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THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA



THE EUROPEAN UNION

NATIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME

11TH EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

(FIRST PHASE: 2015 – 2016)

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GENERAL CLAUSES

The Government of the Republic of The Gambia and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union hereby agree as follows:

(1) The Government of the Republic of The Gambia, (represented by Mr Abdoulie Jallow, National Authorising Officer), and the European Commission, (represented by Mr Joaquín González-Ducay, Ambassador, Head of Delegation), hereinafter referred to as the Parties, determined the general orientations for cooperation for the period 2015 - 2016.

These orientations which are included in the National Indicative Programme, concern the European Union Aid in favour of the Republic of The Gambia and were drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Articles 2 and 4 of Annex IV to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000, revised and signed in Luxemburg on 25 June 2005 and revised and signed in Ouagadougou on 22 June 2010.

The National Indicative Programme is annexed to the present document.

- (2) As regards the indicative programmable financial resources which the European Union envisages to make available to the Republic of The Gambia for the period 2015-2016, an amount of € 33 million is foreseen for the allocation referred to in Article 3.2 (a) of Annex IV of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement (A-allocation). A B-allocation referred to in Article 3.2 (b) can be established to cover unforeseen needs. This allocation is at EUR 0 until a need arises. These allocations are not entitlements and may be revised by the Commission, following the mid-term and end-of-term reviews, in accordance with Article 5.7 of annex IV of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement.
- (3) The A-allocation is destined to cover macroeconomic support, sectoral policies, programmes and projects. The National Indicative Programme concerns the resources of the A-allocation. It also takes into consideration financing from which the Republic of The Gambia benefits or could benefit under other European Union resources. It does not pre-empt financing decisions by the Commission.
- (4) The B-allocation is destined to cover unforeseen needs such as humanitarian, emergency and post emergency assistance, where such support cannot be financed from the EU budget, contributions to internationally agreed debt relief initiatives and support to mitigate exogenous shocks. The B-allocation shall be established according to specific mechanisms and procedures and does therefore not constitute a part of the programming.
- (5) Following the entry into force on 01 March 2015 of the Internal Agreement between the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Union, meeting with the Council, on the financing of European Union Aid under the multiannual financial framework for the period 2014 to 2020, financing decisions for projects and programmes can be taken by the Commission at the request of the Government of the Republic of The Gambia within the limits of the A- and B-allocations referred to in this document. The respective projects and programmes shall be implemented according to the 11th EDF implementing rules and financial regulation.

- (6) The European Investment Bank may contribute to the implementation of the present National Indicative Programme by operations financed from the Investment Facility and/or from its own resources, in accordance with Articles 2c and 3 of the 11th EDF multi-annual financial framework for the period 2014-2020.
- (7) In accordance with Article 5 of Annex IV to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, the National Indicative Programme as well as the A-and B-allocations can be revised following the mid-term review and the end-of-term review or ad hoc reviews.

