Gambia National Adaptation Plan Process

Stocktaking report and a road map for advancing Gambia’s NAP process

Draft final report: 20 July 2015
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A joint UNDP-UNEP Initiative

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<tr>
<td>ANR</td>
<td>Agriculture and Natural Resources</td>
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<td>CCA</td>
<td>Climate change adaptation</td>
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<td>Co2</td>
<td>Carbon Dioxide</td>
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<td>GAMSIF</td>
<td>Gambia Sustainable Land Management Investment Framework</td>
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<td>GCCA</td>
<td>Global Climate Change Alliance (EU)</td>
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<td>GCM</td>
<td>Global Climate Model</td>
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<td>GNAIP</td>
<td>Gambia National Agricultural Investment Plan</td>
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<td>GoTG</td>
<td>Government of The Gambia</td>
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<td>GSP</td>
<td>Global Support Programme</td>
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<td>IWRM</td>
<td>Integrated Water Resources Management</td>
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<td>LDC</td>
<td>Least Developed Countries</td>
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<td>LEG</td>
<td>Least Developed Countries Expert Group</td>
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<td>MDFT</td>
<td>Multi-Disciplinary Facilitation Team</td>
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<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<td>MoA</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture</td>
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<td>MoBSE</td>
<td>Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education</td>
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<td>MOFEA</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance and Economic Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoHERST</td>
<td>Ministry of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology</td>
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<td>MoLRGB</td>
<td>Ministry of Local and Regional Government</td>
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<td>MoTWI</td>
<td>Ministry of Transport, Works and Infrastructure</td>
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<td>NAP</td>
<td>National Adaptation Plan</td>
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<td>NAMA</td>
<td>Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions</td>
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<td>National Adaptation Programme of Action</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-government organisation</td>
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<td>NFA</td>
<td>National Forest Assessment</td>
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<td>Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment</td>
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<td>SLM</td>
<td>Sustainable Land Management</td>
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<td>SLR</td>
<td>Sea level rise</td>
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<td>Technical Advisory Committee</td>
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<td>United Nations Environment Programme</td>
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<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
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<td>VDC</td>
<td>Village Development Committee</td>
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Executive Summary

The Department of Water, Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources of the Government of The Gambia requested support from the National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP GSP) to identify entry points for the Government to institutionalize The Gambia's NAP process.

In response, the UNDP-UNEP-led Global Support Programme for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process agreed to jointly support the Government to develop this roadmap. This was carried out through document review of policies, strategies and assessments and complemented with a stakeholder consultation in the form of a NAP planning workshop. This report presents the road-map in greater detail, taking account of on-going investments and planning initiatives that are contributing towards the NAP process.

The main objectives of a NAP process indicated by the UNFCCC and Least Developed Countries Expert Group (UNFCCC LEG) Technical Guidelines are to:

- take a medium- and long-term approach to reducing vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change.
- facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation (CCA), in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

The suggestions for implementing the NAP process made in this report are meant to build on existing CCA planning processes and initiatives, in order to provide continuity to previous planning efforts and to build on implementation success, eliminate duplication and avoid repetition of implementation failures.

The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process for The Gambia seeks to build upon the foundation laid by the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). The NAP process can add value by identifying capacity gaps, especially for the design and implementation of medium-term CCA priorities, as well as to tap international funding opportunities for more effective climate responsive planning and budgeting.

The first milestone of the NAP development process was the National NAP stakeholder work-shop which was held 17-19 June 2015. A total of 35 participants attended for the planning event representing a range of ministries as well as governors from four regions (Central River Region; Lower River Region; North Bank Region; Upper River Region). There was a high level of awareness about where the challenges lay for the adaptation planning process. Among the gaps highlighted were outdated policies, gaps in knowledge on costs and effectiveness of implementing adaptation options, weak mainstreaming of adaptation into line ministry spending plans, weak capacities to plan and oversee implementation, high fragmentation of mandates, weak coordinating structures and weak knowledge management.

The CCA planning process to date has been limited when compared to the elements and activities as defined in the NAP Technical Guidelines. An effective NAP process for The Gambia should focus on interventions that advance existing activities in a way that:

- Overarching mechanisms for steering and coordination are strengthened;
- Additional interventions generate an added value by improving the evidential basis of CCA planning;
- The value-added of the interventions is quantified; and
Effectiveness of CCA is increased through well executed process management (policy review cycle).

Through the nine sessions of the workshop, ideas and suggestions were provided that formed the basis of the roadmap development for the NAP process in the Gambia. The suggested roadmap is a two-year implementation planned aiming to address capacity and capability gaps along the whole spectrum of policy planning, review, development and outreach, together with specific institutional roles and responsibilities for implementing the interventions. It is guided by the UNFCCC NAP process framework.

The three proposed workstreams are as follows:

**Workstream 1: Developing adaptation investment plans.** This can be divided into two sets of activities. The first is around government action to collect, compile and process data and information on climate risk and vulnerability assessment; determine an appropriate set of CCA options; prioritise them through an appraisal process and to develop an investment pipeline that addresses short and long-term needs and which sets the framework for action by local governments, households and the private sector. It would also involve looking at current expenditures to determine the degree to which these enable or undermine resilience and adaptation, and making adjustments to spending plans accordingly. These activities should be done in each sector ministry, paying due regards to cross-sectoral linkages. The capacity development required to promote joined-up, evidence-based government action – both design and implementation/management capacities - is represented by the second set of activities. These comprise activities to sensitise policy makers and to develop the skills base.

**Workstream 2: Policy research.** This workstream is connected to Workstream 1, since Government is the primary source of demand for adaptation policy research. Thus the commissioning power of the government is the key motivator for research institutions to get involved in this agenda. The first task would be to develop a set of climate change projections and socio-economic projections for the country to 2050 and perhaps beyond. It would also include developing a central climate risk data management centre with web platform for access by stakeholders bringing together climate risk information and development statistics including environmental demographic information, linked to the work of the planning units of line ministries. Lastly it would include developing monitoring systems with indicator sets that can measure reductions in vulnerability and/or resilience in livelihood systems. This would include developing the evidence base through community surveys and meta-evaluation analysis. It could work with and through on-going adaptation-relevant investments to determine cost effectiveness. Ultimately adaptation benchmarks measuring cost per unit of vulnerability reduction could be developed for ease of developing future budget proposals.

**Workstream 3: Policy development.** This workstream is essentially concerned with financing for adaptation both through mainstreaming adaptation strategies into regular government budgets and through establishing the appropriate legal, regulatory and pricing frameworks in the economy to promote investments in adaptation by the domestic sector and the private sector. This workstream is also concerned with the policy review process in making sense of the evidence about what has worked or not worked for resilience and/or vulnerability reduction to climate change, which can be integrated into the development of future spending plans. Thus this workstream is closely connected with Workstream 1, where plans and budgets are developed, and Workstream 2, where policy research is commissioned.
To implement the work streams, it is essential to promote the active leadership and contribution from a range of ministries and non-State actors. In addition, and critical to the effective roll-out of the work streams, is the need for a fully functional steering mechanism. A strong message that came out is that coordinating structures are currently weak. There was not much awareness of what they are let alone how they are supposed to work. Reversing institutional fragmentation and improving coordination should therefore be important outcome of a NAP process. This activity is overarching to the three workstreams.
1. Introduction

The Department of Water, Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources of the Government of The Gambia requested support from the NAP Global Support Programme in August 2014 to identify entry points for the Government to institutionalize Gambia’s NAP process. In response, the UNDP-UNEP led Global Support Programme on NAPs agreed to support the Government in developing this roadmap by carrying out a document review of policies, strategies and assessments (capacities, baseline and climate change assessments) and complemented with a stakeholder consultation in the form of a NAP planning workshop. The NAP planning workshop took place from 17-19 June 2015 comprising 35 people from 21 different public and private institutions in Gambia, led by NAP GSP experts.

The objectives of the NAP launch event were to:

1. improve understanding and awareness for the NAP process and its links with national planning processes;
2. strengthen the capacities of country teams to realise key NAP tasks;
3. produce a NAP road-map of technical assistance activities required to develop adaptation planning in the Gambia over the next five years.

The outputs of the workshop was a road-map that sets out i) outputs to be undertaken in each workstream ii) timing of output delivery iii) responsible entities for output delivery. The suggested roadmap is a two-year implementation planned aiming to address capacity and capability gaps along the whole spectrum of policy planning, review, development and outreach, together with specific institutional roles and responsibilities for implementing the interventions, in three workstreams.

