ADAPTATION FUND

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	3/21/2025 - 3/20/2026
Project Title	Rural Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resilience Building Project (RICAR)
Project Summary	
Database Number	AF00000210
Implementing Entity (IE)	UN World Food Programme
Type of IE	Multilateral Implementing Entity
Country(ies)	Gambia, The
Relevant Geographic Points (i.e. cities, villages, bodies of water)	Central River Region (Kuntaur LGA: Chamen , Kuntaur , Karantaba , Pachonki, Banni , Panchang , Kaur , Njau , Nyanga Bantang , Ballangharr WARDS) Janjanbureh LGA: (Bansang , Sare Sofie , Dankunku , Katamina , Kudang , Jarreng , MacCarthy , Brikama Ba , Fulabantang, Kerewan WARDS) Upper River Region (Basse LGA: (Sutukoding, Misera, Diabugu, Julangel, Basse, Koina, Dampha Kunda, Sare Ngai WARDS)
Name of Implementing Entity Focal Point	Alessia Vittorangeli

Project Milestones	
AFB Approval Date	3/11/2021
IE-AFB Agreement Signature Date	6/2/2021
Start of Project/Programme	3/21/2022
Actual Mid-term Review Date (if applicable)	8/26/2025
Original Completion Date	3/21/2027
Revised Completion Date after approval of extension request (if applicable)	

Were there any approval condition for this Project?

No

List each approval condition, if any, and report on the status of meeting them	
Category of condition	
Condition or Requirement	
Current Status	
Planned actions, including a detailed time schedule	

List (only) inception report/ extension request(s)/ MTR that have been prepared for the project and provide date(s) of submission for each

Inception report submitted in April 2022 Mid-term review submitted on 26 August 2025

List the Website address (URL) of project
No website available for the moment.

Project Contacts			
National/Regional Project Manager/Coordinator	**Name**	**Email**	**Date**
National Project Manager	Aji Oulaye Njie	aonjie@ricarmeccnar.gm	5/18/2026
Government(s) DA	Mariama Ndow Jarju	marindow1@yahoo.com	5/18/2026
Implementing Entity	Alessia DECATERINA, WFP Representative and Country Director	alessia.decaterina@wfp.org	5/18/2026
Implementing Entity	Foday Kanyi, Programme Policy Officer	foday.kanyi@wfp.org	5/18/2026
Executing Agency	Ebrima Jawara	ebrima1999@yahoo.co.uk	5/18/2026

Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date ($)	$5,856,346.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date ($)	$4,338,361.78
Project disbursement rate (%)	31.58
Project execution rate (%)	47.07
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	
Investment Income ($)	$0.00
Cumulative Investment Income since inception ($)	$0.00

Expenditure Data	
Output	**Amount ($)**
1.1.1	$0.00
1.1.2	$0.00
1.1.3	$4,855.27
1.1.4	$47,864.03
1.2.1	$0.00
1.2.2	$9,316.97
2.1.1	$0.00
2.1.2	$1,989,097.57
2.1.3	$707,550.47
3.1.1	$22,618.08
3.2.1	$95,116.99
3.2.2	$24,695.92
IE fee ($)	$250,236.21
Execution cost ($)	$86,697.20

Planned Expenditure Schedule		
Output	**Projected Cost ($)**	**Estimated Completion Date**
1.1.1	$0.00	6/12/2026
1.1.2	$28,000.00	12/31/2026
1.1.3	$0.00	6/12/2026
1.1.4	$32,000.00	10/31/2026
1.2.1	$0.00	6/12/2026
1.2.2	$11,400.00	12/31/2026
2.1.1	$0.00	6/12/2026
2.1.2	$1,323,378.00	2/28/2027
2.1.3	$174,000.00	1/31/2027
3.1.1	$27,400.00	12/31/2026
3.2.1	$221,000.00	2/28/2027
3.2.2	$142,000.00	12/31/2026

IE fee ($)	$237,000.00
Execution cost ($)	$138,700.00

Actual co-financing (if the MTR or TE have not been undertaken this reporting period, do not report on actual co-financing)	
Does this Project have Co-Financing ?	No
How much of the total co-financing as committed in the Project Document has actually been realized? ($)	$0.00
Estimated cumulative actual co-financing as verified during Mid-term Review (MTR) or Terminal Evaluation (TE). ($)	$0.00
Add any comments on actual co-financing in particular any issues related to the realization of in-kind, grant, credits, loans, equity, non-grant instruments and other types of co-financing.	

Risk Assessment

Identified Risks

List all Risks identified in project preparation phase and what steps are being taken to mitigate them

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Political risk and COVID-19 Pandemic	Low	The political situation remains stable, even though the country and its economic situation remain fragile, hence no specific actions had to be taken by the project. whilst closely monitoring the upcoming Presidential elections in December, 2026
Financial Management	Low	The MOU and SOP signed by WFP and Ministry of Environment Climate Change and Natural Resources are still valid for both on procurement, management and transfer of funds for implementation of activities. An amendment was signed with the designated authority to align the MOU and procurement assessment threshold.
Implementation Risk	Low	A pool of experts currently supports the implementation of the project

		activities eg. Engineering, Procurement, resilience etc. in coordination with the Project Technical Advisor who is providing critical technical support to the Project Management Unit and thus minimizing implementation risks.
Coordination amongst government agencies	Low	Strategic oversight, technical and management structures were established in the first year of the project. These structures continue to effectively minimize implementation challenges, reducing the risk of competition, overlaps and duplication and encouraging continuity at the strategic level.
Technical Capacity of government partners	Low	Since the beginning of the project the Project Management Team, with support from the IE, has been engaging with relevant and technical Implementing Partners (IPs) at regional and national levels to ensure results' sustainability and limit risks.
Weather related disasters such as floods and drought in project sites	Moderate	In the context of the project the team has put in place a capacity-building program that raises awareness on climate adaptation planning and early warning (seasonal forecast, capacity building on climate information services), mitigating climate-related risks. The community assets that will be built by the project will also contribute to increasing resilience, further reducing climate change-induced risk.
Lack of quality seeds for climate resilient varieties, and multi-purpose trees	Low	The opportunity for smallholder farmers to access good quality seed is high thanks to the presence of 'seed grower associations' regulated and certified by the National Seed Secretariat and supported by National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI).
Environmental risk	Low	The types of community sub projects identified through "Local Climate Change Action Planning" for asset creation were screened for environmental and social risks. The project updated the ESMP to include risks and mitigation measures for the sub-projects categorized under "B".
Lack of maintenance of community level assets developed	Moderate	During the implementation of community identified subprojects, site-specific sustainability plans will be developed for the maintenance of the assets, and ensure that the capacities of responsible personnel are strengthened in line with tasks.

Critical Risks Affecting Progress (Not identified at project design)

Are there any critical risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project? Yes

Identify Risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Procurement delays	Moderate	The project accumulated some implementation delays due to long procurement processes. The team requested and received support from the regional and HQ procurement teams, as well as from engineering and resilience experts, to expedite procurement processes for goods and services. Thanks to this support, the process is now more fluid.
Delay in fund transfers to EE	Moderate	Following some delays in the transfer of funds to EE, the Project Steering Committee recommended to WFP to consider transferring six-month budget tranches or yearly to EE to speed up implementation. Action was taken by WFP in this sense.

Risk Measures

Were there any risk mitigation measures employed during the current reporting period? If so, were risks reduced? If not, why were these risks not reduced?

No other risk mitigation measures were implemented besides the ones detailed above.

ESP Compliance

Section 1: Identified ESP Risk Management

Was the ESP risks identification complete at the time of funding approval? No

1.Compliance with the law	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
2.Access and equity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Economic benefits from the project could potentially put groups or individuals at a disadvantage or lead to disagreements and minor conflicts, including on land tenure arrangements. There are some existing ethnic conflicts in the country linked to loss of land and

	livelihoods. Tensions have been reported between Wolof and Mandinka as well as within the caste system among the Gambian Sarahulleh communities. The project target areas are unlikely to include any such issue. With regard to land tenure, land types in The Gambia are divided into three categories: freehold land, customary tenure, and leasehold land. Agricultural land access in the project area is regulated by customary rules and arrangements. In the customary system Alkalos (traditional chiefs) work with Area Councils to process land transaction documentation. However, individual's tenure under this arrangement could be at risk due to the lack of a formal land allocation system, which by rule of law would ensure land is rightfully bestowed to the owner. In this context, the creation of new assets, resources, or revenue-generating activities under Component 2 are expected to enhance the value of a given plot, triggering some risks in terms of access and equity in the long run, in favour of the most prominent members within a community.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Ensure consultation and implementation approaches are tailored to each community, implemented by local partners that know the context well. Record pre-existing tensions (particularly on natural resources access and use). Ensure all inclusive consultation. Provide feedback to stakeholders on consultations. Develop a proper community feedback mechanism. Record all opinions and feedbacks. Collect written proof of consultation and points agreed. Ensure management of groups/community assets through the establishment (where not existing) of management groups (i.e. associations). These groups should maintain the same targeting approach percentages used by the project for men and women/disadvantaged groups. Ensure the group/community agreement on land and natural resource access and use for the areas where the project activities will be implemented before implementation starts and ensure record keeping. Conduct awareness-raising sessions on tenure rights to be held at community level Ensure trainings for the Alkalos on processing land transaction documents to ensure a uniform record keeping system in coordination with the Area Councils. Ensure all groups and stakeholders in a given implementation area are duly involved during the consultations (consultations must be undertaken in all participants' languages/ dialects to facilitate understanding and active participation): • Record pre-existing tensions (particularly on natural resources access and use) among the different ethnic groups; • Record all opinions and feedbacks; • Set-up conflicts resolution procedures in consultation with all different stakeholders/ groups and collect written proof of

	consultation and agreement.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1. Number of consultation reports elaborated (yearly) 2. % of new groups created and managed 3. % of new assets managed at community level or through associations (yearly) 4. Number of reports providing proof of agreement on land and Natural Resource access and use (yearly) 5. Number of awareness sessions (yearly) 6. Number of training on land transaction delivered to communities chiefs (yearly) 7. Number of consultation reports elaborated (yearly) 8. Number of conflicts resolution procedures setup at local level
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) community outreach activities were conducted to sensitize not the only most affected people/ project participants but includes other key stakeholders. Partners were consulted and engaged as IPs on the implementation of the subprojects identified by the communities. Some of the communities trained on natural resources management during FFA activities enhancing access. Village Development Committees (VDCs) are serving as the asset management groups in the project villages for its sustainability. A toll-free hot line established and access by all to facilitate timely reporting of both feedbacks and complaints.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Community assets were identified and implementation is near completion. CFM was popularized, and so far there were no complaints instead feedbacks were received. VDCs are functional. However, residual risks related to access and equity remain.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	The safeguard measures identified at project design stage will be upheld throughout project implementation to ensure that any potential negative impacts of the project on access and equality will be avoided. These measures will also include the revised ESMP following the identification of sub-projects.
3.Marginalized and vulnerable Groups	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the	

safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
4.Human rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
5.Gender equality and women’s empowerment	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	1. Factors influencing the discrimination against women in terms of land ownership could pose some risks of women being excluded from the project’s benefits in the long run. In fact, most women do not have primary rights on land. 2. Risk of increasing gender inequalities as soon as the production of the land they cultivate starts generating revenue as a consequence of the activities implemented by the

	project. Similarly, the use of farm inputs and implements may also be subject to men overarching power.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Set up women's groups to manage new assets (such as afforested areas/fruit tree planting etc.) at the community level or through associations, with a focus on shared benefits. Awareness-raising and sensitization sessions on land tenure rights and behavioral change for both women and men (particularly community leaders) to be held in the communities focusing on equal rights and rental conditions for men and women. Linkages with other ongoing similar activities should be sought by the project's implementers while involving relevant stakeholders (e.g. Women's Bureau/ local land administrators such as Area Councils).
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1. Number of groups/associations established (yearly) and functional 2. Number of sessions held (yearly)
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	1. 0 2. 0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The Village Alkalos were sensitized to support communities and farmer organizations to document the land allocated for community assets; communities are working with local Government authorities (physical planning) to finalize documentation processes.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Through local land transfers, all the identified project communities have title deeds of the lands allocated for the subprojects (women and men have equal access and ownership to the project benefits).
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	The safeguard measures identified at project design stage will be upheld throughout project implementation to ensure that any potential negative impacts of the project on gender equality will be avoided.
6.Core labour rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring	

indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
7.Indigenous people	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
8.Involuntary resettlement	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	

Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
9.Protection of natural habitats	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
10.Conservation of biological diversity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been	

implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
11.Climate change	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
12.Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	

Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
13.Public health	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Risk of injuries. Risk of slight increase in water borne disease.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Ensure adequate gear and equipment. Ensure adequate trainings, including on safe postharvest handling. Awareness and signs indicating the risk of drowning and the water depths on multi-purpose water ponds sites. Add indigenous larvae-eating fish species that feed on mosquito larvae to the water ponds.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1. % of groups/communities provided with adequate equipment (yearly) 2. Number of trainings held (yearly) 3. Number of water ponds sites secured from this risk (yearly) 4. Number of water ponds were mitigation measure being implemented (yearly)
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	1. 0 2. 0 3. 0 4. 0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Communities identified postharvest equipment as part of sub-projects. In the next reporting period, besides technical training, the project will train these communities on safety of post-harvest handling and maintenance measures.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Despite safety measures implemented, residual risks may persist.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	The safeguard measures identified at project design stage will be upheld throughout project implementation to ensure that any potential negative impacts of the project on public health will be avoided.
14.Physical and cultural heritage	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact	

that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
15.Lands and soil conservation	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

Section 2: Monitoring for unanticipated impacts / corrective actions required	
Has monitoring for unanticipated ESP risks been carried out?	Yes
Have unanticipated ESP risks been identified during the reporting period?	Yes
If unanticipated ESP risks have been identified, describe the safeguard measures that have been taken in response and how an ESMP has been prepared/updated	Overexploitation of groundwater resources was identified as a potential risk during the update of the ESMP. To mitigate this, the project strengthened groundwater governance by conducting feasibility studies prior to establishing new boreholes to determine safe abstraction levels. It also established and trained community water management committees, enabling regular monitoring of water

	quantity and quality in coordination with district water authorities. In addition, the project ensured routine water-quality testing and systematic tracking of groundwater levels, supporting early detection of stress on the resource and promoting sustainable use.

Section 3: Categorisation	
Is the categorisation according to ESP standards still relevant?	Yes
If No, please describe the changes made at activity, output or outcome level, approved by the Board, that resulted in this change of categorization.	

Section 4: Implementation arrangements	
What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	WFP GHQ continues to support key programme personnel in The Gambia to ensure full compliance with Environmental and Social Protection (ESP) standards. The Project Technical Advisor serves as the central focal point for monitoring, evaluating, reporting, and addressing ESP-related actions in close coordination with the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources. The project adheres to all national requirements, including the National Environmental Regulations (NEA). As part of this compliance framework, the NEA will be engaged to monitor the implementation of mitigation measures, using relevant indicators to track performance and ensure corrective actions where needed.
Have the implementation arrangements been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	Depending on the identified risk related to a subproject, the executing entity and the contractors have the responsibility to implement and report on the mitigation measures identified in the ESMP.
Have the implementation arrangements at the EEs been effective during the reporting period?	Yes

Section 5: Projects/programmes with unidentified sub-projects (USPs). This section needs to be completed only if the project/proramme includes USPs.	
Have the arrangements for the process described in the ESMP for ESP compliance for USPs been put in place?	Yes
Is the required capacity for ESMP implementation present and effective with the IE and the EE(s)? Please provide details.	Yes
Have all roles and responsibilities adequately been assigned and positions filled?	Yes
Has the overall ESMP been updated with the findings of the USPs that have been identified in this reporting period?	Yes

Identified USPs in the reporting period	Application of ESMP to the USP	ESP risks identified for the USP	Has an impact assessment been carried out?	Consultation held for risks and impacts identification for USP	Gender disaggregation to identify risks and impacts	Safeguard measures identified for the USP	Monitoring indicator(s) for each impact
USP 1: Upland and lowland water conservation :Construction of bunds, and culverts, erosion/gully control, Dike in rice fields	Yes	Risk 1: Stakeholders are not adequately engaged and consulted, Risk 2: Ecosystem and biodiversity loss due to inadequate sitting of the intervention, Risk 3: Labour Management Procedures and Occupational Health and Safety measures not respected, Risk 4: Unsustainable and/or unsafe procurement of construction material, Risk 5: Waste and pollution due to construction operations and inadequate disposal and/or use of construction material, Risk 6: Accountability aspects are not duly considered,	Yes	Yes	Yes	Measures 1: Update the Project's SEP, Implement SEPs for each intervention site Measures 2: Avoid introducing alien species, or promoting the use of agro/chemicals in any protected ecosystem or sensitive areas Measures 3: Ensure and enforce compliance with national and international labour standards (e.g., minimum wage, respect of working hours, resting time/breaks, work permits, safety and protection for accidents, zero tolerance for child labour etc.) in	Monitoring indicators 1: Programme SEP elaborated and implemented (Y/N), Proportion of interventions sites for which all-stakeholders have been adequately engaged and consulted, Number of sites for which a SEP is implemented Monitoring indicators 2: Proportion of interventions implemented in protected areas, parks, reserves and/or ecosystem sensitive areas, Number of reported cases of ecosystem deterioration or biodiversity loss associated with the project Monitoring indicators 3:

						contractual agreement, Provide first aid kits on site Ensure workers are trained on machineries use, safety measures and use of first aid kits, Provide adequate PPE to all workers (e.g., glasses, earbuds, gloves, masks, boots etc.), Ensure adequate shading at construction site , Ensure drinking water is made available to workers at construction site, Ensure adequate training and awareness on SEAH, STDs/STIs and the availability of contraceptio n devices Measures 4: Ensure the sustainable extraction / procurement of all the required materials so to avoid land degradation, soil erosion, water	Number of reported cases of non-compliance with national and-or international labour norms and standards, Proportion of workers made aware of complaints and resolution channels and modalities, Proportion of sites provided with first aid kits, Proportion of workers adequately trained, Number of workers not provided with adequate PPE at construction site, Proportion of sites provided with adequate shading areas, Number of construction sites provided with drinking water facilities, Proportion of workers having

						depletion, uncontrolled logging. Source wood from sustainable forestry, use certified timber, or explore alternative materials like compressed earth blocks. Use water-efficient construction techniques, harvest rainwater, and minimize wastage. Procure sand from regulated suppliers or identify sustainable extraction sites., Restoration of borrow site as required Source gravel from licensed, sustainable quarries to avoid riverbed or wetland degradation., Implement erosion control measures where needed (e.g., planting vegetation, using silt traps).,	attended SEAH awareness sessions, Proportion of workers having attended awareness sessions on STDs/STIs, Percentage (%) of, construction sites for which contraception devices are made available Monitoring indicators 4: Number of sites where natural resource depletion cases are reported, Percentage (%) of wood sourced from sustainable sources, Volume of water used per construction unit (litres), Percentage (%) of sand sustainably procured, Percentage (%) of borrow sites rehabilitated, Percentage (%) of gravel sourced from licensed sites,

						Avoid indiscriminate cutting and engage with local communities before resource extraction to jointly identify suitable areas, Maintain proper slope gradients, Conduct geotechnical assessments before digging, Ensure workers are trained on safe excavation techniques, Fence off inactive borrow pits, install warning signs, and backfill pits after use, Ensure operators are trained on safe machinery use, Ensure regular maintenance of equipment, Enforce PPE (helmets, gloves, safety boots)., Provide dust control measures and gears (e.g., masks	Reported cases of increased sediment load in surface water flows, Presence of soil protection measures where needed (yes/no), Proportion of sites identified after consultation were conducted, Number of community complaints received, Number of reported accidents , Percentage (%) of borrow pits with stable slope designs, Proportion of sites for which a geotechnical assessment has been conducted before digging, Percentage (%) of workers trained on safe excavation techniques, Number of drowning cases reported, Percentage

						for workers, install water spraying systems to suppress dust, and schedule work to reduce exposure time), Provide ear protection, limit working hours, and schedule noise assessments. , Install warning signs, use barriers around active sites, Conduct community awareness programs., Restore borrow pits (e.g., replant vegetation, and ensure post-extraction land rehabilitation) Measures 5: Adopt adequate waste disposal practices including (local reuse or collection and recycling of materials), Install chemical/septic toilets or equally efficient	(%) of borrow pits-sites adequately fenced and rehabilitated , Number of accidents reported , Proportion of workers trained on safety training sessions conducted per site, Proportion of machineries regularly maintained , Percentage (%) of workers provided with adequate PPE, Number of respiratory issues cases reported , Percentage (%) of workers provided with adequate PPE (masks, goggles), Number of noise-induced hearing issues in workers, Percentage (%) of workers provided with adequate PPE gears (ear

						methods at construction sites, Adopt adequate measures to regularly remove sludge when necessary. Ensure adequate measures are adopted to minimize noise and dust during the construction phase, Store products and material adequately to avoid spilling and contamination Measures 6: Establish and implement an adequate and effective complaints resolution mechanism (e.g., CFM) , Adequately and timely (during SEP) inform all affected people and interested parties about the CFM channels, the subjects eligible for complaints, and resolution modalities, Ensure the complaints and resolution	protection), Number of accidents due to unmarked or unprotected excavation areas, Percentage (%) of borrow pits-sites with clear signage and barriers, Number of awareness sessions conducted, Proportion of borrow pits-sites restored and/or repurposed Monitoring indicators 5: Number of reported cases of waste at construction site not adequately disposed , Percentage (%) of construction waste properly managed (reused or disposed), Percentage (%) of construction sites provided with chemical/septic toilets, Proportion of sites where measures to remove

						mechanism is established and operational for each intervention at design stage, prior to and throughout the implementation, Ensure disclosure of relevant programme information and documents as per requirements.	sludge have been identified, Number of sites where adequate measures to control noise and dust are taken, Number of reported cases of complaints related to noise, dust / air pollution due to construction operations, Number of sites where adequate measures to control noise and dust are taken Monitoring indicators 6: Proportion of intervention sites where a complaints and resolution mechanism has been established and is operational, Percentage of affected people and interested parties adequately informed about the CFM channels and modalities, Proportion of implementation

