PSC records; manage PSC WhatsApp group and act as the liaison between TACs and PSC.

The Secretariat does not have any voting rights, and any tied votes will be decided by the Chair/ Co-Chair.

[Annex v. Agenda for the PSC meeting held on March 25, 2022](#)

- Project Overview
- Review of TOR for PSC
- Annual work plan
- Project Components & Financing
- Update on Implementation