BANJUL

Done at ...20....., on ...JANUARY 2016 Done at ...DAKAR... on ...08 JAN. 2016

Signatures *ABDOUKIE JALLOW*



For the Government of
The Republic of The Gambia



For the Commission
on behalf of the European Union



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AATG	Action Aid The Gambia	MIS	Management Information System
ACP	Africa Caribbean and Pacific	MMAP	Methodist Mission Agriculture Programme
ADWAC	Agency for the Advancement of Women and Children	MNDP	Multinational New Rice for Africa Dissemination Project
AELP	Africa Emergency Locust Project	MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
AfDB	African Development Bank	MOFEN	Ministry of Forestry and Environment
AFDP	Artisanal Fisheries Development Project	MOLGL	Ministry of Local Government and Lands
AFET	Association of Farmers Educators and Traders	MOWCI	Ministry of Works, Construction and Infrastructure
AfricaRice	Africa Rice Centre	MOYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
AGIR	Global Alliance for Resilience initiative	NA	Non Applicable
ANR	Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy	NACOFAG	National Coordinating Organization for Farmers Association
AU	African Union	NaNA	National Nutrition Agency
AU-IBAR	African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources	NATC	Njawara Agricultural Training Centre
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	NAWFA	National Women Farmers Association
BSS	Behavioural Sentinel Surveillance	NDMA	National disaster Management Agency
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme	NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa
CF	Child Fund	NERICA	New Rice for Africa
CILSS	The regional Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel	NFPG	National Farmer's Platform – The Gambia
CRS	Catholic Relief Services	NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations	NHS	National Household Survey
DFID	Department for International Development	NIP	National Indicative Programme
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey	NRA	National Road Authority
DOA	Department of Agriculture	NSF	National Strategy Framework
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office	PAGE	Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	PEM	Protein Energy Malnutrition
EDF	European Development Fund	PIMIAWP	Participatory Integrated Management of Invasive Aquatic Weeds Project
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement	PIWAMP	Participatory Integrated Watershed Management project
ER	Expected Results	PPP	Power Purchase Parity
EU	European Union	PROGEBE	Endemic Ruminant Livestock Project
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	PRSP II	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper II
FMRIP	Farmer Managed Rice Immigration Project	PSIP	Peri-urban Smallholder Improvement Project
GALDEP	Gambia Lowland Development Project	ReSAKSS	Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
GAWFA	Gambia Women Finance Association	RFCIP	Rural Finance and Communities Initiatives Project
GBOS	Gambia Bureau of Statistics	RFP	Rural Finance Project
GCCI	Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry	RIP	Regional Indicative Programme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	SO	Specific Objective
GEAPP	Gambia Emergency Agriculture Production Project	SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition initiative
GIS	Geographical Information System	TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
GNAIP	The Gambia National Agricultural Investment Programme	UN	United Nations
GoTG	Government of The Gambia	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
HDI	Human Development Index	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IDB	Islamic Development Bank	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management System	USD	United States Dollar
IHS	Integrated Household Survey	VC	Value Chain
IRRIDEP	Irrigated Rice Development Project	WAAPP	West Africa Agriculture Productivity Project
ITC	International Trypanotolerance Centre	WA	West African Monetary Zone
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	WASDA	Wuli and Sandu Development Agency
KFAED	Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development	WB	World Bank
LHDP	Livestock and Horticulture Development Project	WEF	World Economic Forum
LRRD	Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development	WFP	World Food Program
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	WHO	World Health Organisation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals		
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey		

SUMMARY

NATIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME 11TH EDF (FIRST PHASE: 2015-2016) FOR THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA

President Yahya Jammeh has ruled the country since 1994. The Gambia is signatory to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement. The European Union (EU) and The Gambia are engaged in political dialogue as per the provisions of the Cotonou agreement.

The country experienced volatile economic growth rates in recent years as it remains very susceptible to external shocks due to very limited economic diversification (dependency on agriculture, re-exports and tourism) and limited natural resources. Agriculture accounts for about 30% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and services account for over 50% of GDP. Recent external shocks, including the global economic downturn, the 2011 drought and delayed rains in 2014, and the Ebola crisis have severely affected The Gambia's economy causing considerable hardship for poor rural households. In addition the country accumulated high levels of public debt, which aggravated the economic problems and leave the government with little space to counter these shocks. The government committed to limit public debt levels in future by increasing revenues, reducing expenditure and reforming public enterprises.

The incidence of poverty is higher in rural areas, attributable to the poor performance of agriculture. The rise in urban poverty is attributed to the lack of employment opportunities. Nutrition remains an important cross-cutting development concern, also exacerbated by inadequate food utilisation, resulting in increasing prevalence of stunting and with the most vulnerable groups being women and children under five.

Irregular migration from The Gambian has increased in recent years and is disproportionately high compared to the total population of the country.

The EU is ready to work alongside the Government and aligns itself behind the objectives of the Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE 2012-2016), which prioritises agriculture and infrastructure development. The EU has played a leading role in supporting Government's effort in the area of infrastructure and interconnectivity, particularly transport.