							sites timely provided with operational and effective complaints and resolution mechanisms, Number of documents that have not been disclosed as per relevant requirements
USP 2: Livelihoods, income sources diversification: establishment/rehabilitation of vegetable garden with solar-powered boreholes, and fishing gears	Yes	Risk1: Ecosystem and biodiversity loss due to inadequate siting of the intervention, Risk 2: Feasibility assessment (hydrological, geophysical/geological parameters) not considered, Risk 3: Stakeholders are not adequately engaged and consulted during the design / implementation phases, Risk 4: Adoption of invasive, alien, or GMO crop and plant varieties, Risk 5: Inadequate consideration of land tenure aspects, Risk 6: Increased	Yes	Yes	Yes	Measures 1: (Avoid protected ecosystem sensitive areas such as wetlands, swamps, national parks or reserves etc. Measures 2: (Feasibility studies (hydrological geological etc.) elaborated for each borehole prior to implementation to inform the siting and design of the infrastructure (e.g., maximum water abstraction/ water quality);, Inform the intervention by elaborating or using updated	Monitoring indicators 1: Proportion of interventions implemented in protected areas, parks, reserves and/or ecosystem sensitive areas Monitoring indicators 2: Proportion of boreholes established for which a feasibility study has been developed, Proportion of feasibility studies' findings duly integrated in the design and implementation, Number of boreholes not respecting minimum distance to other

		vulnerability to climate change effects, Risk 7: Groundwater abstraction above groundwater recharging capacity, Risk 8: Water quality unsuitable for drinking purposes, Risk 9: Lack of adequate management measures leading to soil/land degradation and/or pollution, Risk 10: Inadequate disposal of exhaust solar equipment and material, Risk 11: Unsustainable procurement practices for the required construction material, Risk 12: Inadequate disposal of solid/organic waste, Risk 13: Inadequate labour management standards and practices, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), and				hydrological studies and mapping before drilling to assess the capacity of the aquifer, the depletion/ exploitation level, the water quality and its recharge rate capacity., Assess the borehole vicinity to other interventions exploiting groundwater resources and ensure minimum distance to avoid unsustainable pressure over groundwater resources. And Coordinate with relevant water authorities. Measures 3: (Update the Project's SEP, Implement SEPs for each intervention site) Measures 4: (Promote the adoption of non-invasive, non-GMO, and indigenous	groundwater exploiting activities Monitoring indicators 3: Programme SEP elaborated and implemented (Y/N) Proportion of interventions sites for which all-stakeholders have been adequately engaged and consulted, Number of sites for which a SEP is implemented Monitoring indicators 4: Number of sites promoting invasion, GMO, alien trees and/or plant species, Number of reported cases of biodiversity loss Monitoring indicators 5: Number of disputes over land access and use rights recorded Proportion of sites for which a VGA has been created and it is

		safety measures at construction and borrow sites, Risk 14: Disregard cultural heritage-values, customary tenure and knowledge, Risk 15: Improved gears leading to unsustainable fishing, Risk 16: Accountability aspects are not duly considered,				trees and plant species) Measures 5: (Ensure consultations adopt clear, transparent and agreed modalities to assign land plots within the vegetable gardens, and ensure the establishment of VGAs - with fair and equal representation - to manage access and use rights as well as ensure maintenance of the infrastructures and respect of abstraction parameters) Measures 6: (Promote the use of water efficient and effective technologies and practices to improve water use and management, and Select crops varieties adequate to the climate change threats identified) Measures 7:	operational Monitoring indicators 6: Proportion of sites adopting adequate water management practices and technologies, Proportion of sites adopting adequate agronomic considerations aligned with climate specific threats Monitoring indicators 7: Proportion of boreholes sites for which water abstraction limits have been established, Proportion of boreholes sites for which water abstraction parameters are being monitored and respected, Number of reported cases of boreholes drying as a result of non-sustainable abstraction, Proportion of boreholes sites for which baseline

						(Abide with the water abstraction limits as per feasibility studies, Ensure regular monitoring of water quality and quantity to analyse water suitability for the intended use, obtain permits and respect parameters, Ensure sensitization sessions to the water users, Ensure the establishment of VGAs - with fair and equal representation - to ensure the respect of abstraction parameters) Measures 8: (Ensure regular water quality test in coordination with local water authorities, Ensure sensitization sessions) Measures 9: (Avoid animal rearing around the borehole/cat	water tests have been conducted , Proportion of boreholes for which water quality is regularly monitored , Proportion of boreholes for which water quantity is regularly monitored and does not exceed the limits established, Number of sensitization sessions conducted per site Proportion of sites for which a VGA has been created, and it is operational Monitoring indicators 8: Proportion of boreholes for which water quality is regularly monitored, Number of sensitization sessions conducted per site Monitoring indicators 9: Proportion of boreholes sites where design measures have been put in place

						chment cone by establishing fences and avoiding the use of chemicals and other pollutants within the safety perimeter, Ensure awareness sessions on water contamination and soil degradation risks, Ensure regular water quality test in coordination with local water authorities, Avoid animal rearing around the borehole/catchment cone by establishing fences and avoiding the use of chemicals and other pollutants within the safety perimeter , Ensure sensitization sessions on the risk of contamination and soil degradation, Ensure regular water quality test in	to minimize overgrazing and contamination, Number of sites where groundwater contamination has been reported, Number of sensitization sessions conducted per site Proportion of boreholes for which water quality is regularly monitored, Number of sites where soil degradation has been reported, Extent of degraded land (m2) around the boreholes because of overgrazing, Number of sites where soil degradation due to unsuitable water use has been reported, Number of sensitization sessions conducted per site, Proportion of boreholes for which water quality is regularly monitored Monitoring

						coordination with local water authorities) Measures 10: (Adopt adequate waste management solutions in coordination with suppliers and/or relevant authorities) Measures 11: (Ensure the sustainable extraction / procurement of all the required materials so to avoid land degradation, soil erosion, water depletion, uncontrolled logging., Source wood from sustainable forestry, use certified timber, or explore alternative materials like compressed earth blocks., Use water-efficient construction techniques, harvest rainwater, and minimize wastage., Procure sand	indicators 10: Proportion of sites adopting adequate waste disposal arrangement for solar equipment Monitoring indicators 11: Number of sites where natural resource depletion cases are reported, Percentage (%) of wood sourced from sustainable sources, Volume of water used per construction unit (litres), Percentage (%) of sand sustainably procured, Percentage (%) of borrow sites rehabilitated, Percentage (%) of gravel sourced from licensed sites, Reported cases of increased sediment load in surface water flows, Presence of

						from regulated suppliers or identify sustainable extraction sites., Restoration of borrowing site as required, Source gravel from licensed, sustainable quarries to avoid riverbed or wetland degradation., Implement erosion control measures where needed (e.g., planting vegetation, using silt traps). Measures 12: (Adopt adequate waste disposal practices including (local reuse or collection and recycling of materials), Install chemical/septic toilets at construction site, adopt adequate measures to regularly remove sludge when necessary.) Measures 13: (Ensure	soil protection measures where needed (yes/no) Monitoring indicators 12: Number of reported cases of waste at construction site not adequately disposed , Percentage (%) of construction waste properly managed (reused or disposed), Percentage (%) of construction sites provided with chemical/septic toilets , Proportion of sites where measures to remove sludge have been identified Monitoring indicators 13: Number of reported cases of non-compliance with national and-or international labour norms and standards, Proportion of workers

						and enforce compliance with national and international labour standards (e.g., minimum wage, respect of working hours, work permits, safety and protection for accidents, zero tolerance for child labour etc.), Provide first aid kits on site and ensure workers are trained on safety measures and use of first aid kits, Provide adequate PPE to all workers, Ensure adequate training and awareness on SEAH, STDs/STIs and the availability of contraception devices , Maintain proper slope gradients, Conduct geotechnical assessments before digging,	made aware of complaints and resolution channels and modalities, Proportion of sites provided with first aid kits , Proportion of workers trained , Number of workers not provided with PPE at construction site, Proportion of workers having attended SEAH awareness sessions, Proportion of workers attended awareness sessions on STDs/STIs, Percentage (%) of construction sites for which contraception devices are made available, Number of reported accidents , Percentage (%) of borrow pits with stable slope designs, Proportion of sites for which a

						Ensure workers are trained on safe excavation techniques, Fence off inactive borrow pits, install warning signs, and backfill pits after use, Ensure operators are trained on safe machinery use, Ensure regular maintenance of equipment, Enforce PPE (helmets, gloves, safety boots)., Provide dust control measures and gears (e.g., masks for workers, install water spraying systems to suppress dust, and schedule work to reduce exposure time), Provide ear protection, limit working hours, and schedule noise assessments. Install warning	geotechnical assessment has been conducted before digging , Percentage (%) of workers trained on safe excavation techniques, Number of drowning cases reported, Percentage (%) of borrow pits-sites adequately fenced and rehabilitated , Number of accidents reported , Proportion of workers trained on safety training sessions conducted per site, Proportion of machineries regularly maintained , Percentage (%) of workers provided with adequate PPE, Number of respiratory issues cases reported , Percentage (%) of workers provided

						signs, use barriers around active sites, Conduct community awareness programs., Restore borrow pits (e.g., replant vegetation, and ensure post-extraction land rehabilitation) Measures 14: (Engage local communities before resource extraction to jointly identify suitable areas) Measures 15: (Ensure training on sustainable fishing practices prior to the distribution of improved fishing gears, Develop business plans/ models jointly with the beneficiaries.) Measures16: (Establish and implement an adequate and effective complaints resolution	with adequate PPE (masks, goggles), Number of noise-induced hearing issues in workers, Percentage (%) of workers provided with adequate PPE gears (ear protection), Number of accidents due to unmarked or unprotected excavation areas, Percentage (%) of borrow pits-sites with clear signage and barriers, Number of awareness sessions conducted, Proportion of borrow pits-sites restored and/or repurposed Monitoring indicators 14: Proportion of sites identified after consultation were conducted Number of community complaints

						mechanism (e.g., CFM) , Adequately and timely (during SEP) inform all affected people and interested parties about the CFM channels, the subjects eligible for complaints, and resolution modalities, Ensure the complaints and resolution mechanism is established and operational for each intervention at design stage, prior to and throughout the implementation, Ensure disclosure of relevant programme information and documents as per requirements "	received, Monitoring indicators 15: Number of reported cases of unsustainable fishing or catchment of prohibited species per site, Number of training and awareness sessions conducted per site, Percentage (%) of participation of targeted fishermen, Number of business plans elaborated and implemented Monitoring indicators 16: Proportion of intervention sites where a complaints and resolution mechanism has been established and is operational , Percentage of affected people and interested parties adequately informed about the CFM channels and modalities,