Overview of National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process

The NAP process was established in 2010 as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework to complement the existing short-term orientated, “urgent and immediate” focused, National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs). The NAP process is to support all developing countries, especially the least developed countries (LDCs), in meeting their medium- and long-term CCA needs. The NAP process is meant to play a critical role in reducing vulnerability and, building adaptive capacity by mainstreaming CCA into all sector-specific and national development planning. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) has published the NAP Technical Guidelines to help countries put in place a system to implement their NAP process.

The main objectives of a NAP process according to UNFCCC and LEG Technical Guidelines are to:

- take a medium- and long-term approach to reducing vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change.
- facilitate the integration of CCA, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

The suggestions for implementing the NAP process made in this report are meant to build on existing CCA planning processes and initiatives, in order to provide continuity to previous planning efforts and

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1 Financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF).
to build on implementation success, eliminate duplication and avoid repetition of implementation failures.
The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process for The Gambia seeks to build upon the foundation laid by the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). The NAP process can add value by identifying gaps and areas for greater strengthening in addressing medium-term CCA priorities, such as climate-responsive planning and budgeting processes, and to access international funding opportunities.

The NAP process is a comprehensive approach that emphasizes evidence-based, adaptation-specific policymaking, and effective institutional coordination, a systematic approach to planning and budgeting, and building capacity to enable engagement of government planners in iterative planning cycles. It emphasizes greater integration and alignment with national planning processes and thereby attract finance from domestic budgets as well as external public and private sources. Adaptation interventions being funded currently would provide a good mechanism to explore the effectiveness of the investment in reducing vulnerability, costs and implementation challenges, which could inform planning processes. Annex 2 has details of on-going adaptation investments which the NAP process could work with and through.

The Technical Guidelines provided by the LEG indicates the characteristics of the NAP process. The NAP process should:

- follow a country-driven fully transparent approach;
- be based and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional and indigenous knowledge;
- not be prescriptive, nor result in the duplication of efforts undertaken in-country, but rather facilitate country-owned, country-driven action.

In addition, and following the experiences gathered from the implementation of the NAPA process, the Technical Guidelines recommend:

- using locally defined criteria for ranking vulnerabilities and prioritizing project activities, which will built confidence and buy-in across all stakeholders;
- using available data and assessments as a basis for more comprehensive assessments; and
- engaging national experts, as it will also enhance the experience and capacity of the country.
2. Analysing the NAP-relevant setting, processes and actors in The Gambia

This chapter sets out in detail the policies and associated entry points for adaptation action in the Gambia. It summarises the available information on capacity needs, as well as the adaptation priorities that have been identified in previous planning exercises. It then proceeds to analysing the dynamic influences on the NAP planning process such as the institutional challenges, opportunities and constraints, a stakeholder analysis and the institutional barriers to the NAP process. Finally, a gap analysis of the NAP process in the Gambia mapped against the NAP process steps and activities is presented. This stock-taking lays the foundation for the proposed road-map of action in Chapter 3.

a. Vulnerability of the Gambia to Climate Change

The Gambia is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change because of the dependence of the country on rain-fed agriculture and the natural resource base, and a situation of increasing population, widespread poverty and rapidly degrading environmental conditions. Gambia’s Human Development Index (HDI) value in 2012 was 0.439 (in the low human development category) positioning the country at 165 out of 187 countries and territories. Gambia has a gender inequality index value of 0.594, ranking it 128 out of 148 countries in the 2012 index. The most recent survey data available for estimating multi-dimensional poverty index (MPI) figures for Gambia were collected in 2005/2006. In Gambia 60.4 percent of the population lived in multidimensional poverty (the MPI ‘head count’) while an additional 17.6 percent were vulnerable to multiple deprivations. The intensity of deprivation – that is, the average percentage of deprivation experienced by people living in multidimensional poverty – in Gambia was 53.6 percent (indicating severe poverty). From a CCA perspective, development indices at this level are indicative of extremely low adaptive capacity, as measured by assets, income, health and educational status.

Wet season rainfall in the Gambia has decreased significantly between 1960 and 2006 at an average rate of 8.8mm per month per decade, leading to aridity in the uplands and acidity and salinity of soils in the lowlands as well as decreasing average annual flows of the River Gambia. Within this larger overall reduction, there are shorter-term changes. The larger overall drying trend of the last 40 years had a profound impact on water resources: dried up springs and streams and falling water tables, contraction of seasonally flooded swamps and enhanced saline intrusion. Since the 1960s large areas of freshwater swamps in Western Gambia have been replaced by salt plains or salt water marshes as a result of reduced fresh water inflow from storm runoff, preventing rice production in North Bank region and western parts of Central River Region. Temperatures (hot days and nights) are increasing with implications for crop productivity and the incidence of pest and diseases. A UNDP-supported community hazard mapping was recently completed in the Gambia which confirms the available evidence that droughts and floods are most common in the eastern part of the country, floods in the central part of the country and windstorms, soil erosion, saline intrusion and floods most common in the Western end of the country (NDMA, 2014). For agricultural hazards, pests are a common occurrence in central and eastern parts while deforestation is more commonly cited in the Western part of the country.

A 2009 national water report on adaptation in The Gambia provides details of the impacts of experienced droughts and floods. Drought is a major disruptive force capable of exacerbating existing social, economic, political and cultural factors of development. Even during normal rainfall conditions, drought conditions may prevail in the country. The report indicates that between 1951-2007 the year 1983 witnessed the worst drought (world wide drought). Other drought years experienced in The Gambia are 1968, 1972, 1977, 1983 and 2002, with the latter two
being the worst drought years (479.50mm and 577.95mm respectively). This can be compared with the highest recorded rainfall which occurred in 1958 (1425.67 mm).

In the Gambia, records of floods date back to pre-independence era, notable among them was that of 1948 affecting the city of Banjul, Yundum and Busumbala villages. These were not river-related floods instead they were caused by poor drainage after heavy torrential rains. Other records were 1954, 1955 and 1956 but the magnitudes were lesser than 1948. In recent years, 1988, 1999, 2002, 2003 and 2004 both riverine floods and flash floods occurred. The flash floods affected mostly the Greater Banjul Area (GBA) where the drainage system is very poor, whilst riverine floods occurred in part of Central River Division (CRD) and Basse Areas. In conjunction with sea level rise, shallow waters table, water logged soils, and coastal erosion are also adding to flood risk in settlements, such as Old Jeshwang, Eboe Town, and Fajikunda etc, that are steadily encroaching into wetlands. The report notes that with changing climate conditions, the frequency and intensity of floods and tides may increase and these together with drought can cause severe damage to crops, reduce fish resources and cause considerable economic losses.

Global Climate Models (GCMs) agree that climate change will lead to higher temperatures but they disagree on the direction of change for rainfall - though the tendency is for falls in the wet season. Other results for the two studies is as follows:

- All GCMs project increasing rates of evapotranspiration within a range of 2% to 45%.
- Extremes in temperature becoming the norm: Substantial increases in the number of hot days and nights by 2090s, projected to happen fast in the east of the country;
- Changes in the intensity of rainfall: The proportion of total annual rainfall that falls in heavy events tends towards decreases in January – March and April to June and to increase in July – September.

Global mean sea level rise is likely to be 0.32 to 0.63 m for a low-mid emission scenario to 0.45 to 0.82 m for a high emission scenario by 2100. This is an especially serious risk for The Gambia considering that 30% of land is at or below sea level, 50% at under 20 metres above sea level and 10-20% seasonally or diurnally flooded. A one metre rise in sea level would inundate 60% of mangrove forests, 33% of swamp area and 20% of rice growing areas, assuming no protection. Areas in the Upper River end of the country would also be affected. Saline water would infiltrate ground water aquifers, especially considering that the Gambia sits on top of a shallow sand aquifer with depths of between 4 and 50m.