In this framework the strategic objectives of the EU's relationship with The Gambia in 2015-2016 will focus on "Agriculture for Economic Growth & Food Security/nutrition" as well as on "Exit strategy to the Transport sector". For the period 2017-2020, the NIP will be synchronized with the future national development strategy.

In the framework of the first sector, the 11th EDF will complement The Gambia's ongoing efforts, supported by various donors including the EU. Specific objectives will include an increased agricultural productivity and diversification, increased participation of the most vulnerable smallholders in value chains and enhanced information systems, crises management and prevention strategies.

In the framework of the second sector, the 11th EDF will support the Government to strengthen the governance of the transport sector, consolidating the work already done through EDF funding. Specific objectives are the provision of capacity building to the National Road Authority in implementing the annual maintenance plan for the road sector, ensuring that the Road Fund is adequately financed and small scale contractors are capable to execute maintenance as well as supporting the implementation of the ECOWAS' rules on axle load control.

The activities of this NIP will contribute to the implementation of the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) and are part of the EU's support to the EPA Development Programme (PAPED) in West Africa.

The 11th EDF indicative allocation in terms of programmable resources for the period 2015-2016 amounts to EUR 33 million (A-allocation) and the B-allocation to cover unforeseen needs is set at EUR 0 until a need arises.

The NIP does not foresee a specific amount to support civil society. During the period 2014-2020, civil society will be supported by the thematic instruments Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities (CSO-LA) and European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR). These programmes will support actions initiated and directly implemented by CSOs participating in local calls for proposals.

A support facility, the Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF), is envisaged under this two year NIP. As is presently the case, the support to the National Authorising Officer (NAO) allocation will be included with this TCF allocation in one Financing Agreement for EUR 2 million, of which EUR 1 million for TCF and EUR 1 million for the support to the NAO.

Overview:

	Indicative allocation (million EUR)	%
Sector 1: Agriculture for Economic Growth and Food Security/nutrition	28.0	84.8
Sector 1: Exit Strategy to the Transport Sector	3.0	9.1
Other measures (support to civil society)	0.0	
B- allocation	0.0	
Support measures		
• Measures to support or accompany the programming, preparation or implementation of actions	1.0	3.0
• Support to the National Authorising Officer	1.0	3.0
Total	33	100

NATIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME

1. The overall lines for the EU response

1.1. Strategic objectives of the EU's relationship with the partner country

As a member of the Africa Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of countries, The Gambia is signatory to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement (2000), the aim of which is to reduce and eradicate poverty in ACP countries by supporting political dialogue, sustainable development and integration into the global economy.

Issues related to governance, human rights and the rule of law remain of concern. The EU is engaged in **political dialogue** with the Government, leading to commitments on both sides. This dialogue encompasses regular assessments. President Yahya Jammeh has ruled the country since 1994. The next presidential and parliamentary elections are due in 2016 and 2017 respectively.

In 2012 GDP per capita was USD 508. The economy is primarily agrarian with agriculture accounting for about 30% of GDP, 40% of total export earnings and 70% share of total export. It provides employment for 75% of the country's rural population (of which a majority are women) and accounts for an estimated two-thirds of total household income (GNAIP 2010). Services account for over 50% of GDP, attributed to the re-export trade (the exporting of already imported goods to other countries within the sub-region) and tourism. In recent years, tourism, which accounts for around 20% of GDP and is the largest earner of foreign currency, has been hit by declining visitor numbers due to the EU's economic slowdown and the Ebola outbreak in neighbouring countries which resulted in a contraction of the economy in 2014 by 0.25 %. The high level of domestic public debt, reaching over 100% of GDP and using 30% of the fiscal revenue, leaves little room for private credit and public investment. Foreign currency reserves decreased while the domestic currency depreciated, inflation rates moved up and interest rates increased significantly. In this context the government requested emergency support from the IMF and confirmed their commitment to return to macroeconomic stability and to limit their borrowing.