							Proportion of implementation sites timely provided with operational and effective complaints and resolution mechanisms, Number of documents that have not been disclosed as per relevant requirements"
USP 3: Community infrastructure for storage (Seed/grain store constructions with 2/3 bays, cool store, multipurpose milling machine + groundnut pasting	Yes	Risk 1: Stakeholders are not adequately engaged and consulted, Risk 2: Disadvantaged and/or vulnerable groups are not adequately involved, Risk 3: Ecosystem and biodiversity loss due to inadequate siting of the intervention, Risk 4: Labour Management Procedures and Occupational Health and Safety measures not respected, Risk 5: Unsustainable and/or	Yes	Yes	Yes	Measures 1: Update the Project's SEP, Implement SEPs for each intervention site Measures 2: Establish jointly agreed management modalities for each infrastructure (e.g., equally representative management committees) Measures 3: Avoid protected ecosystem sensitive areas such as wetlands, swamps, national parks or reserves etc. Measures 4:	Monitoring indicators 1: Programme SEP elaborated and implemented (Y/N), Proportion of interventions sites for which all-stakeholders have been adequately engaged and consulted, Number of sites for which a SEP is implemented Monitoring indicators 2: Number of disputes/tensions recorded over infrastructures access and use rights, Proportion of infrastructures

		unsafe procurement of construction material, Risk 6: Waste and pollution due to construction operations and inadequate disposal and/or use of construction material, Risk 7: Waste and pollution due to inadequate disposal of organic matter (food processing, organic residues due to food or toilets), exhaust solar equipment (solar panels), Risk 8: Risk of Occupational Health and Safety during the operationalization, Risk 9: Potential tensions over the property rights, ownership, maintenance and management aspects, Risk 10: Accountability aspects are not duly				Ensure and enforce compliance with national and international labour standards (e.g., minimum wage, respect of working hours, resting time/breaks, work permits, safety and protection for accidents, zero tolerance for child labour etc.) in contractual agreements, Provide first aid kits on site, Ensure workers are trained on safety measures and use of first aid kits, Provide adequate PPE to all workers (e.g., glasses, earbuds, gloves, masks, boots etc.), Ensure adequate shading at construction site , Ensure drinking water is made available to	for which a management committee has been established and is operational, Proportion of land areas for which land ownership and use rights have been assessed prior to implementation Monitoring indicators 3: Proportion of interventions implemented in protected areas, parks, reserves and/or ecosystem sensitive areas Monitoring indicators 4: Number of reported cases of non-compliance with national and-or international labour norms and standards, Proportion of workers made aware of complaints and resolution channels and modalities, Proportion of sites

		considered				workers at construction site, Ensure adequate training and awareness on SEAH, STDs/STIs and the availability of contraceptio n devices Measures 5: Ensure the sustainable extraction / procurement of all the required materials so to avoid land degradation, soil erosion, water depletion, uncontrolled logging., Source wood from sustainable forestry, use certified timber, or explore alternative materials like compressed earth blocks., Use water-efficient construction techniques, harvest rainwater, and minimize wastage., Procure sand from regulated suppliers or identify	provided with first aid kits, Proportion of workers trained, Number of workers not provided with adequate PPE at construction site, Proportion of sites provided with adequate shading areas, Number of construction sites provided with drinking water facilities, Proportion of workers having attended SEAH awareness sessions, Proportion of workers having attended awareness sessions on STDs/STIs, Percentage (%) of construction sites for which contraception devices are made available Monitoring indicators 5: Number of

						sustainable extraction sites., Restoration of borrow site as required, Source gravel from licensed, sustainable quarries to avoid riverbed or wetland degradation., Implement erosion control measures where needed (e.g., planting vegetation, using silt traps)., Avoid indiscriminate cutting and engage with local communities before resource extraction to jointly identify suitable areas, Maintain proper slope gradients, Conduct geotechnical assessments before digging, Ensure workers are trained on safe excavation techniques, Fence off inactive	sites where natural resource depletion cases are reported, Percentage (%) of wood sourced from sustainable sources, Volume of water used per construction unit (litres), Percentage (%) of sand sustainably procured, Percentage (%) of borrow sites rehabilitated, Percentage (%) of gravel sourced from licensed sites, Reported cases of increased sediment load in surface water flows, Presence of soil protection measures where needed (yes/no), Proportion of sites identified after consultation were conducted, Number of community

						borrow pits, install warning signs, and backfill pits after use, Ensure operators are trained on safe machinery use, Ensure regular maintenance of equipment, Enforce PPE (helmets, gloves, safety boots)., Provide dust control measures and gears (e.g., masks for workers, install water spraying systems to suppress dust, and schedule work to reduce exposure time), Provide ear protection, limit working hours, and schedule noise assessments., Install warning signs, use barriers around active sites, Conduct community awareness programs.,	complaints received, Number of reported accidents , Percentage (%) of borrow pits with stable slope designs, Proportion of sites for which a geotechnical assessment has been conducted before digging , Percentage (%) of workers trained on safe excavation techniques, Number of drowning cases reported, Percentage (%) of borrow pits-sites adequately fenced and rehabilitated , Number of accidents reported , Proportion of workers trained on safety training sessions conducted per site, Proportion of machineries regularly maintained , Percentage

						Restore borrow pits (e.g., replant vegetation, and ensure post-extraction land rehabilitation) Measures 6: Adopt adequate waste disposal practices including (local reuse or collection and recycling of materials), Install chemical/septic toilets or equally efficient methods at construction site, adopt adequate measures to regularly remove sludge when necessary. Ensure adequate measures are adopted to minimize noise and dust during the construction phase, Store products and material adequately to avoid spilling and contamination Measures 7: Ensure filtration to remove	(%) of workers provided with adequate PPE, Number of respiratory issues cases reported , Percentage (%) of workers provided with adequate PPE (masks, goggles), Number of noise-induced hearing issues in workers, Percentage (%) of workers provided with adequate PPE gears (ear protection), Number of accidents due to unmarked or unprotected excavation areas, Percentage (%) of borrow pits-sites with clear signage and barriers, Number of awareness sessions conducted, Proportion of borrow pits-sites restored and/or

						solids before disposal and reuse water for irrigation purposes, Promote the use of energy-efficient processing methods. Locate the processing units with a safety distance from densely populated/ residential areas, convert waste into mulch or compost to enrich soils, into animal feed or use the byproducts as biomass fuel for cooking or energy purposes. Measures 8: Provide training on health and safety measures, safe handling of machinery and hot oil, and on the use of first aid kits which will be provided on-site., Adopt safety protocols and procedures, Provide	repurposed Monitoring indicators 6: Number of reported cases of waste at construction site not adequately disposed , Percentage (%) of construction waste properly managed (reused or disposed), Percentage (%) of construction sites provided with chemical/septic toilets, Proportion of sites where measures to remove sludge have been identified, Number of sites where adequate measures to control noise and dust are taken, Number of reported cases of complaints related to noise, dust / air pollution due to construction operations, Number of sites where adequate

						adequate PPE (e.g., glasses, earbuds, gloves, masks, boots) and first aid kits in the processing units, Ensure adequate design of processing units (e.g., proper ventilation)., Limit the participation of pregnant and/or lactating women to safe activities only (e.g., do not require heavy lifting, or use of any potentially dangerous material), Promote the adoption of safety standards and hygiene protocols and practices, Provide training on safe handling, storage and hygiene practices (e.g., dry storage, ventilated conditions to prevent mold etc.),	measures to control noise and dust are taken Monitoring indicators 7: Number of reported cases of water pollution due to inadequate management of wastewater, Proportion of sites adequately managing waste water, Proportion of sites provided with energy-efficient processing methods, Percentage (%) of use of energy-efficient processing methods after one year, Proportion of processing sites located with a safety distance from densely populated / residential areas, Number of reported cases of waste dumping in open areas, Percentage (%) of processing

						Promote the use of clean water and adequate sanitary conditions, Conduct regular quality control monitoring the above aspects and the adoption of adequate standards, Adopt food safety standards/ protocols and procedures (SOPs) in food storage, Provide trainings on adequate hygiene practices and standards, Adopting sustainable biological pest management methods in storage facilities Measures 9: Establish management and maintenance committees respecting equal representation within the assisted groups, Support the elaboration of business plans jointly with the FOs	byproducts reused as mulch, compost or animal feed Monitoring indicators 8: Number of reported health issues due to the processing activities, Number of training sessions provided per site Proportion of members involved in food processing attending the sessions per site, Percentage (%) of centres adopting and implementing safety protocols and procedures, Percentage (%) of processing units provided with adequate and sufficient equipment, Proportion of processing units whose designs allows for adequate ventilation and working conditions, Number of

						to establish and agree on usage fees, scheduled maintenance Measures 10: Establish and implement an adequate and effective complaints resolution mechanism (e.g., CFM) , Adequately and timely (during SEP) inform all affected people and interested parties about the CFM channels, the subjects eligible for complaints, and resolution modalities, Ensure the complaints and resolution mechanism is established and operational for each intervention at design stage, prior to and throughout the implementation, Ensure disclosure of relevant programme information and documents	pregnant/ lactating women involved in the processing activities, Number of reported cases of food contamination, Proportion of sites adopting food safety and hygiene standards, protocols and practices, Number of training sessions on safe handling, storage and hygiene practices provided per site, Proportion of members involved in food processing attending the sessions per site, Proportion of food processing units using clean water and adequate sanitary conditions , Number of quality control tests conducted per site/ per year, Number of health issues

						as per requirements	cases reported due to food quality/safety, Number of training courses on food safety standards / protocols and procedures in food storage provided per site, Percentage (%) of members involved in food storage attending the sessions per site, Percentage (%) of sites adopting adequate food safety standards and procedures in food storage, Number of trainings on adequate hygiene practices and standards provided, Percentage (%) of sites adopting adequate hygiene practices and standards, Percentage (%) of sites adopting sustainable/ biological pest management

							methods in storage facilities Monitoring indicators 9: Number of structures established for which management and maintenance committees have been established and are operational, Number of centres for which a business plan been elaborated and are implemented Monitoring indicators 10: Proportion of intervention sites where a complaints and resolution mechanism has been established and is operational , Percentage of affected people and interested parties adequately informed about the CFM channels and modalities , Proportion of implementation sites timely

							provided with operational and effective complaints and resolution mechanisms, Number of documents that have not been disclosed as per relevant requirements'
USP 4: Natural Resource Management (Community woodlot/tree planting)	Yes	Risk 1: Stakeholders adequately engaged and consulted, Risk 2: Ecosystem and biodiversity loss / altered, Risk 3: Ecosystem and biodiversity loss / altered, Risk 4: Accountability aspects are not duly considered.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Measures 1: Assess land ownership and use rights during the consultation phase so to avoid land areas used by different competing groups Measures 2: Avoid ecosystem sensitive or protected areas if not contributing to existent ecosystem restoration interventions Measures 3: Avoid the use of alien and/or invasive tree/ plant species Consult local communities to inform the selection of tree/plant species prior to the implementat	Monitoring Indicators 1: Number of disputes/tensions recorded over access and use rights of the targeted areas, Proportion of land areas for which land ownership and use rights have been assessed prior to implementation Monitoring Indicators 2: Number of sites located in ecosystem sensitive/ protected areas without taking into consideration existing ecosystem restoration interventions or aligning with existing management plans

						ion Measures 4: Establish and implement an adequate and effective complaints resolution mechanism (e.g., CFM) , Adequately and timely (during SEP) inform all affected people and interested parties about the CFM channels, the subjects eligible for complaints, and resolution modalities, Ensure the complaints and resolution mechanism is established and operational for each intervention at design stage, prior to and throughout the implementat ion, Ensure disclosure of relevant programme information and documents as per requirements "	Monitoring Indicators 3: Number of sites using alien and/or invasive tree/plant species Number of sites for which tree/plant species have been selected by consulting with local communities prior to the implementation Monitoring Indicators 4: Proportion of intervention sites where a complaints and resolution mechanism has been established and is operational, Percentage of affected people and interested parties adequately informed about the CFM channels and modalities , Proportion of implementation sites timely provided with operational and effective complaints and