To date, very little research has been done in the Gambia on the linkages between the climate and natural and social processes. Elevated atmospheric Carbon Dioxide (Co2) concentrations are expected to increase crop yields but higher temperatures and water shortages may counteract this effect. Changes in temperature and rainfall will adversely affect forests. Modelling results suggest that the Gambia’s forest cover will fit more into a dry forest and tropical dry forest categories which will have biodiversity impacts as well as impacts on sensitivity to fires and land degradation. For water resources, the NAPA reports that changes in temperature, rainfall and SLR will almost certainly impact freshwater quantitatively and qualitatively. Small surface water bodies would be hardest hit but the River Gambia is also expected to suffer greater saline intrusion from lower recharge as surface evaporation increases as well as changes in rainfall patterns (lower rainfall and longer dry spells). Other negative impacts on surface water quality could be due to surface run-off of agricultural chemicals which would be exacerbated by heavier rains with risks of eutrophication and health effects from nitrate leaching into drinking water. The burden of ill-health from increases in vector borne diseases is another risk, particularly in a riverine country such as The Gambia.
Baseline stresses will interact with climate change to magnify the effects of climate change on agriculture. For example, land use change/deforestation interacts with rainfall variability to affect recharge of aquifers and soil erosion & sedimentation processes; tillage methods affects soil erosion and sedimentation processes; land-use change/urbanisation reduces the recharge of aquifers and changes in the amount of water stored in the ground or on its surface; and other disturbances to the hydrological cycle affects SLR and saline intrusion.

Capacity gaps

Under the 2002 National Capacity Self-Assessment process, challenges and opportunities for capacity development across the three Rio Conventions (Biodiversity, Desertification and Climate Change) were identified, which have been summarised in a recent inventory of climate change initiatives (supported by the GCCA project) as follows:

1. Inadequate education, sensitisation and public awareness;
2. Low level of community, Non-government organisation (NGO) and private sector involvement in natural resource management;
3. Poor database for planning and monitoring;
4. Low level of technology transfer;
5. Inadequate negotiation skills;

The identification of capacity development needs in relation to the UNFCCC was carried out during the preparation of the 2nd National Communications and the inception of the Third National Communications, and can be summarised as follows:

- Weak enabling environment for effective climate change management;
- Lack of skills for vulnerability and CCA assessment;
- Low level of implementation of adaptation/mitigation measures;
- Low level of scientific and technical capacity for effective climate change management;
- Inadequate national policy and decision-making processes for sustainable climate change management;
- Low national capacity for the diagnosis of climate change impacts;
- Inadequate, weak and ineffective research bodies and programmes.

Under the UNDP-supported Early Warning Systems project (funded by the Least Developed Countries Fund), capacity assessment reports on needs and challenges in development user-friendly meteorological decision-support tools noted the need to:

- integrate science-based climate information with socio-economic information and into community level decision-making. The information produced by the National Hydro-Meteorological Services currently has spatial, temporal and socio-economic limitations and limited relevance to community level concerns;
- develop of strategies for better ways of delivering meteorological products and services;
- translate early warning products into local languages;
- rehabilitate the hydrological monitoring network such as investments in hydrological data measuring stations;
• upgrade the climate monitoring network through investments in automatic weather stations. The network density is currently low, and needs to be upgraded to 100 kms between stations.
• expand socio-economic data and information collection networks;
• develop an integrated database for climate and environmental data including cost recovery and data sharing protocols.
• develop human capital in the meteorological and hydrological cadres to operationalise an effective early warning system;
• improve knowledge and information sharing among operational staff and users;
• monitor, and carry out projections and predictions of the quantity and quality of surface and groundwater enhanced for a flood forecasting system;

b. Policy and Planning entry points for Climate Change Adaptation

National Planning Framework

The current development policy framework is contained in Vision 2020, which seeks to transform the nation into a dynamic, middle-income country, socially, economically and scientifically, over a 25 year period. It is being executed in a series of 5 year plans. The Programme of Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) is the current plan for 2012-2015, which seeks to improve economic growth and human development through five pillars: i) accelerating and sustaining economic growth ii) improving and modernising infrastructure iii) strengthening human capital stock to enhance employment opportunities iv) improving governance and fighting corruption and v) reinforcing social cohesion and cross cutting interventions which encompass 10 issues, among these food security, disaster risk reduction and climate change.

Effective mainstreaming into national policies, strategies and spending plans is only just beginning. Adaptation plans and investments are direct outputs of UNFCCC processes. There has been a small measure of integration of adaptation strategies into regular policies, plans and funded programmes in line ministries, mainly in PAGE, the 5 year plan to 2015 that operationalises the Vision 2020 strategy, where climate change is recognised as risk to the growth and development of the country. PAGE indicates that because of the special conditions in The Gambia such as its small size, its hydrological and bio-geographical systems, its economic structure and development status and the key role weather and climate play in its physical, social and economic vulnerability, this makes particularly important that the Government mainstreams climate change into its development policies and programmes. Agriculture, energy and water are noted as the three priority areas.

An updated National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policy was approved by Cabinet in 2013. It provides an overall guiding framework for addressing the high levels of disaster risks in The Gambia, covering both natural and human-induced hazards, noting that adaptive capacity to withstand or cope with these events is low, and future disasters and climate change threaten to erode it further. The key issues are noted as being poor and inadequate settlement patterns, inadequate drainage systems inadequate capacities to address disaster issues at the local level and inadequate early warnings. Critical gaps and constraints are indicated as being low resilience of infrastructure and

2 In Agriculture, priorities indicated are: optimisation of the use of natural resources; the increase and stabilisation of crop productivity, the stabilisation of the rural population, and the management of rangeland and preservation of eco-assets. On energy, priorities include reducing pressure on natural forests; to improve energy efficiency. Other priorities include limiting damages to infrastructure, to restore biodiversity and the health of the ecosystems, to minimise the impact of flooding and saline intrusion in the lowlands.
facilities, lack of appropriate building codes and land use planning. The policy also recognizes challenges related to low levels of risk awareness, knowledge and capacity to plan for disaster risks. The plan includes three broad areas of intervention to improve i) risk knowledge ii) prevention and mitigation of disasters and iii) preparedness and response. Specific measures mandated that are relevant to the NAP process are integrating DRR into development planning, put in place regulatory frameworks to promote DRR (land-use plans and building codes; build resilience of agriculture and food security systems, and promoting the use of science and technology for evidence-based decision-making.

Other policies where climate change has been mainstreamed is the Gambia National Agricultural Investment Plan 2011-2015. But climate change as an issue was missing in the national strategy document: Vision 2020 and it had limited treatment in the 2007 PRSP II (references in the Action Plan were made only in relation to the Water Sector; allocated budgets were minimal). And even where climate change is recognised and adaptation priorities are scoped out, the ensuing gaps are planning and implementation related, for example, designing effective implementation strategies and tracking the extent to which the adaptation are effective, by how much, the extent to which it justifies the financing and where improvements should be made.

**Decentralisation policy**

Since 2002 the Government of The Gambia (GoTG) has started a process of local government reform and decentralisation with the objective to bringing decision-making closer to the local level and to enhance opportunities for local development. The Village Development Committee is the entry point for all development activity in the community. Village development plans are aggregated into Ward Development plan, which are in turn aggregated into Municipal/Local Area Council Development Plans, which are aggregated into Regional plans. The village and ward committees could be supported to mainstream climate change into their development plans through the Regional Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), formed of different Ministry representation, and its sub-groups: the Regional Multi-disciplinary Facilitation Teams (MDFTs).

A good example of how this works in practice is the intended implementation of the Gambia Sustainable Land Management Investment Framework (GAMSIF) policy at the local government level. At the Regional level, the GAMSIF will be implemented by the Regional Agricultural Directorates (RADs), in partnership with the Technical Advisory Committee, the Multi-disciplinary Facilitation Teams, and Village Development Committees. The implementation of the GAMSIF at the District level will be spearheaded by the MDFTs and Village Development Committees (VDC), who will mobilize local communities (grassroots) to implement Sustainable Land Management (SLM) programmes and projects.

**Gender considerations**

The Gambia has a track record of a strong public policy on gender and women’s affairs both regionally and internationally. Gambia was one of the first African countries to show commitment to gender as a public policy issue by establishing a Women’s Bureau in 1980. The Women’s Bureau and National Women’s council established then have evolved today in what is the Ministry of Women’s Affairs and the Women’s Bureau, the institutions mandated to spearhead the implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the gender policy. In addition, the Ministry of Women’s Affairs is the Vice President of the Country. Each ministry and decentralised structure (Region, District and Ward) is responsible for the identification of gender focal persons and establish gender units in its organization. Regional programme officers should work closely with the MDFTs and TACs.
The first gender policy development was in 1999, superseded by the Gambia National Gender Policy 2010-2020, the goal of which is to achieve gender equity and women empowerment as an integral part of the national development process. It has four mission objectives including achieving gender equity and equality at policy, programme and project levels in all institutions across all sectors and empowering women to be able to take part in the national development process. The policy has a number of policy objectives under ‘Gender and Sustainable Livelihood Development’ which are directly relevant to CCA including diversification of food production and consumption; promotion of national food self-sufficiency; to lobby for increased access to and control of land by women through agro-forestry and sustainable use and conservation of land resources, to encourage increased access by women to agricultural extension services and to involve women in the planning, design and management of water projects.

