

Ecosystem-based Adaptation 2017-2023

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### **PROJECT TITLE:**

LARGE-SCALE ECOSYSTEM-BASED
ADAPTATION IN THE GAMBIA:
DEVELOPING A CLIMATE-RESILIENT,
NATURAL RESOURCE-BASED ECONOMY

### **EXECUTING ENTITY:**



#### **GOVERNMENT OF GAMBIA:**

Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Natural Resources (MECCNAR)

## **KEY TARGETS:**

# 13,400

Hectares rehabilitated in degraded forests, wildlife areas and farmland.

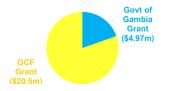
# 46,200

Households benefitting from project interventions.

# 166

Natural resource-based enterprises established.

# **FUNDING:**



# **PROJECT PARTNERS:**

Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Water, Forest and Wildlife (MoECCWFW); Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MoFEA); department of Forestry (DoF); Department of Parks and Wildlife Management (DoPWM); Ministry of Agricultrue (MoA); Social Development Fund (SDF); Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GCCI); Department of Community Development (DoCD); National Environment Agency (NEA).

### INTRODUCTION

- Gambia is the smallest country in mainland Africa and takes the shape of a sliver of land 15-80km wide and extending more than 400km from the Atlantic Ocean. One-third of its total land area is below 10 metres above sea-level, and 10-20% of its land is seasonably or diurnally flooded, which makes the Gambian population of 2.1 million extremely vulnerable to climate change and rising seas.
- UN Environment and the government of Gambia have launched the country's largest adaptation project, which aims to develop a sustainable natural resource-based economy.
- The main approaches of the project are to restore degraded forests and farmland; establish ecologically sustainable businesses; develop 'home-gardens' to diversify food and income sources; and integrate adaptation actions into four sectoral policies.

### **CLIMATE IMPACTS**

- The consequences of climate change in Gambia are stark. Climate projections point to more erratic rainfall, and droughts and floods have already been intensifying, causing crop yields to fall in many areas.
- The agricultural sector is threatened because it is heavily rain-dependent and employs 44% of the country's workforce, providing two-thirds of household income. Climate predictions for West Africa in 2020 suggest possible reductions of yields by 50% from rainfed agriculture.
- Many households in rural areas of Gambia already experience a "hunger season" between July and September, during which food stocks are low.
- The risk is compounded because falling crop yields are forcing rural households to extract resources unsustainably from forest ecosystems, which degrades ecosystem services. Forest cover in Gambia has shrunk from 80% in the 1940s to around 42% in 2001.

# VIDEOS & STORIES

#### Video:

https://youtu.be/UREBodCAdm8

#### **Human impact stories:**

http://www.unenvironment.org/newsand-stories/story/gambia-buildingresilience-changing-climate

https://www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/story/helping-gambian-youth-find-greener-pastures-home

### **TECHNOLOGIES & METHODS**

- Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) is central to the project's activities. EbA is the tactic of using nature and healthy ecosystems to reduce the impacts of climate change.
- The extensive reforestation is using multipurpose plant species chosen for their provisioning value (wood, fuel, fruits, honey, medicine and fibre) and climate resilience.
- Enrichment planting is being used in both farms and natural ecosystems. Such largescale restoration is strengthening adaptation by reducing soil erosion and increasing groundwater supplies through greater ground infiltration capacity.
- The project is planting millions of mangrove trees. The mangroves act as buffer zones protecting villages from storm surges and floods.
- Rainwater harvesting devices are being constructed for tree nurseries. Green protection belts will be established to counter evaporation losses.
- The project is creating fire breaks around

- all the restored landscapes to prevent the increasing risk of bushfires in the dry season.
- **Land-use plans** are currently being developed to support transhumance corridors and prevent human-wildlife conflicts.
- The project is establishing 166 natural resource-based businesses, which will will stimulate economic activities for poor communities while creating investments in ecosystem services. A total of \$11.3m will be raised over 20 years for the National Forest Fund from taxes and licensing fees.
  - Demonstrations are given to local communities to create 'home-gardens' of herbs, shrubs and trees. The diversity of plant species in these gardens ensures there is continual agricultural productivity throughout the year, regardless of extreme weather events.
- The project aims to ensure that four sectoral policies (transhumance, migration, agriculture, energy) **integrate adaptation actions into their annual plans** with explicit budget and monitoring structures.

### PROJECT LOCATION

"This project is the single-

largest natural resource

development project ever

launched in the history of this

country."

- Lamin Dibba. The Gambia's Minister

of Environment



The project is being implemented across four regions of Gambia: Lower River Region; Upper River Region; Central River Region North; and Central River Region South.

### **CONTACTS**

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