							resolution mechanisms, Number of documents that have not been disclosed as per relevant requirements'
USP 5: Construction of aggregation centers for farmer organizations	Yes	Risk 1: Stakeholders are not adequately engaged and consulted, Risk 2: Ecosystem and biodiversity loss due to inadequate siting of the intervention, Risk 3: Labour Management Procedures and Occupational Health and Safety measures not respected, Risk 4: Unsustainable and/or unsafe procurement of construction material, Risk 5: Waste and pollution due to construction operations and inadequate disposal and/or use of construction material, Risk 6: Waste and	Yes	Yes	Yes	Measures 1: Update the Project's SEP, Implement SEPs for each intervention site Measures 2: Avoid protected ecosystem sensitive areas such as wetlands, swamps, national parks or reserves etc. Measures 3: Ensure and enforce compliance with national and international labour standards (e.g., minimum wage, respect of working hours, resting time/breaks, work permits, safety and protection for accidents, zero tolerance for child labour	Monitoring indicators 1: Programme SEP elaborated and implemented (Y/N), Proportion of interventions sites for which all-stakeholders have been adequately engaged and consulted, Number of sites for which a SEP is implemented Monitoring indicators 2: Proportion of interventions implemented in protected areas, parks, reserves and/or ecosystem sensitive areas Monitoring indicators 3: Number of reported cases of non-compliance with national and-or-international

		pollution due to inadequate disposal of organic matter (food processing, organic residues due to food or toilets), exhaust solar equipment (solar panels). Risk 7: Risk of Occupational Health and Safety during the operationalization, Risk 8: Potential tensions over property rights, ownership, maintenance and management aspects, Risk 9: Accountability aspects are not duly considered.				etc.) in contractual agreements, Provide first aid kits on site, Ensure workers are trained on safety measures and use of first aid kits, Provide adequate PPE to all workers (e.g., glasses, earbuds, gloves, masks, boots etc.), Ensure adequate shading at construction site , Ensure drinking water is made available to workers at construction site, Ensure adequate training and awareness on SEAH, STDs/STIs and the availability of contraception devices Measures 4: Ensure the sustainable extraction / procurement of all the required materials so to avoid land degradation, soil erosion, water	labour norms and standards, Proportion of workers made aware of complaints and resolution channels and modalities, Proportion of sites provided with first aid kits, Proportion of workers trained, Number of workers not provided with adequate PPE at construction site, Proportion of sites provided with adequate shading areas, Number of construction sites provided with drinking water facilities, Proportion of workers having attended SEAH awareness sessions, Proportion of workers having attended awareness

						depletion, uncontrolled logging. Source wood from sustainable forestry, use certified timber, or explore alternative materials like compressed earth blocks., Use water-efficient construction techniques, harvest rainwater, and minimize wastage., Procure sand from regulated suppliers or identify sustainable extraction sites., Restoration of borrow site as required, Source gravel from licensed, sustainable quarries to avoid riverbed or wetland degradation., Implement erosion control measures where needed (e.g., planting vegetation, using silt	sessions on STDs/STIs, Percentage (%) of construction sites for which contraception devices are made available Monitoring indicators 4: Number of sites where natural resource depletion cases are reported, Percentage (%) of wood sourced from sustainable sources, Volume of water used per construction unit (litres), Percentage (%) of sand sustainably procured, Percentage (%) of borrow sites rehabilitated , Percentage (%) of gravel sourced from licensed sites, Reported cases of increased sediment load in surface water flows, Presence of soil

						traps)., Avoid indiscriminate cutting and engage with local communities before resource extraction to jointly identify suitable areas, Maintain proper slope gradients, Conduct geotechnical assessments before digging, Ensure workers are trained on safe excavation techniques, Fence off inactive borrow pits, install warning signs, and backfill pits after use, Ensure operators are trained on safe machinery use, Ensure regular maintenance of equipment, Enforce PPE (helmets, gloves, safety boots)., Provide dust control measures and gears	protection measures where needed (yes/no), Proportion of sites identified after consultation were conducted, Number of community complaints received, Number of reported accidents , Percentage (%) of borrow pits with stable slope designs, Proportion of sites for which a geotechnical assessment has been conducted before digging , Percentage (%) of workers trained on safe excavation techniques, Number of drowning cases reported, Percentage (%) of borrow pits-sites adequately fenced and rehabilitated , Number of accidents reported ,

						(e.g., masks for workers, install water spraying systems to suppress dust, and schedule work to reduce exposure time), Provide ear protection, limit working hours, and schedule noise assessments. , Install warning signs, use barriers around active sites, Conduct community awareness programs., Restore borrow pits (e.g., replant vegetation, and ensure post-extraction land rehabilitation) Measures 5: Adopt adequate waste disposal practices including (local reuse or collection and recycling of materials), Install chemical/septic toilets or equally	Proportion of workers trained on safety training sessions conducted per site, Proportion of machineries regularly maintained , Percentage (%) of workers provided with adequate PPE, Number of respiratory issues cases reported , Percentage (%) of workers provided with adequate PPE (masks, goggles), Number of noise-induced hearing issues in workers, Percentage (%) of workers provided with adequate PPE gears (ear protection), Number of accidents due to unmarked or unprotected excavation areas, Percentage

						efficient methods at construction site, Adopt adequate measures to regularly remove sludge when necessary. Ensure adequate measures are adopted to minimize noise and dust during the construction phase, Store products and material adequately to avoid spilling and contamination. Measures 6: Ensure filtration to remove solids before disposal and reuse water for irrigation purposes, Promote the use of energy-efficient processing methods., Locate the processing units with a safety distance from densely populated/ residential areas, Convert waste into mulch or compost to enrich soils,	(%) of borrow pits-sites with clear signage and barriers, Number of awareness sessions conducted, Proportion of borrow pits-sites restored and/or repurposed Monitoring indicators 5: Number of reported cases of waste at construction site not adequately disposed , Percentage (%) of construction waste properly managed (reused or disposed), Percentage (%) of construction sites provided with chemical/septic toilets, Proportion of sites where measures to remove sludge have been identified, Number of sites where adequate measures to control noise and dust are

						into animal feed or use the by-products as biomass fuel for cooking or energy purposes. Measures 7: Provide training on health and safety measures, safe handling of machinery and hot oil, and on the use of first aid kits which will be provided on-site., Adopt safety protocols and procedures Provide adequate PPE (e.g., glasses, earbuds, gloves, masks, boots) and first aid kits in the processing units, Ensure adequate design of processing units (e.g., proper ventilation)., Limit the participation of pregnant and/or lactating women to safe activities only (e.g.,	taken, Number of reported cases of complaints related to noise, dust / air pollution due to construction operations, Number of sites where adequate measures to control noise and dust are taken Monitoring indicators 6: Number of reported cases of water pollution due to inadequate management of waste water , Proportion of sites adequately managing waste water, Proportion of sites provided with energy-efficient processing methods, Percentage (%) of use of energy-efficient processing methods after one year, Proportion of processing sites located with a safety

						do not require heavy lifting, or use of any potentially dangerous material), Promote the adoption of safety standards and hygiene protocols and practices, Provide training on safe handling, storage and hygiene practices (e.g., dry storage, ventilated conditions to prevent mold etc.), Promote the use of clean water and adequate sanitary conditions, Conduct regular quality control monitoring the above aspects and the adoption of adequate standards, Adopt food safety standards/ protocols and procedures (SOPs) in food storage , Provide training on	distance from densely populated / residential areas, Number of reported cases of waste dumping in open areas, Percentage (%) of processing by products reused as mulch, compost or animal feed Monitoring indicators 7: Number of reported cases of health issues due to the processing activities, Number of training sessions provided per site Proportion of members involved in food processing attending the sessions per site, Percentage (%) of centres adopting and implementing safety protocols and procedures, Percentage (%) of processing units provided

						adequate hygiene practices and standards, Adopting sustainable biological pest management methods in storage facilities Measures 8: Establish management and maintenance committees respecting equal representation within the assisted groups, Support the elaboration of business plans jointly with the FOs to establish and agree on usage fees, scheduled maintenance Measures 9: Establish and implement an adequate and effective complaints resolution mechanism (e.g., CFM) , Adequately and timely (during SEP) inform all affected people and interested parties about the CFM channels, the subjects	with adequate and sufficient gears and equipment, Proportion of processing units whose designs allows for adequate ventilation and working conditions, Number of pregnant/ lactating women involved in the processing activities, Number of reported cases of food contamination, Proportion of sites adopting food safety and hygiene standards, protocols and practices, Number of training sessions on safe handling, storage and hygiene practices provided per site Proportion of members involved in food processing attending the sessions per site,

						eligible for complaints, and resolution modalities, Ensure the complaints and resolution mechanism is established and operational for each intervention at design stage, prior to and throughout the implementation, Ensure disclosure of relevant programme information and documents as per requirements	Proportion of food processing units using clean water and adequate sanitary conditions, Number of quality control tests conducted per site/ per year, Number of health issues cases reported due to food quality/safety Number of trainings on food safety standards / protocols and procedures in food storage provided per site, Percentage (%) of members involved in food storage attending the sessions per site, Percentage (%) of sites adopting adequate food safety standards and procedures in food storage, Number of trainings on adequate hygiene practices and standards

							provided, Percentage (%) of sites adopting adequate hygiene practices and standards, Percentage (%) of sites adopting sustainable/ biological pest management methods in storage facilities Monitoring indicators 8: Number of structures established for which management and maintenance committees have been established and are operational, Number of centres for which a business plan been elaborated and are implemented Monitoring indicators 9: Proportion of intervention sites where a complaints and resolution mechanism has been established and is operational , Percentage

							of affected people and interested parties adequately informed about the CFM channels and modalities , Proportion of implementation sites timely provided with operational and effective complaints and resolution mechanisms , Number of documents that have not been disclosed as per relevant requirement

Section 6: Grievances	
Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to environmental and social risks and impacts?	Yes
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	Yes

List all grievances received during the reporting period regarding environmental and social impacts; gender related matters; or any other matter of project/programme activities	**For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process**	**Provide the status/outcome**
3 positive feedbacks (1 female, 2 male) were received from Barrow Kunda in Niamina East expressing appreciation to WFP and partners for supporting them with animal drawn small farming tools to improve crop production and productivity in enhancing food and nutritional security.	These feedbacks were received through the toll-free line 1210 and recorded as part of the Community Feedback Mechanism accordingly.	Resolved
3 calls were received with complains regarding beneficiary selection for cash distribution. However, it was confirmed that these complaints were in relation to the NAFA project and not the RICAR.	These callers were referred to the National Social Protection Agency's toll-free line for action.	Resolved

Comments

GP Compliance

Section 1: Quality at entry

Was an initial gender assessment conducted during the preparation of the project/programme's first submission as a full proposal? Yes

Does the results framework include gender-responsive indicators broken down at the different levels (objective, outcome, output)? Yes

List the gender-responsive elements that were incorporated in the project/programme results framework