Gender equality is reflected in the 5th pillar of the Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment 2012-2015, which is the successor to the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper II, as a determinant of social cohesion. To mainstream gender equality measures and empower women, the Government committed to creating an enabling policy framework based on proper gender analysis and the provision of adequate gender statistics and budgets as well as increase access to non-formal literacy and numeracy.

Despite the provisions in the Gambia Women’s Act 2010 that every woman should have the “right to acquire and own moveable and immovable property and to administer, manage and dispose of the property freely without restrictions” land ownership in the Gambia still, traditionally, favours men. Customary biases often mean that women do not exercise their land rights, neither do they have the financial resources, knowledge, and capacity to go against social norms. Management systems are weak, resources to address gender bias are extremely limited and there is significant community antagonism to women’s equal rights. A shift is therefore required in the thinking, attitudes, and understanding of men and women as well as officials and decentralised government structures and traditional authorities. The attainment of gender equity with regard to land rights consequently depends not only on legal recognition of those rights but also on overcoming social and cultural constraints.

**Sector strategies**

**Agriculture and Natural Resources (ANR) policy 2009 – 2015**

The vision of the ANR policy is a robust, market-oriented, commercialized, competitive ANR sector that is directly aligned with the macro-economic framework of the country, contributing measurably to shared, inclusive and sustainable poverty reduction and economic growth in the Gambia, and meeting the country’s Millennium Development Goals. The ANR policy indicates that the sector produces about 50% of national food supplies using about 54% of the country’s arable land resources. It contributes about 30% to the country’s GDP and employs over 70% of the active labour force. Climate change is recognised as an issue in the ANR policy only insofar as the contribution of the agricultural sector to carbon emissions. The ANR sector has the potential to contribute to the nation’s growth, for example, increased production of coarse grains, rice, groundnuts and horticulture as well as the commercialisation of livestock enterprises, agro-processing and fisheries. But it is significantly constrained by drought conditions over the last 30 years contributing to saline intrusion; reliance on one season rain-fed cropping season (June to September); high incidence of pests and diseases; low investment in the sector; declining international commodity prices and unfair trade; high
cost of agricultural inputs; weak agricultural reseach and poor extension services; and a weak enabling environment for small producers to be linked effectively to markets.

The Gambia National Agricultural Investment Plan (GNAIP) 2011-2015 is the medium term plan to achieving the ANR vision. It aims to achieve an eight percent growth in the agricultural sector and this, combined with non-agricultural growth, is expected to transform rural economy and significantly reduce poverty levels. The GNAIP has six strategic programmes including land and water management; improving food security; improving management of shared resources; development of agricultural value chains; and improving farm management. Climate change is recognised as a cross cutting risk to the GNAIP and with specific relevance to improving farm management. The GNAIP recognises the inter-connections between recurrent droughts and climate change and baseline stresses such as deforestation, soil degradation and increasing shortages of land due to population pressure. Pump irrigation for rice farming (drawing water from the River Gambia), and abstraction of water from drilled bore holes in the horticulture sector particularly in the Western part of the country will magnify the stresses imposed by climate change (lower overall rainfall and sea level rise). The GNAIP also highlights potential trade-offs with environmental sustainability and climate change, for example, implementation of the land and agricultural water management component will require the expansion of agricultural land which will involve felling of trees in upland areas for both rice and groundnut production, and clearing of vegetation in lowlands and swampy areas, some of which are essentially wetlands of both national and international significance protected by international conventions to which Gambia is signatory.

The vision of the National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS), 2014, is “self-sufficiency in rice production” by the year 2024. The over-arching objective of the NRDS (2015-2024) is the creation of a market-led, commercialized, efficient, competitive and dynamic rice industry which maximizes enhancement of food security and poverty reduction. Based on equal emphasis on intensification in both upland and lowland production systems and expansion of lowland production systems the NRDS is projected to achieve a production scope and target of 322,600 tonnes of milled rice in 2024.

During the 2001/02 – 2010/11 decade, paddy production increased as result of Government-led investment programmes. The increase in cultivated area is derived from expansion in upland rice cultivation made possible by the introduction of NERICA rice varieties. Lowland ecologies have greater potential for rice production although their cultivation is constrained by low and poor rainfall distribution and poor water management and control structures.

The overall strategic orientation of the NRDS will entail six sets of strategic actions, some of which will be affected by climate change, though not explicitly acknowledged in the Strategy. These actions are:

i. Land Development, Irrigation Development and Paddy Production;
ii. Post-harvest losses handling;
iii. Processing (value addition) and Marketing;
iv. Seed Development and Varietal improvement;
v. Rice Production Inputs Supply Distribution; and,
vi. Pests and disease management.

Gambia Sustainable Land Management Investment Framework (GAMSIF) 2016-2020

The overall goal of GAMSIF is to mainstream and scale up SLM to secure ecosystem services and improve rural livelihoods. In this regard, the GAMSIF is aimed at reversing the trend of land degradation; improving land management and agricultural productivity and natural resource-based
livelihoods by scaling-up and mainstreaming SLM and natural resource management in the development framework of The Gambia. The GAMSIF has been prepared as a precursor to a full country SLM investment framework which will be prepared during the implementation of the GAMSIF.

The GAMSIF responds to, and is fully consistent with the environmental and rural development priorities of GoTG, represents a major step forward in the implementation of the Gambia Environment Action Plan, and is fully in line with the Government’s ANR (2001-2015) policy. The GAMSIF is synchronized with the Government’s Vision 2020 Incorporated, and the PAGE (2012-2015), and is a major step in implementing the Government’s National Action Programme to Combat Desertification (NAP, 2000). The GAMSIF is also consistent with regional and international initiatives, including the AU’s NEPAD Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme, and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Agricultural Development Policy.

It has four components:

1. Supporting On-the-Ground Activities for Scaling Up SLM
2. Creating a Conducive Enabling Environment for SLM
3. Strengthening Commercial and Advisory Services for SLM
4. Developing Effective SLM Knowledge Generation and Management, M&E and Information Dissemination Systems

The GAMSIF is planned to last 5 years (January 2016 – December 2020) and will be implemented in two phases. The first phase (Phase 1) will last 2 years (2016-2018) and focus on developing the SLM knowledge base, creating the necessary enabling environment, and building the capacity of the advisory and other support service providers. Phase 1 of the GAMSIF will also include the promotion and scaling up of SLM within those areas identified as in immediate need of attention. Phase 2 (2019-2020) of the GAMSIF will build on experience gained from Phase 1 to improve the enabling environment and institutional capacity, while expanding the area managed according to the concepts and principles of SLM. Phase 2 will also address the remaining barriers and bottlenecks to SLM, and continue promoting and scaling up SLM through the planning and implementation of SLM investment projects for the future full-blown GAMSIF priority areas.

**National water policy**

The 2007 National Water policy establishes a sustainable and inclusive framework for managing The Gambia’s water resources based on Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) principles as well as the promotion of an enabling legal and institutional framework which balances short-term gains with long-term socio-economic benefits and that accommodates a range of users including ecological requirements. In 2008, the African Water Facility began supporting the establishment of IWRM framework in three key areas: institutional development including a new water law updating the 2004 Water Bill; human resources development; and improving the water resource data and knowledge base. **RESULTS**

In the 2009 National water report on adaptation, the following are listed as the key CCA measures that are pertinent to the water resources status and management functions (Njie, 2002):

- Flow regulation to increase fresh water flows
- Embankment/dikes to protect sensitive areas
- Resettlement of people or relocation of activities away from the flood plains.
Changes in pumping policies of fully penetrating aquifers along the coastline in order to reduce the risk of saline intrusion.