Gender-responsive element	Level	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Rated result for the reporting period
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	Output	1.1.2 % of targeted population sensitized on climate change, food security and nutrition nexus, disaggregated by gender and age	0	70% of population in targeted localities - 70,560 women and 47,040 men	Good
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	Output	1.1.3 Number of women and youth from target localities engaging in national platforms on climate change	0	At least 15 women and 15 youth (8 female, 7 male)	Good

planning					
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	Outcome	1.2 Percentage of staff in targeted subnational institutions reporting increased ability to respond to and mitigate impacts of climate-related events through local adaptation planning and implementation, by gender	0	At least 70%	Good
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	Output	Number of members of subnational structures trained on climate change and adaptation planning (by gender)	0	60 in total: 36 women and 24 men	Good
Implement concrete resilience building and adaptation measures in the project target areas	Outcome	2.1 Percentage of targeted population reporting ongoing benefits from enhanced livelihood asset base, by gender	0	50%	Good
Develop incentives, targeting women and youth, and risk transfer mechanisms, targeting smallholder farmers, for sustainable resilience	Outcome	3.1 Number of targeted women and youth reporting they have effective agency and have engendered change in their communities on adaptation practices	22.7%	50% increase on baseline value	Good

building and adaptive capacity					
Develop incentives, targeting women and youth, and risk transfer mechanisms, targeting smallholder farmers, for sustainable resilience building and adaptive capacity	Output	Number of annual competitions held targeting women and youth as change agents	0	3	Good
Develop incentives, targeting women and youth, and risk transfer mechanisms, targeting smallholder farmers, for sustainable resilience building and adaptive capacity	Outcome	3.2 Average % of premium paid in cash by participants, by gender of household head	0	25% of premium paid in cash	Good
Develop incentives, targeting women and youth, and risk transfer mechanisms, targeting smallholder farmers, for sustainable resilience building and adaptive capacity	Output	3.2.1 Number of people insured through risk management interventions (WFP CRF G1), by gender	0	3070 - 1842 women and 1228 men	Poor
Develop incentives, targeting women and youth, and risk transfer mechanisms, targeting smallholder farmers, for sustainable resilience building and adaptive capacity	Output	3.2.2 Percentage of farmers in targeted communities with access to savings products and micro-finance, by gender	10.5% Female and 2.8% Male	50% increase on Baseline	Good

Implement concrete resilience building and adaptation measures in the project target areas	Output	2.1 Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	0	At least 70% of beneficiary HHs, by gender	Good
Implement concrete resilience building and adaptation measures in the project target areas	Output	2.1.3 Quantity of food procured for HGSF from local farmers (by gender) in targeted communities	0	50% procured from women	Good

Section 2: Quality during implementation and at exit

List gender equality and women's empowerment issues encountered during implementation of the project/programme. For each gender equality and women's empowerment issue describe the progress that was made as well as the results.

Gender equality and women's empowerment issues	Rated result for the reporting period	Provide justification of the rating provided
Nothing to report		

Section 3: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP	WFP GHQ continues to support the Project Management Unit (PMU) in advancing gender-mainstreaming efforts, including the application of gender-transformative approaches. A Targeting SOP is in place to guide beneficiary identification at all levels and to ensure that women are not marginalised during the process. In line with recommendations from the Mid-Term Review (MTR), the project is currently developing a costed Gender Action Plan. This plan will form part of the implementation arrangements and will enable continued support to communities in addressing any emerging gender-related issues.
Have the implementation arrangements at the IE been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP?	The executing entity is guided by the processes and procedures put in place by the Implementing entity, ensuring full compliance with the AF Gender Policy.
Have the implementation arrangements at the EE(s) been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
Have any capacity gaps affecting GP compliance been identified during the reporting period and if so, what remediation was implemented?	No

Section 4: Grievances	
Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

List all grievances received through the grievance mechanism during the reporting period regarding gender-related matters of project/programme activities [6]	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process used	Provide the status/outcome

Comments

Rating

Implementing Entity					
Project components/outcomes	**Alignment with AF outcomes**	**Expected Progress**	**Progress to date**	**Comments**	**Rating**
Outcome 1.1 Enhanced knowledge and awareness on the climate change, food security and nutrition nexus, and systems to underpin evidence-based adaptation	Outcome 3	The targeted populations and communities have knowledge of climate change/food security/nutrition nexus and practice adaptation actions	Ontrack		Satisfactory
Outcome 1.2 Capacity enhanced on climate change for systematic and effective sub-national planning	Outcome 2	A percentage of Staff in targeted subnational institutions reporting increased ability to respond to and mitigate impacts of climate-related events through local adaptation planning and implementation	Ontrack		Satisfactory
Outcome 2.1 Increased adaptive capacity and resilience of targeted communities through concrete adaptation and diversified livelihoods	Outcome 6	A percentage of targeted population reporting ongoing benefits from enhanced livelihood asset base and proportion of communities reporting environmental benefits and smallholders selling through supported farmer aggregation systems	Ontrack		Satisfactory
Outcome 3.1 Women and youth are incentivized to become change agents	Outcome 6	Women and youth reporting, they have effective agency and have engendered change in their communities on adaptation practices	Ontrack		Satisfactory

Outcome 3.2 Smallholder farmers adopt sustainable pathways for risk transfer to increase longer-term	Outcome 8	The smallholder farmers enrolled paying premium in cash	Ontrack		Satisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
Foday Kanyi	foday.kanyi@wfp.org

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

The overall project performance is satisfactory. All evidence-generation studies were completed, strengthening understanding of the climate change–food security–nutrition nexus and informing practical adaptation actions for both individual beneficiaries and communities. A knowledge management system has been established and operationalized, improving access to relevant project data, including key indicators. A comprehensive Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) strategy on climate change, food security, and nutrition was developed. An inclusive tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with an implementing partner to support community outreach using targeted messaging. Capacities of women and youth were enhanced in the use of climate information services, and simplified weather forecasts were disseminated to support seasonal decision-making. Multiple early warning bulletins on food security were also produced. Youth organizations were empowered to engage policymakers on climate change and resilience through national platforms such as the National Youth Council and the Local Conference of Youth on Climate Change (LCOY). Subnational staff received training on climate change and systematic adaptation planning, strengthening their ability to mitigate climate impacts. The Department of Community Development, as the implementing partner, supported communities in identifying subprojects through Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAPs). Implementation of these resilience and adaptation measures has begun, including environmental activities such as community forestry and tree planting (woodlots and orchards). Cost-Benefit Analyses were conducted for selected subprojects, alongside Value Chain Analysis and Market Assessments to support the development of nutritious crops and enhance market competitiveness. Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) outreach activities were carried out, targeting both affected populations and key stakeholders. Partners were actively consulted and engaged as implementing partners in delivering community-identified subprojects. Some communities received training in natural resource management during Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities, improving access to and sustainable use of these resources. Village Development Committees (VDCs) now serve as asset-management groups in project villages, supporting long-term sustainability. Women beneficiaries were supported to participate in international trade fairs, enhancing business competitiveness, growth, revenue generation, and networking. A Rural Resilient Entrepreneurship competition provided micro-grants to women and youth change agents as part of broader individual resilience-building efforts. More than 3,000 farmers have been enrolled in microinsurance schemes as a risk-transfer mechanism and will continue benefiting in the upcoming season. Implementation of the financial literacy programme experienced delays. A Field-Level Agreement has now been signed with a service provider, who has reached 701 people (494 men and 207 women) with financial literacy training and awareness-raising on the advantages and risks of Village Loans and Savings. A total of 280 people participated in these awareness sessions. Savings mobilization has not yet begun and will be reported in the next period. Throughout implementation, the project has continued to receive technical support from WFP GHQ across multiple components.

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating	

	outcomes				
Outcome 1.1 Enhanced knowledge and awareness on the climate change, food security and nutrition nexus, and systems to underpin evidence-based adaptation	Outcome 3	The targeted populations and villages have knowledge of climate change/food security/nutrition nexus and practice adaptation actions	Ontrack		Satisfactory
Outcome 1.2 Capacity enhanced on climate change for systematic and effective sub-national planning	Outcome 2	A percentage of Staff in targeted subnational institutions reporting increased ability to respond to and mitigate impacts of climate-related events through local adaptation planning and implementation	Ontrack		Satisfactory
Outcome 2.1 Increased adaptive capacity and resilience of targeted communities through concrete adaptation and diversified livelihoods	Outcome 6	A percentage of targeted population reporting ongoing benefits from enhanced livelihood asset base and proportion of communities reporting environmental benefits and smallholders selling through supported farmer aggregation systems	Ontrack		Satisfactory
Outcome 3.1 Women and youth are incentivized to become change agents	Outcome 6	Women and youth reporting, they have effective agency and have engendered change in their communities on adaptation practices	Ontrack		Satisfactory
Outcome 3.2 Smallholder farmers adopt sustainable pathways for risk transfer to increase longer-term	Outcome 8	The smallholder farmers enrolled paying premium in cash	Ontrack		Satisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email	Institution
Aji Oulaye Njie	aonjie@ricarmeccnar.gm	MECCNAR

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

The project is rated satisfactory overall. Evidence-generation studies have been successfully completed, providing a stronger knowledge base on the localized climate change–food security–nutrition nexus. These finding, through the LCCAPs are now guiding practical adaptation measures for both communities and beneficiaries. A knowledge management system has been established and is operational. A phase of capacity building for Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) has been concluded, equipping partners and communities with skills to deliver targeted messaging on climate change, food security, and nutrition. The next round of SBCC training is scheduled for the coming year, ensuring continuity and reinforcement of messaging strategies. Beyond SBCC, extensive capacity building has been delivered to subnational structures, going further than the development of Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAPs). These structures now have enhanced skills in systematic adaptation planning and resource mobilization, to secure funds implement LCCAPs more effectively. Resilience-building measures are well advanced. Infrastructure works—including community forestry, tree planting, and other adaptation options are now progressing strongly. Microgrant recipient initiatives have fully advanced, with women and youth entrepreneurs actively developing their businesses, generating revenue, and building resilience. Communities continue to benefit from simplified weather forecasts and early warning bulletins, supporting agricultural decision-making and food security. This initiative is highly welcome. Over 3,000 farmers have been enrolled in microinsurance schemes, providing risk transfer mechanisms against climate shocks. However due to delay in signing a policy agreement this year, re-enrolment was stalled. Market and value chain analyses have been conducted to support the development of nutritious crops and enhance competitiveness. Farmer organizations are currently being strengthened to participate in selected value chains. Women beneficiaries have participated in international trade fairs, strengthening business networks and market visibility. Youth organizations have been empowered to engage policymakers through national platforms such as the Local Conference of Youth on Climate Change (LCOY). Village Development Committees (VDCs) are now functioning as asset management groups, ensuring sustainability of Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) initiatives. While there was a delay in rolling out the financial literacy programme for smallholder farmers, corrective measures have been taken. A Field Level Agreement has been signed with a service provider, training has commenced, and credit unions will soon be established to facilitate access to village savings and loan schemes. Throughout implementation, the project has benefited from continuous technical support from the WFP Regional Bureau in Dakar and WFP Headquarters, ensuring quality and alignment across all components

Other

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Overall Rating

Overall rating

Satisfactory

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

The project is progressing satisfactorily, having strengthened evidence generation, climate-resilience capacities, community planning, women's and youth empowerment, and market-driven livelihood initiatives, while advancing implementation of subprojects and microinsurance enrolment. Some delays occurred in rolling out the financial literacy programme, though training has now reached 701 people, with savings mobilisation expected in the next reporting period.

Project Indicators

List of indicators

Type of Indicator (indicators towards Objectives, Outcomes, etc…)	Indicator	Baseline	Progress Since Inception	Target for Project End
Objectives	Percentage of HHs in targeted communities with borderline and acceptable Food Consumption Score	70% (Acceptable 35% + Borderline 35%)	To be reported at the project endline	FCS acceptable + poor = baseline +20%
Objectives	Minimum dietary diversity women (MDD-W)	80%	To be reported at the project endline	The current target is 15% increase. The set target during the project design was 30% increase for Minimum dietary diversity women (MDD-W). However, the baseline revealed that the baseline is already quite high (80%). Therefore the target has been revised to a 15% increase which is more realistic and appropriate considering the baseline.
Objectives	Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (% of households not recurring to any livelihood coping strategy)	32%	To be reported at the project endline	At least 40% increase in the number of targeted households not recurring to any livelihood coping strategy
Outcomes	1.1 Percentage of targeted population aware of appropriate adaptation responses to climate change affecting food security/nutrition	77%	To be reported at the project endline	At least 95%. The baseline study suggested 95% increase, because the project target of 70% cannot be lower than the baseline value of 77%
Outputs	1.1.1 Number of studies based on climate change projections and disaggregated vulnerability assessments	0	During the reporting period, the targeted two (2) studies for the project that was planned has been conducted (Localized Climate	2

			Change Impact Analysis (LCCIA) and The National Food security survey (NFSS) complementing CSFVA	
Outputs	1.1.1 Developed and functioning knowledge management system	0	Completed, During the reporting period, Knowledge Management system is established and operationalized, and Public dissemination website completed	1
Outputs	1.1.2 % of targeted population sensitized on climate change, food security and nutrition nexus, disaggregated by gender and age	0	Thirty-seven (37) 32M&5F participated during SBC strategy review and developed key messages for dissemination through a tripartite agreement with an Implementing partner. The outcome from the dissemination through both community outreach programme, posters, flyers, and community radio programmes has reached to an estimate 73,600 Males and 130,400 females both directly and indirectly. As set targets (184% Females and 156% males) reached with overall % reached stood at 121%	70% of population in targeted localities
Outputs	1.1.3 Number of women and youth from target localities engaging in national platforms on climate change	0	During the period under review, 415 (235 Males- 180 Females) youths engaged policy makers on climate change and resilience building through two(2) youth organizations, National Youth	At least 15 women and 15 youth (8 female, 7 male)

			council (youth connect 3.0) and Local conference of youth on climate change in The Gambia (LCOY)	
Outputs	1.1.4 Percentage of targeted villages that receive last mile climate services	0	During the reporting period, 100% of the trageted 57 communities received simplified messages on climate information services about weather forecast through women and youth climate change agents with support from Department of Water resources	80% of targeted Villages
Outcomes	1.2 Percentage of staff in targeted subnational institutions reporting increased ability to respond to and mitigate impacts of climate related events through local adaptation planning and implementation, by gender	0	This will be reported at the endline f the project implementation.	At least 50% increase for both males and females. It is proposed to reduce the target from 70% (as per project proposal) to 50%. The baseline study suggested that starting from a baseline of 0, 70% would not be a realistic target while 50% would be more achievable
Outputs	1.2.1 Inventory of climate change knowledge and training approaches	0	During the period under review, an assignment on inventory of climate change knowledge and training approaches has been completed	1
Outputs	1.2.1 Guideline's capacity development for LCCAP process	0	During the reporting period, one (1) guideline on capacity development for Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAP) has been developed	1
Outputs	1.2.2 Number of members of	0	Period under review, One hundred and	60

	subnational structures trained on climate change and adaptation planning (by gender)		five TAC and MDFTse (105) reached : eight (11) Females & forty-two (94) males from subnational trained on climate change and gender in collaboration with Climate Finance Directorate to improve sub-national level access to climate finance to enhance resource mobilization of LCCAPs	
Outcomes	2.1 Percentage of targeted population reporting ongoing benefits from enhanced livelihood asset base, by gender	0	Beneficiaries of Animal drawn implements & tree planting, 954 households (7,632 indirect beneficiaries) currently benefiting from enhanced livelihoods through the implemented concrete resilience building activities. In the upcoming reporting uncomplete activities will be reported. however, the current subprojects completed at 4.54 % beneficiaries reporting environmental benefits.	50%
Outcomes	2.1 Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	0	This indicator can only be fully reported in the next reporting period.	At least 70% of beneficiary HHs, by gender
Outcomes	2.1 Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP supported farmer aggregation systems	0	This indicator can only be fully reported in the next reporting period.	33%

Outputs	2.1.1 Percentage of targeted communities that have developed LCCAPs	0	Hundred percent (100%) of the fifty-seven (57) project villages identified during project targeting has developed their community Local climate change action plans through participatory processes.	100%
Outputs	2.1.2 No. and type of adaptation assets (Tangible and intangible) created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies	0	During the reporting period, fifty- seven community assets were identified and are being created (Soil and water conservation, Livelihood diversification, Production equipment and inputs, Postharvest infrastructure and equipment, Forestry: Community woodlots and orchards).	57
Outputs	2.1.2 Number of community productive assets created through the project	0	During the reporting period, sixty (60) productive assets created, including 57 at community level plus 3 aggregation centers for farmer organisations.	35 community assets established
Outputs	2.1.3 Number of Value chain analyses for climate resilient and nutritious crops	0	Value change analysis and market studies was conducted on four (4) nutritious crops : Millet, sorghum, groundnut and fonio	3
Outputs	2.1.3 Quantity of food procured for HGSF from local farmers (by gender) in targeted communities	959.44 mt of locally produced rice and beans.	1426.28 mt	50% increase
Outcomes	3.1 Number of targeted women and youth reporting, they have effective	23 women and youth	29 women and youth (18 males & 11 females) incentivized for	50% increase on baseline value

	agency and have engendered change in their communities on adaptation practices		sustainable resilience building developed and implementing resilience and livelihood activities	
Outputs	3.1.1 Number of annual competitions held targeting women and youth as change agents	0	Two (2) competitions held for women and youth change agents so far	3
Outcomes	3.2 Average % of premium paid in cash by participants, by gender of household head	0	This will be reported in the next reporting period	25% of premium paid in cash
Outputs	3.2.1 Number of people insured through risk management interventions (WFP CRF G1), by gender	0	During the reporting period, a total of 24,560 beneficiaries from 3,070 households/farmers (2,202 M &868 F) insured representing (28% Female-headed households, & 72% Male headed households)	3,070 households
Outputs	3.2.1 Total sum insured through risk management interventions (WFP CRF G3)	0	During the reporting period, a total sum of 518,406 USD was insured through climate risk, micro-insurance	500,000 USD
Outputs	3.2.1 Weather Project index micro Report insurance product for drought and dryspells designed and functional	0	During the reporting period, four insurance products designed and functional (rainfed rice, millet, Groundnut, maize). The risk covered are 3 production stages (sowing failure, vegetative stage, and maturity stage)	1
Outputs	3.2.2 Percentage of farmers in targeted communities with access to savings products and microfinance, by gender	10.5% for Female and 2.8% for Male	An FLA was signed with a service provider. A total of 701 people (494 M & 207 F) benefited from Financial Literacy Training and awareness arising on	50% increase from Baseline (both for male and female)

			advantages and shortfalls for Village Loans and Savings for 280 people. No savings are mobilized yet, however this will be reported during the subsequent reporting period.	

Comments

Lessons Learned

Implementation and Adaptive Management		
Describe any changes undertaken to improve results on the ground or any changes made to project outputs (i.e. changes to project design)	Opportunities	A request was sent to the AF Board Secretariat to include solar-powered boreholes in vegetable gardens amongst sub-projects. The request was granted.
Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?	Opportunities	Yes, as reported under the ESP Guidance section the measures taken so far have been effective. The project updated of the ESMP to include and address sub-project risks in order to further strengthen the project's effectiveness in terms of safeguards.
How have gender considerations been taken into consideration during the reporting period? What have been the lessons learned as a consequence of inclusion of such considerations on project performance or impacts? List lessons learned specific to gender, detailing measures and project/programme-specific indicators highlighting the role of women as key actors in climate change adaptation.	Opportunities	Gender and social inclusion are very strong priorities for the project and are at the heart of multiple project activities. The project targets 60% of women, due to their heightened vulnerability to climate change. Both gender mainstreaming guidelines and targeting guidelines developed. The guidelines have provided valuable insight on how best to ensure that women can fully take part in project activities and benefit for its results.
Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?	Challenges	An implementation delay was observed following the identification of subprojects. The request to include solar-powered boreholes as an

		eligible sub-project delayed the implementation of sub-projects. However, the implementation of those activities has since begun, and project activities are picking up a good pace again.
What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?	Challenges	Approval to include solar-powered boreholes—initially an excluded activity—was delayed, and the limited CBT value of FFA work norms and community-identified subprojects created a significant imbalance between planned CBT resources and the number of beneficiaries originally estimated without actual USPs. Nonetheless, strong community engagement and strategic partnerships with other agencies have yielded positive results, enhancing inclusivity and strengthening community ownership of project initiatives.

Has the project already reached mid term or project completion?(yes/no).

Yes

Climate Resilience Measures	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing climate adaptation measures that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	Community-driven planning emerged as a powerful driver of sustainability, with the LCCAP process fostering genuine local ownership and ensuring that priorities reflected the lived realities of communities. This grounding in local needs not only improved alignment but also strengthened the likelihood that results will endure. At the same time, Social and Behavioural Change approaches and the use of Community Change Agents proved essential for spreading knowledge. Participants carried messages well beyond the initial target groups, demonstrating how informal peer networks can significantly amplify reach and impact. Yet the experience also underscored that advancing equity requires more than high participation numbers. Despite strong female engagement, structural barriers—such as unequal land access and the burden of unpaid roles—continued to limit women’s influence and benefits. Addressing these deeper constraints is critical to achieving meaningful, rather than merely numerical, inclusion.
What is the potential for the climate resilience	

measures undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	
Readiness Interventions (Applicable only to NIEs that received one or more readiness grants)	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in accessing and implementing climate finance readiness support that would be relevant to the preparation, design and implementation of future concrete adaptation projects/programmes?	NA
How have the outputs (such as manuals, guidelines, procedures or the experience from providing peer support, etc) from employing readiness grants been used to inform institutional capacity needs, gender issues, and environmental and social aspects in developing and implementing concrete projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	NA
Concrete Adaptation Interventions	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing concrete adaptation interventions that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes implementing concrete adaptation interventions?	Implementing youth and women-led resilience grants has proven effective in fostering rural entrepreneurship and demonstrating practical climate-adaptation solutions that communities can readily replicate. Complementing this, support for environmental technologies has enhanced food and nutrition security by enabling soil and water conservation measures that protect productive land, prevent erosion, and improve infiltration, biodiversity, and soil fertility. Livelihood-diversification initiatives have further strengthened climate resilience by reducing household vulnerability and expanding adaptive income sources. At the same time, promoting post-harvest infrastructure and management has helped optimize crop production by minimizing losses and preserving both quality and nutritional value, ensuring that gains made in the field translate into tangible benefits for households and markets.
What is the potential for the concrete adaptation interventions undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	The Local Climate Change Action Planning (LCCAP) process has demonstrated strong effectiveness, giving communities a structured opportunity to identify climate-resilience measures—such as soil and water conservation, erosion control, soil-fertility enhancement, and natural-resource management—through participatory, community-driven approaches. Because these measures show clear benefits in reducing vulnerability, they can be confidently replicated in other areas. This is reinforced by the use of low-cost, locally available solutions such as compost production, tree-growing initiatives, renewable-energy options for small-scale irrigation,