Increase water column in wells due to decrease in recharge

Artificial recharge (by ponding)/ improve management of urban storm-water runoff, and promote collection of rain water

Licensing and permits for withdrawal of river water for irrigation

Two water security hotspots were identified under a UNDP project on Investment and Financial Flows (IFF) in the water sector (Department of Water Resources, 2011): the Kombo Peninsula and the rice growing areas of the Central River Region. Kombo Peninsula is home of half of The Gambia’s population (2003), while also recording the greatest population increase. The five districts of the Central Region covers 21% of the Gambia’s land area and is home to 10% of the country’s population and produces 22% of the rice grown in the country.

**Forestry policy**

The Forestry policy 2010 – 2019 aims to maximise the benefits of the forestry sector to the Gambian society with a special emphasis on poverty reduction, through balancing sustainable commercialisation, community participation and conservation so that forests can continue to produce environmental goods and services over the development trajectory. The Policy advocates for the transfer of 200,000 ha of forest lands to communities.

The Forest Policy (1995-2005) was aimed at achieving a forest cover of 30 percent, with 75 percent of the cover to be managed by communities and the private sector. In addition, government has declared 222,000 Ha as forest reserves, 40,000 Ha as forest parks, and 18,000 Ha as community forests. Significant efforts had been put in reducing bush fires, but the increasing demand for fuelwood and charcoal to meet domestic energy needs remains an important challenge to protecting the forest cover.

Land degradation is a significant vulnerability for Gambia, which is likely to magnify the expected impacts of rainfall variability and intensity on soil erosion and agricultural productivity. The 2012 Investment and Financial Flows Analysis indicates that the country’s forest cover has been under severe pressure since the 1960’s. Forest cover reduced from 81.2% of the land area in 1946 to just about 42.55% in 1993. The reduction in the closed forest type has been most dramatic, dropping drastically from 60.1% in 1946 to 0.7% in 1993. In effect, closed forest has almost disappeared within a period of 50 years. During this same period, the country’s population density grew from 35/km² to about 108.2/km².

The National Forest Assessment (NFA) 2008-2010 indicates that almost the entire population uses fuel wood as their main source of energy for cooking. Since 1983, 7% of forest cover has been lost, mostly in mangroves which were previously estimated to be 67,000 ha and are now estimated to be 35,700 hectares for a total loss of about 47% of their previous cover. In annual terms this translates to over 1000 hectares of mangroves lost over the last 30 years. For closed woodland, savannah woodland and tree and shrub savannah, there was a net decrease in 10 years to 2009/10 of 97,000 hectares to a level in 2009/2010 of 423,000 hectares. The main factors responsibility are agricultural expansion (partly due to a switch to mechanised farming); bushfires; drought; settlements and road construction. Measures recommended by the NFA are protection and afforestation through participatory forest management; fire management; grazing management, promotion of alternative energy sources for fuel wood and charcoal, regulate fuel wood extraction and promote the uptake of...
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energy efficient cook stoves.

National health policy 2012-2020

The objective of the National Health Policy is to reduce morbidity and mortality to contribute significantly to quality of life in the population. Communicable diseases such as malaria and Diarrhoeal Diseases can be affected by changes in humidity and temperature and climate change but this is not acknowledged by the policy. Non-communicable diseases are due to poverty, unhealthy environment, unsafe working conditions, poor sanitation, poor nutrition, road traffic accidents, poor access to safe water and poor housing, many of which can be impacted by climate change, though this is not acknowledged either. There are two areas of the Policy that are relevant to CCA, the first being environmental health issues and the second being disease surveillance.

The objective of the environmental health strategy is to reduce the frequency of environmental health and safety related diseases/conditions by 30% by 2020. The Policy recognises that environmental health and safety is an important determinant of health outcomes and that it still remains a major challenge for the Ministry of Health and partners. There are a variety of determinants which contribute to health improvement, some of which are the responsibility of other Departments and ministries. The Policy recognises that implementation of these actions necessarily requires close inter-sectoral collaboration between these Departments and the Ministry of Health. For example, water distribution and sanitation systems to meet essential health needs; health research, including epidemiological research; and public hygiene activities (refuse collection, removal of household waste, and health inspections).

The objective of the Disease Control strategy is to reduce the burden of communicable diseases to a level that they cease to be a public health problem. Strategies/programmes based on Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) have been put in place to control diseases such as, HIV/AIDS, malaria, Tuberculosis, measles and eye diseases. The threat of epidemic prone diseases including meningococcal meningitis, cholera and yellow fever constitute a major public health concern. To maintain a ready state of preparedness and a swift response to diseases with epidemic potential, the Policy undertakes to strengthen the capacity of the regions to effectively carry out epidemiological surveillance. Disaster management requires a multi-sectoral approach: hence, the Ministry of Health will take the necessary measures to ensure there is an adequate level of preparedness and ability to respond to those disasters using collaborative strategies quickly and adequately.

Existing and emerging policy, strategies and work-plans of line ministries and cross-cutting coordination mechanisms can provide entry points for mainstreaming CCA. A snap-shot of the relevant sector strategies, summarising the text above, is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Selected sector strategies providing entry points for mainstreaming adaptation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy/Strategy/Plan</th>
<th>Lead Institution/Coordination</th>
<th>Policy objectives and links to climate change adaptation</th>
<th>Potential Role in NAP process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Disaster Risk Reduction and</td>
<td>National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), Office of the President</td>
<td>To promote priority measures to address already existing vulnerability to hazards, and measures to ensure future development processes and programs strengthen resilience. Includes:</td>
<td>Include recognition of CC and CCA into DRR advocacy and planning efforts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Management Policy, 2013 | • national capacity to identify and monitor vulnerability and hazard trends  
• Strengthen local level risk reduction capacity focusing upon communities, and support linkages with regional and district structures.  
• Ensure DRR is systematically integrated into recovery and reconstruction programming, “building back better, safer and stronger”.  
• Promote development planning that considers and addresses disaster risks alongside environmental and climate change concerns.  
• Strengthen the structural and non-structural resilience of key infrastructure and lifelines.  
• Creating multi-hazard early warning capacity while building upon existing systems and emphasizing the information and warning needs of vulnerable end-users.  
• Strengthen an integrated national disaster preparedness and response capacity from the national to local level.  

Good linkages established with CCA. |
| National water policy, 2007 | Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources | The establishment of a manageable and inclusive water resources framework based on IWRM principles and the promotion of an enabling environment enforced through rule of law that recognises principles of participation, definition of plans based on verifiable data and information including climate change and environmental protection among others.  
IWRM inherently recognises ecological requirements, but climate change not mainstreamed. |
| National water policy, 2007 | Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources | Integrate CC and CCA into the IWRM plan in order to mitigate risks of CC.  
Additional source of leadership and support to drive CCA planning |
| Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy, 2009 | Ministry of Agriculture | • Improved and sustainable measurable levels of food and nutrition security in the country in general and vulnerable populations in particular;  
• A Commercialized ANR sector ensuring measurable competitive, efficient, and sustainable food and agricultural value chains, and linkages to markets;  
• Institutions (public and private) in the sector are strengthened, and providing needed services, strong |
| Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy, 2009 | Ministry of Agriculture | Integrate CC and CCA into agricultural strategies in order to mitigate risks of CC.  
Additional source of leadership and support to drive CCA planning |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ministry</th>
<th>GMSF, 2010</th>
<th>GMSF, 2014</th>
<th>Health Policy, 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture</td>
<td>Ministry of Health and Social Welfare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy, 2014</strong></td>
<td><strong>To increase food and nutritional security and household incomes including for vulnerable households through increased ANR production, productivity and marketed output, based on sustainable use and management of natural resources in support of national goals of poverty reduction and improved livelihoods.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To mainstream and scale up SLM to secure ecosystem services and improve rural livelihoods.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Climate change is indicated as a cross cutting risk and the links with agriculture are recognised, but the solutions are less well mainstreamed.</strong></td>
<td><strong>The links between climate change and land productivity, particularly given baseline stresses, is recognised. Priority eco-systems and target areas are identified for rehabilitation.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Integrate CC and CCA into agricultural strategies in order to mitigate risks of CC.</strong></td>
<td>Investments in improving the baseline will reduce the risks of climate change to lives and livelihoods.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additional source of leadership and support to drive CCA planning.</strong></td>
<td>The impacts (benefits) of investments in the baseline should be quantified for policy and advocacy purposes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Successor GNAIP is being prepared.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Integrate CC and CCA into health strategies in order to mitigate risks of CC.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additional source of leadership and support to drive CCA planning.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To reduce morbidity and mortality to contribute significantly to quality of life in the population.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Climate change not recognised as a risk. The Policy contains two strategies of direct relevance to climate change: environmental health and disease surveillance.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Integrate CC and CCA into health strategies in order to mitigate risks of CC.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### c. Institutional Mechanisms

The Department of Water Resources is responsible for technical matters related to climate change. It plays a lead role in monitoring and prediction of weather and climate and is the UNFCCC focal point. The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Water and Wildlife which has responsibility for climate change policy.
The National Climate Committee has representation from government institutions, to a lesser extent representatives from civil society, as well as the Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry, representing the private sector. Institutional structures work on an ad-hoc basis without domestic funding and so are only active during projects implemented with external funding. The Climate Change committee is linked to the decentralised structures through regional, ward and village climate change committees. The National Climate Committee does not have a statutory institutional framework.

There are other inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms as follows:

- GAMSIF: The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) will also work through the Agriculture and Natural Resources Working Group (ANRWG) and the National SLM Platform to implement the GAMSIF. The intention is for the MoA will chair the National SLM platform, which will be supported by a National SLM Secretariat, which will be the lead agency for coordination and implementation arrangement of GAMSIF.
- An Agricultural and Natural Resources Working Group.

A strong message that came out of the NAP planning workshop is that coordinating structures are weak and often not known about. There was not much awareness of what they are let alone how they are supposed to work. The key message coming from these results would appear to be a high degree of institutional fragmentation and weak knowledge management. Both of these issues should therefore be important outcomes of a NAP process.

d. Existing Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives of Relevance to NAP

The National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA): Based on Decision 28 of the 7th Conference of the Parties (CoP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the NAPA was published in November 2007. The NAPA set out the main climate hazards according to the region, summarized as being SLR, floods, mangrove die-back and soil and water salinization in the Western end of the country, and higher temperatures, vegetation changes, erratic rainfall patterns and infectious diseases in the Central and Eastern end of the country. Like the IFF, it also singles out rice production in the central regions as needing protection as well as the rice and vegetable producers working on the margins of the Tanbi Wetland complex in Western region. It prioritised 10 projects in a range of sectors: disaster risk reduction (1), water (1), agriculture (2), forestry, (2) energy, (1) health, (1) coastal (1), and fisheries (1).

National Communication: The Gambia provided its Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC in 2003 and its second National Communications in 2012. Prioritised CCA measures in the 2nd National Communication include: Forestry: establishment and expansion of community natural forests, plantations, national parks and forest parks; expansion and intensification of agroforestry and reforestation activities; mainstreaming of climate change into forest policies and plans; Rangelands: development and implementation of integrated natural resources management; Health: Vector control programmes; public education and awareness; integrated disease surveillance and response; Agriculture: selection of drought-, pest-, disease- and salinity-resistant, high-yielding crop varieties under local conditions; change in planting dates and replacement of long-duration upland and lowland rice varieties with short-duration varieties; demonstration, promotion and diffusion of improved post-harvest technologies; expansion of tidal/flood irrigation and use of more water-efficient irrigation technologies such as sprinkler and drip; adoption of deep-rooted, salt-tolerant tree/grass species and flood-tolerant crop species; and amendments to improve soil nutrient content and water holding capacity; Fisheries: stricter control over marine resources; mainstreaming into policies and plans;
Coastal zone: develop a legislative, institutional and regulatory framework for coastal zone management and a management plan; develop alternatives to coastal sand mining for construction.

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA): The Gambia completed its NAMA in 2012, to be successfully implemented depending on the availability of the capacity, technological and financial support. Its objective is to reduce national greenhouse gas emission by 50% of 2000 emissions by 2030 through eight priority mitigation projects (such as increasing the share of wind and solar energy by 20% in the national energy mix and the uptake of 200,000 efficient cooking stoves) and two mitigation/adaptation projects: post-harvest and food processing technologies that would increase food security and reduce forest clearance with benefits for carbon sinks; and expansion of the NERICA rice variety for food security benefits and reduced methane emissions from displacement of flooded rice. The benefits are expected to be poverty reduction (through food security, reduced social conflict, improved health) and improved forage and rangelands and livestock productivity. The budget to implement the NAMA is estimated at US$120 million.

e. Challenges and opportunities for the NAP process in the Gambia

Challenges and opportunities for the NAP processes were scoped during the NAP planning workshop. Three working groups prepared a matrix detailing the opportunities and challenges for the NAP process in the Gambia. The results have been compiled in Table 2, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities for NAP process to create added value</th>
<th>Ways to make use of opportunities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continuous research on CC data and resilient crops</td>
<td>Access and application of research findings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building (short and long term training)/enhance institutional and human capacity building and awareness/build capacity of stakeholders</td>
<td>Maintain a trained pool of personnel/trainings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology transfer</td>
<td>Implementation of policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhance efficient use of resources</td>
<td>Inclusiveness of all stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-sectoral collaboration/ strengthen inter-sectoral collaboration</td>
<td>Involvement of policy makers, local authorities and communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve socio economic development of the country</td>
<td>Upscaling and replication of success stories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainstreaming climate change into development policies/facilitate integration into sectoral and development processes/help in the development of climate sensitive policies, strategies and action plans</td>
<td>Media campaign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can help in identifying adaptation options and prioritising.</td>
<td>Sensitisations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhance political will and buy-in/enhance political buy-in</td>
<td>Improve livelihood of the population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improve coping strategies (e.g. cook stoves)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increase resilience and national planning/mainstream climate issues into development planning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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- Raise public awareness
- Promotes country ownership and drive/engagement, involvement of politicians

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenges for the NAP process</th>
<th>Ways to cope with the challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Limited research capabilities (labs etc)/technical expertise</td>
<td>Improve the research capacities of institutions/Enhance and strengthen capacities/capacity building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate capacities and awareness</td>
<td>to develop appropriate technologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overlapping institutional mandate</td>
<td>Review and clearly define mandates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplication of effort and waste of resources</td>
<td>Strengthening institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination issues</td>
<td>Proper resource mobilisation/sustainable resource mobilisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political and institutional issues</td>
<td>Networking and efficient resources utilisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate financial resources/resources (financial &amp; human)</td>
<td>Sensitisation and media campaign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ineffective public awareness</td>
<td>Increase consultations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social issues (attitude)</td>
<td>Improve communications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Technical assistance through networking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Responsive mechanisms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The participants were asked to consider which of the four mentioned challenges of adaptation is especially dominant in the Gambia:

- Political/institutional issues
- Economic / financial issues
- Social issues
- Technical issues

This exercise was completed in a facilitated process in plenary. Table 3 contains the main points made during the plenary session. A point that was repeated various times was the interaction between all the factors.

**Table 3 Constraints for an effective adaptation process in the Gambia**

**Political/institutional constraints**

- Incentives for enforcement of regulations (Provincial enforcement a problem)
- Limited capacities
- Money follows plans and policies. Prioritisation important because never have enough. Also a question of absorptive capacity.
- Coordination needed for implementation. For reporting internationally and nationally.
- Adaptation has been integrated into some policies and strategic plans such as forestry.
- Will start LEDS process next year.
- A National Climate Policy establishes the institutional mandate.
- The ANR Working Group is effectively the climate change committee, chaired by PS Agriculture is the coordinating body. The problem is the turnover of staff so that institutional memory is lost.

**Economic constraints**
Example given of landfill for Solid Waste Management which requires a mix of social acceptance, technologies and finance.

### Social constraints
- Awareness important both for processing of the information and in securing positive attitude for the changes. Are climate change impacts tangible?
- Need to use local knowledge in bottom-up designed strategies.
- Asset-based community development. Need to have appropriate technology which will lead to the support base of the community.

### Technical constraints
- Implementation capacity is a problem. Example of a resilience programme implemented from 2000 – 2004 which was deemed a failure.
- Coastal engineers are scarce so therefore have to use international consultants.
- Linking of DRR and CC needs expertise.

#### f. Stock-taking of resources and planning activity on adaptation

Participants to the NAP planning workshop were asked to consider the available resources and status of activity on adaptation planning. There were diverging opinions on these issues. The three group scores are indicated in Table 4, as well as the average score across the four groups, and examples provided by the groups to back up their score. A noticeable point is that the plans and investments are direct outputs of UNFCCC processes. There has been a small measure of integration of adaptation strategies into regular policies, plans and programmes in line ministries (average scores in the 1.5 range), mainly in PAGE, the 5 year plan to 2015 that operationalises the Vision 2020 strategy. Other policies where climate change has been mainstreamed is DRR and ANR policy, for example, in the Gambia National Agricultural Investment Plan 2011-2015. The highest ranking success factor is ‘availability of vulnerability studies’ (average score of 3) which seems to suggest that the problem/diagnosis is well understood, the issue is more about planning for adaptation and having the resources and capacity to implement adaptation strategies.