	and vegetable production using indigenous seeds and biodiversity, which are inherently easier to scale across diverse regions. Community involvement and ownership throughout design and implementation further support organic diffusion, with practices spreading beyond the immediate project area. Embedding planning processes at the subnational level has also laid the groundwork for more systematic scaling; however, stronger integration into national adaptation plans and local development strategies is needed to ensure institutional uptake. Finally, the availability and sharing of evidence—through documentation, training, demonstrations, and farmer-to-farmer exchanges—enable other regions to learn from these experiences and adapt measures to their own contexts, fostering replication across similar ecosystems and strengthening regional collaboration.
Knowledge Management	
How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?	A comprehensive understanding of the socio-economic context and climate-change dynamics is essential for designing effective resilience interventions. This includes assessing gender roles and inequalities, identifying environmental and social safeguard considerations, and conducting meaningful community and stakeholder consultations to ensure that proposed measures reflect local priorities and capacities. The analysis of environmental and agro-ecological conditions, combined with detailed socio-economic characteristics, provides a foundation for understanding how climate risks manifest across different groups and landscapes. Evaluating climate-change vulnerabilities, impacts, and risks—both current and projected—helps clarify how livelihoods, food security, and nutrition are already being affected and how these pressures are expected to intensify. Together, these elements create a robust evidence base that informs targeted, equitable, and context-appropriate adaptation strategies.
Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what chanels of dissemination have been used?	1. Workshops 2. Face to face consultations 3. Email exchanges 4. Trainings
Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever posssible (e.g. project videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, tranining manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)	1) Baseline Report (Final AF- Grant Baseline Assessment Report 2023 April.pdf) 2) ESS review notes & management plan- RICAR_ESS Review Note Final (1).pdf 3) Geospatial targetting file - Geotargeting_ Notes RICAR Project _ The Gambia.pdf 4) Guidelines for gender integration Guidelines for the integration of gender into RICAR-Final.pdf 5) Cross boarder learning exchange (WFP and Partners _ Study Tour Report _ WII Senegal Dakar.pdf _ 6) Social Norms Exploration tool

	(SNET) study report Final SNET Gambia.pdf 7) Localized Climate Impact Analysis (LCCIA-Final Report _Jan 2024.pdf) 8) Value chain Assessment Study (Final Report for VCA & MS.pdf) 9) Early warning bulletins Early warning Bulletins_ Food security 10) Gender integrated studies (Gender Integrated Inventories-Final Report.pdf) 11) SBC strategy (Final _ SBC Strategic - April 2024.pdf) 12) Cost benefit analysis of investments (Final Report _Rapid Cost Benefit Analysis of Identified Community 11082024.pdf) 13) Gende integrated inventory (Gender-integrated inventory of CCrelatedtraining.pdf 14) Gender integrated guidelines (Gender-integrated guidelines for systematictraining.pdf) 15) Gender integrated capacity building manual-Capacity Dev. Pan, Manuals etc.
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	A robust monitoring plan has been established for the project, with the baseline study already completed and the endline assessment forthcoming. The project's learning objectives are clearly defined, with measurable outcomes that allow for systematic tracking of progress and results. These learning outcomes are assessed not only through the project-specific monitoring framework but also through alignment with the WFP Corporate Results Framework, ensuring consistency with global standards and enabling broader comparability across WFP's resilience and adaptation portfolio.
Describe any difficulties there have been in accessing or retrieving existing information (data or knowledge) that is relevant to the project. Please provide suggestions for improving access to the relevant data.	Fragmented data sources remain a major challenge, with relevant information scattered across multiple systems, departments, and platforms. Many agencies continue to rely on their own internal systems rather than contributing to a consolidated platform, which limits interoperability and slows analysis. Accessibility is another constraint, as some datasets are difficult to obtain, and critical knowledge is often held informally by individuals or teams without proper documentation or centralized storage. To address these gaps, establishing a shared data hub where all project-relevant information is stored, regularly updated, and governed by clear access protocols would significantly improve coordination and transparency. Standardizing data-collection tools based on national priorities—rather than project-specific requirements—would further enhance consistency, comparability, and long-term usability across institutions.
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	The project has systematically documented the total number of beneficiaries, the types of support provided, and the categories of participants reached. The resulting learning outcomes have strengthened the project's overall outputs and outcomes by providing clarity of purpose and guiding the team

	throughout planning and implementation. This evidence base has informed the design of activities, the selection of methodologies, and the allocation of resources, ensuring that each step remains aligned with the intended results. Importantly, these learning outcomes are assessed not only through the project's monitoring plan but also through alignment with the WFP Corporate Results Framework, enabling consistency with global standards and reinforcing accountability across the programme.
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.	The project introduced geo-spatial targeting using climate-change indicators to reduce human interference in beneficiary selection, ensuring that support reached the most vulnerable households and thereby maximizing both impact and equity. In parallel, the piloting of agricultural insurance represented an important innovation in risk layering and climate-risk management, laying the foundation for scalable financial protection for smallholder farmers. The project also established a network of Change Agents who not only disseminated climate-information services and weather forecasts to the last mile but also educated farmers on agricultural insurance and broader climate-adaptation and resilience practices. This combination of data-driven targeting, financial-risk protection, and community-based knowledge dissemination has strengthened the project's overall effectiveness and created pathways for sustained, scalable resilience.
Complementarity/ Coherence with other climate finance sources	
Has the project been scaled-up from any other climate finance? Or has the project build upon any other climate finance initiative?	No
If you answered yes, kindly specify the name of the Fund/Organization.	

Results Tracker

Goal: Assist developing-country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the costs of concrete adaptation projects and programmes in order to implement climate-resilient measures.

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change.

Is this the mid-term or terminal project performance report? Before Midterm

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change

Core Indicator: No. of beneficiaries

		Total	% of female beneficiaries	% of Youth beneficiaries
Baseline information	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	0	0	0
Baseline information	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	0	0	0
Baseline information	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0
Target performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	168000	60	30
Target performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	224000	60	30
Target performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	392000	60	30
Performance at mid-term	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	35142	60	30
Performance at mid-term	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	281136	60	30
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	316278	60	30
Performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0

Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats

Indicator 1: Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis

	Number of targeted stakeholders - Total	Number of targeted stakeholders - % of female targeted	Hazards information generated and disseminated	Overall effectiveness
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				

Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 1.1 Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated

Indicator 1.1: No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments

	No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	Sector	Scale	Status
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 1.2 Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems

Core Indicator 1.2: No. of Early Warning Systems

	No. of adopted Early Warning Systems	Category targeted	Hazard	Geographical coverage	Number of municipalities
Baseline information					
Target performance at completion					
Performance at mid-term					
Performance at completion					

Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses

Indicator 2: Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased

	Number of staff targeted - Total	Number of staff targeted - % of female targeted	Sector	Capacity level
Baseline information	60	30	Multi-sector	2: Low capacity
Target performance at completion	60	30	Multi-sector	4: High capacity
Performance at mid-	139	33	Multi-sector	4: High capacity

term				
Performance at completion				

Output 2.1 Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events

Indicator 2.1.1: No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events

	Total staff trained	**% of female staff trained**	**Type**
Baseline information	60	30	Public
Target performance at completion	60	30	Public
Performance at mid-term	139	33	Public
Performance at completion			

Indicator 2.1.2: No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks

	Type	**Scale**	**Sector**	**Capacity Level**
Baseline information	Public	Local	Multi-sector	2: Low capacity
Target performance at completion	Public	Local	Multi-sector	4: High capacity
Performance at mid-term	Public	Local	Multi-sector	4: High capacity
Performance at completion				

Output 2.2. Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and program adaptation finance

Indicator 2.2.1: No. of targeted institutions benefitting from the direct access and enhanced direct access modality

	Number of beneficiaries	**Scale**	**Sector**	**Capacity Level**
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and owernship of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes

Indicator 3.1: Increase in application of appropriate adaptation responses

	Percentage of targeted	**Sector**

	population applying adaptation measures	
Baseline information	0	Multi-sector
Target performance at completion	100	Multi-sector
Performance at mid-term	30	Multi-sector
Performance at completion		

Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities

Indicator 3.1.1: Percentage of targeted population awareness of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses

	No. of targeted beneficiaries	% of female participants targeted	Level of awareness
Baseline information	168000	60	3: Partially aware
Target performance at completion	168000	60	5: Fully aware
Performance at mid-term	168000	60	4: Mostly aware
Performance at completion			

Output 3.2: Stengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning

Indicator 3.2.1: No. of technical committees/associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge

	No. of technical committees/associations	% of women represented in committes/associations	Level of awareness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 3.2.2: No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders

	No. of tools and guidelines	Type	Scale
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services

and infrastructure assets

Indicator 4.1: Increased responsiveness of development sector services to evolving needs from changing and variable climate

	Project/programme sector	Geographical scale	Response level
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Core Indicator 4.2: Assets produced, developed, improved or strengthened

	Sector	Targeted asset	Changes in asset (quantitative or qualitative)
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 4.1.1: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 4.1.1: No. and type of development sector services to respond to new conditions resulting from climate variability and change

	Number of services	Type	Sector
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress

Indicator 5: Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress

	Natural resource improvement level	Sector	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at			

completion			

Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthned in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Core Indicator 5.1: Natural Assets protected or rehabilitated

	Natural asset or Ecosystem (type)	**Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitat**	**Unit**	**Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitation**
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas

Indicator 6.1: Increase in households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets

	No. of targeted households	**% of female headed households**	**Improvement level**
Baseline information	0	0	2: Limited improvement
Target performance at completion	1140	60	5: Very high improvement
Performance at mid-term	1140	60	3: Moderate improvement
Performance at completion			

Indicator 6.2: Increase in targeted population's sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods

	No. of targeted households	**% of female headed households**	**% increase in income level vis-à-vis baseline**	**Alternate Source**
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 6 Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 6.1.1: No. and type of adaptation assets created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies

	Number of Assets	**Type of Assets**	**Sector**	**Adaptation**

				strategy
Baseline information	0	Adaptation strategies	Multi-sector	Supporting livelihoods
Target performance at completion	35	Adaptation strategies	Multi-sector	Supporting livelihoods
Performance at mid-term	35	Adaptation strategies	Agriculture	Supporting livelihoods
Performance at completion				

Core Indicator 6.1.2: Increased income, or avoided decrease in income

	Number of households (total number in the project area)	Income source	Income level (USD)
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures

Indicator 7: Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy

	Integration level
Baseline information	
Target performance at completion	
Performance at mid-term	
Performance at completion	

Output 7:Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans

Indicator 7.1: No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks

	No. of Policies introduced or adjusted	Sector	Scale	Type
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Indicator 7.2: No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced

	No. of Development strategies	Regulation	Effectiveness

Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies

Indicator 8: Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level

	Sector of innovative practice	**Geographic Scale**	**Type**
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, saled up, encourages and/or accelerated

Indicator 8.1: No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated

	No. of innovative practices/ tools technologies	**Sector**	**Status**	**Effectiveness**
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Indicator 8.2: No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated

	No. of key findings generated	**Type**	**Effectiveness**
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			