#### Table 4 Group and average scores for the stock-taking exercise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Success factor</th>
<th>Group scores</th>
<th>Average (0-4)</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Climate information</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability of climate projections</td>
<td>3,2,3</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>1st &amp; 2nd Natcoms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability of vulnerability studies</td>
<td>3,3,3</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>1st &amp; 2nd Natcoms, NDMA (settlements)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Human and institutional factors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical knowledge on adaptation of ministry staff</td>
<td>1,1,2</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>Workshops &amp; trainings, MECCWW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Long term vision and mandate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sectoral plans on adaptation?</td>
<td>1,3,1</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>NAPA, NAMA, LEAPs, LECReDs, PAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term and medium term vision taken into account in plans?</td>
<td>0,2,1</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>PAGE/ Vision 2016/2020; LECReDs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional coordination arrangements in place &amp; sustainable?</td>
<td>2,1,1</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>NCC, ANR WG, NAP Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Quality of adaptation investments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaptation investments taking place?</td>
<td>2,2,1</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>IFF (Agric, Energy, Water, Forests); improved seed varieties, building dykes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of adaptation investments?</td>
<td>2,1,3</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>NAPA projects (CCEWS, Coastal Adaptation Project), GCCA; inadequate budget for climate change aspects of projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Mainstreaming</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of integration into national development strategy</td>
<td>2,3,2</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>CC and DRR policy, ANR policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of integration into sectoral strategies</td>
<td>2,3,1</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>Water resources and environment, NDMA, GCCA support to do so; PAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Participation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are all groups involved in adaptation planning?</td>
<td>3,2,3</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>NCC, ANR, Private Sector &amp; Tango</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**g. Stakeholder Mapping**

Participants in the NAP planning workshop were asked to consider which stakeholders were most influential to the NAP process in The Gambia. Participants were asked to indicate whether there were strong, weak or conflicted cooperation between the different stakeholders, and to consider the institutional barriers preventing full cooperation between the stakeholders.

There were many areas of divergence in the identification of institutions that would have greater and lesser influence on the NAP process. The differences lay in the identification of primary, secondary and veto players, as well as the relative influence of each. The areas of agreement are presented in Figure 1. There were different views about the influence of the:

- National Environment Agency: (Group 1: Veto Group 2. Primary Group 3. Absent)
- Women’s Bureau (1. Primary 2. Secondary 3.Absent)
- Office of the President (1. Veto 2. Primary 3. Absent)
- Only 1 group mentioned the Agriculture and Natural Resources Working Group.

Less important/no agreement on the influence of stakeholders

- Private sector
- Civil society
- Communities/farmers platforms/Technical Advisory Committees (TAC)/Multi-Disciplinary Facilitation Teams (MDFTs) – only mentioned in one group – secondary, though also marked as veto players (latent power)
- Local authorities (only mentioned by one group)
- Line ministries: health, forestry,
- National Coordinating Committee (sector PS’s), NDA platform, Department for Community Development
- Ministry of Education (MoBSE)
- Ministry of Information and communication (MOICI)
- Media
- Development partners/UN

Only one conflicting relationship was highlighted: that between NGOs and Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Water and Wildlife (MoECCWW).
1 group thought that relationships between ministries work well.

1 group thought that there was weak cooperation between line ministries (public works, fisheries, local government, Education), MOICI, and the private sector.

A strong message that came out is that coordinating structures are weak. There was not much awareness of what they are, let alone how they are supposed to work.

Figure 1 Consolidated stakeholder mapping at the NAP planning workshop

Where there is broad agreement

h. Main institutional barriers

A strong message from the NAP planning workshop is that coordinating structures are weak. There was not much awareness of what they are let alone how they are supposed to work. The key message coming from these results would appear to be a high degree of institutional fragmentation and weak knowledge management. Both of these issues should therefore be important outcomes of a NAP

3 The closer to the apex, the stronger the influence of the stakeholder to the NAP process. Participants were asked to colour code the stakeholders in the following way:

- Primary stakeholder: Blue
- Veto player: Orange
- Secondary stakeholder: Pink
process. The three main institutional barriers were picked up as being i) weak coordination, ii) overlapping mandates and iii) finance. The next most important barriers were identified as iv) inadequate capacity v) conflicting mandates vi) inadequate policies and vii) high turnover of staff. Table 5 synthesises the results.

Table 5 Main institutional barriers identified by stakeholders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barrier</th>
<th>Picked up by how many groups?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weak coordination</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate capacity</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overlapping mandates</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflicting mandates</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureaucracy</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate policies</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High turnover over of staff</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political interference</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of knowledge management</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

i. GAP Analysis comparing existing CCA initiatives in The Gambia with the LEG Technical Guidelines
The four elements of the NAP process, as defined in the initial COP guidance, are as follows:
A. Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps;
B. Preparatory elements;
C. Implementation Strategy;
D. Reporting, monitoring and review.

For each of these four elements, the LEG technical guidelines propose a series of questions, activities and outputs. A brief analysis of the achievements and gaps of the CCA planning process in The Gambia in relation to the LEG technical guidance is provided in Table 6. The value added of the NAP process for The Gambia lies in addressing these gaps.

Table 6 Analysis of achievement and gaps in adaptation planning in The Gambia according to NAP guidelines framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAP Steps</th>
<th>Indicative activities</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
<th>Gaps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Element A: Laying the groundwork and address gaps</td>
<td>a. Conduct briefings to policymakers and CCA and the NAP process</td>
<td>e NAP launch workshop held in June 2015 and road map developed at the national level</td>
<td>a,b,c,d,e (sector-level)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Initiating and launching the NAP process</td>
<td>b. Designate the coordinating mechanism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Create or enhance a national vision and mandate for the NAP process</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. Operationalise the NAP process through access to support;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. Define a NAP strategy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Stock-taking; identifying available information on climate change</td>
<td>a. Conduct a stock-taking;</td>
<td>a,b,d</td>
<td>b,c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and addressing gaps</td>
<td>b. Synthesise available analyses of the current and future climate at the national and regional level</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Conduct gap analysis to assess the strengths and weaknesses regarding capacity, data and information, and resources required to effectively engage in</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and needs of the enabling environment for the NAP process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process.</th>
<th>a. Develop and enhance enabling institutional and technical capacity for the formulation of the NAP.</th>
<th>b. Initial awareness raised at the NAP planning workshop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Identify and enhance awareness of potential opportunities for integrating CCA into development planning at different levels;</td>
<td>a, b,c to be taken forward during the implementation of the NAP strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Design and implement CCA communication, public awareness and education programmes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. Comprehensively and iteratively assessing development needs and climate vulnerabilities.</th>
<th>a. Compile information on main development objectives, policies, plans and programmes.</th>
<th>a,b carried out for this stocking report and for the NAP planning workshop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Identify and enhance awareness of potential opportunities for integrating CCA into development planning at different levels;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Design and implement CCA communication, public awareness and education programmes.</td>
<td>b: policy revisions needed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Element B: Preparatory elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Analysing current climate change and future CC scenarios</th>
<th>a. Analyse the current climate to identify trends in variables and indices that could be used to support planning and decision-making.</th>
<th>A small number of national climate risk analyses have been done.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Characterise climate change risks and levels of uncertainty using national or regional level scenario analysis.</td>
<td>a,b,c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Communicate projected CC information to all stakeholders and the public.</td>
<td>Many gaps remain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c: covered under A3.c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Assessing vulnerabilities and identifying CCA options at sector, sub-national and national levels.</th>
<th>a. Assess vulnerability to climate change at sector, sub-national, national level;</th>
<th>a,b,c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Rank climate change risks and vulnerabilities</td>
<td>carried out for the NAPA development, but this is 8 years old (2007).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Identify and categorise CCA options at multiples scales to address priority vulnerabilities.</td>
<td>a,b,c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sector-led quantitative analyses have not been carried out.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Reviewing and appraising CCA options</th>
<th>a. Appraise individual CCA options, including economic, ecosystem and social costs and benefits, and possibilities for unintended (positive and negative) unintended consequences.</th>
<th>Multi-criteria analysis carried for the 2007 NAPA.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sector-led, quantitative analyses have not been carried out.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. Compiling and communication CCA plans</th>
<th>a. Aggregate sectoral and sub-national CCA priorities into national CCA plans through stakeholder ranking processes and make drafts available for review.</th>
<th>a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Integrate review comments into the national CCA plans and process endorsement at the national level</td>
<td>a,b,c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Communicate and disseminate the national adaptation plans widely to all stakeholders in the country.</td>
<td>b covered under A1.a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c covered under A3.c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. Integrating CCA into national and sub-national development and sectoral planning.</th>
<th>a. Identify opportunities and constraints for integrating CC into planning, budgeting and implementation;</th>
<th>a,b,c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Build and enhance capacity for integrating CC into planning, budgeting and implementation;</td>
<td>Policy implementation-focused.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Facilitate the integration of CCA into existing national and sub-national planning processes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Element C: Implementation strategies

| 1. Prioritising CCA in national planning | a. Define national criteria based on development needs, climate vulnerability and risk and existing plans  
b. Identify opportunities for building on and complementing existing CCA activities | a,b  
As per Element B.2 above |
| 2. Developing a long-term adaptation implementation strategy | a. Define an implementation strategy (target areas, responsible entities, timing, indicators and targets, sequencing of activities and resources),  
b. Implement concrete CCA measures through policies, projects and programmes. | a,b |
| 3. Enhancing capacity for planning and implementing adaptation | a. Strengthen institutional and regulatory frameworks  
b. Train national and sub-national planners on the NAP process  
c. Implement outreach of NAP process outputs nationally and promote international cooperation. | a,b,c  
As per Element C.2/B.2 above |
| 4. Promoting coordination and synergy at the regional level ad with other multi-lateral environmental agreements | a. Coordinate across sectors  
b. Promote synergy in assessment, planning and implementation of CCA at the regional level.  
c. Identify and promote opportunities for synergy with other MLAs in the formulation of respective capacity development plans. | a,c  
a as per A1.1  
c as per C2/B2 |

### Element D: Reporting, monitoring and review

| Monitoring the NAP process | a. Identify areas of the NAP process that will be evaluated for effectiveness and progress and gaps in the NAP process  
b. Define qualitative and quantitative metrics  
c. Collect information on the metrics, throughout the NAP process | As per C.2 above |
| Reviewing the NAP process to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps | b. Review on a regular basis activities undertaken as part of the NAP process by evaluating the monitoring information. | As per A1.c above |

Iteratively updating the national adaptation plans  
Update the national CCA plans and related documentation at a specified frequency  
Gap

---

**Figure 2** Summary of gaps regarding the NAP technical guidelines process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELEMENT A. LAY THE GROUNDWORK AND ADDRESS GAPS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Initiating and launching of the NAP process  
2. Stocktaking: identifying available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and assessing gaps and needs of the enabling environment for the NAP process  
3. Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process  
4. Comprehensively and iteratively assessing development needs and climate vulnerabilities |

**ELEMENT B. PREPARATORY ELEMENTS**

| 1. Analysing current climate and future climate change scenarios  
2. Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels  
3. Reviewing and approving adaptation options  
4. Compiling and communicating national adaptation plans  
5. Integrating climate change adaptation into national and subnational development and sectoral planning |

- **NAP Process just beginning**  
- **Comprehensive inventory of data missing**

- **Lack of information on climate projections and VAs**  
- **No integration of CCA on budgeting and planning**
3. Overall strategic recommendations for the NAP process in The Gambia

As analysed above, the CCA planning process to date has been limited when compared to the elements and activities as defined in the NAP Technical Guidelines. An effective NAP process for The Gambia should focus on interventions that advance existing activities in a way that:

- Overarching mechanisms for steering and coordination are strengthened;
- Additional interventions generate an added value by improving the evidential basis of CCA planning;
- The value-added of the interventions is quantified; and
- Effectiveness of CCA is increased through well executed process management (policy review cycle).

The roadmap is presented graphically in Figure 3, the details of which can be found in Table 7. It is an output of the NAP planning workshop, informed also by the results of the literature review on policies, policy gaps, previous assessments (capacity gaps, baseline and climate change problem). The suggested roadmap is a two-year implementation planned aiming to address capacity and capability gaps along the whole spectrum of policy planning, review, development and outreach, together with specific institutional roles and responsibilities for successfully rolling out the interventions. It is guided by the UNFCCC NAP process framework. Implementing these three work streams requires a series of activities which are summarised in Table 6 of this report.

The three proposed workstreams are as follows:

**Workstream 1: Developing adaptation investment plans.** This can be divided into two sets of activities. The first is around government action to collect, compile and process data and information on climate risk and vulnerability assessment; determine an appropriate set of CCA options; prioritise them through an appraisal process and to develop an investment pipeline that addresses short and long-term needs and which sets the framework for action by local governments, households and the private sector. It would also involve looking at current expenditures to determine the degree to which these enable or undermine resilience and adaptation and making adjustments to spending plans accordingly. These activities should be done in each sector ministry, paying due regards to cross-sectoral linkages. The capacity development required to promote joined-up, evidence-based government action – both design and implementation/management capacities - is represented by the second set of activities. These comprise activities to sensitise policy makers and to develop the skills base.
**Workstream 2: Policy research.** This workstream is connected to Workstream 1, since Government is the primary source of demand for adaptation policy research. Thus the commissioning power of the government is the key motivator for research institutions to get involved in this agenda. The first task would be to develop a set of climate change projections and socio-economic projections for the country to 2050 and perhaps beyond. It would also include developing a central climate risk data management centre with web platform for access by stakeholders bringing together climate risk information and development statistics including environmental demographic information, linked to the work of the planning units of line ministries. Lastly it would include developing monitoring systems with indicator sets that can measure reductions in vulnerability and/or resilience in livelihood systems. This would include developing the evidence base through community surveys and meta-evaluation analysis. It could work with and through on-going adaptation-relevant investments to determine cost effectiveness. Ultimately adaptation benchmarks measuring cost per unit of vulnerability reduction could be developed for ease of developing future budget proposals.

**Workstream 3: Policy development.** This workstream is essentially concerned with financing for adaptation both through mainstreaming adaptation strategies into regular government budgets and through establishing the appropriate legal, regulatory and pricing frameworks in the economy to promote investments in adaptation by the domestic sector and the private sector. This workstream is also concerned with the policy review process in making sense of the evidence about what has worked or not worked for resilience and/or vulnerability reduction to climate change, which can be integrated into the development of future spending plans. Thus this workstream is closely connected with Workstream 1, where plans and budgets are developed, and Workstream 2, where policy research is commissioned.

To implement the work streams, it is essential to promote the active leadership and contribution from a range of ministries and non-State actors, as reflected in Table 1 on institutional entry points for the NAP process. In addition, and critical to the effective roll-out of the work streams, is the need for a fully functional steering mechanism. A strong message that came out is that coordinating structures are currently weak. There was not much awareness of what they are let alone how they are supposed to work. The key message coming from these results would appear to be a high degree of institutional fragmentation and weak knowledge management. Both of these issues should therefore be important outcomes of a NAP process. They are overarching to the three workstreams.

Annex 3 contains sample project outlines (fiches) for 4 contained areas of strategic intervention that would help to advance the three workstreams.

**Figure 3: NAP process roadmap: linkages and sequencing of different elements**
A joint UNDP-UNEP Initiative

National coordinating group
Sectoral coordinating groups

Workstream 1
Sensitisation & skills development
- Training
- Stakeholder consultation
- Awareness campaigns
- Briefings for policymakers

Identify options and prioritise
- Risk assessments
- Expenditure analysis
- Gap analysis
- Develop costings

Workstream 2
Monitoring
- Indicator selection
- Community surveys
- Information management systems

Building on the evidence base
Commission research
Knowledge management
- Develop set of national CC projections & socio-econ. scenarios
- Consolidate data sets
- Arrange data sharing protocols
- Web-based portal for information
- Quant. & Qual. Evaluation
- Develop adaptation output benchmarks
- Develop guidelines and planning tools

Workstream 3
Develop regulation & economic incentives
Integrate costings into annual plans and MTEF
Policy review and development

Implementation, progress review and adjustment of plans and policies
- Training
- Management systems upgraded
- Monitoring protocols in place
- Coordination/management structures in place