If agricultural production recovers and the Ebola crisis is brought to an end so that it loses its impact on tourism and re-exports, economic growth might recover in the coming years. But it will take much longer for the Government to regain fiscal space and for the Central Bank to be able to lower interest rates.

Gambia's HDI value for 2013 is 0.441 — which is in the low human development category — positioning the country at 172 out of 187 countries and territories. Between 1980 and 2013, Gambia's HDI value increased from 0.300 to 0.441, an increase of 46.9 percent or an average annual increase of about 1.17 percent. By comparison, the HDI of Sub-Saharan Africa as a region increased from 0.366 in 1980 to 0.475 in 2013, leaving The Gambia below the regional average. The Gambia is presently characterised by an accelerated rate of urbanisation, young population and large families.

In 2010 almost half (48.4%) of The Gambia's population was living below the poverty line, defined as USD 1 per person per day. The incidence of poverty is higher in rural areas, attributable to the poor performance of agriculture due, inter alia, to climate variability, unsustainable land management practices, declining productivity and the inability of farmers to access markets and other social services due partly to poor rural infrastructure. The rise in urban poverty is attributed to the lack of employment opportunities and low wage growth.

Sustainable development leading to poverty reduction is therefore proving to be a major development challenge made more difficult by a rapidly increasing population (with a growth rate estimated at 2.23% in 2014), climate change and limited resources. An important feature of poverty alleviation in The Gambia is the need to particularly address gender inequality with women constituting the majority of the poor and extremely poor. The EU is ready to work alongside the

Government as a development partner and, in accordance with the EU's Agenda for Change, aligns itself behind the national poverty reduction objectives prioritised in the PAGE 2012-2016, launched in December 2011, and the Government's Vision 2020. The PAGE prioritises agriculture and infrastructure development, which the Government hopes will attract private investor participation. Strategic objectives of the EU's relationship with The Gambia will therefore focus on "Agriculture for Economic Growth & Food Security/nutrition" as well as an "Exit strategy to the Transport sector". The country is currently not eligible for budget support.

The Gambia is a member of the **regional integration** group of countries forming the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) as well as the African Union (AU). The EU is keen to encourage The Gambia, as a member of ECOWAS and of the West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ), to actively participate in regional integration and economic development policies. As an ECOWAS member, The Gambia is part of the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between West Africa and the EU which was concluded in 2014. The activities of this NIP will contribute to the implementation of the EPA and are part of the EU's support to the EPA Development Programme (PAPEP) in West Africa.

The EU is aware of the Aid Effectiveness agenda. The UK is the only EU Member state present in The Gambia with a full fledged Embassy, but with only a small-grant programme. The Department for International Development (DFID) offices were closed in 2008. DE and ES also have small Embassies (or offices) with small grants programmes usually directly managed by their capitals. Therefore, as the only major bilateral donor in The Gambia, the EU coordinates closely with UN agencies, the IMF, the World Bank (WB), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) through sharing of information to avoid duplication and promote harmonisation.

Finally, due to the need to synchronise the EU's programming cycle with that of The Gambia, a first two year phase is proposed for the 11th EDF programming cycle. Increased programming flexibility also implies that reviews (including Mid Term Reviews) should, as much as possible, be synchronised with The Gambia country cycles. For the period 2017-2020 the NIP will be synchronized with the new national development strategy. The present strategy was prepared following local consultations with Government and Civil Society.

1.2. Choice of sectors

1.2.1 Sector 1: Agriculture for Economic Growth and Food Security/nutrition

The Agriculture sector contributes about 30% of GDP (recent GBOS statistics 2011 – 2013) and provides employment for 75% of the country's population. **70 % of the persons active in the agriculture sector are women** engaged in low productivity subsistence agriculture. Subsistence agriculture is predominantly rain-fed.

Beyond the Ministry of Agriculture, there are numerous Government Institutions whose policies and activities have a direct bearing on the agriculture sector, including, amongst others, the Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration and Employment, the Ministry of Fisheries, the Ministry of Forestry and the Ministry of Transport, Works and Infrastructure.

Poverty in The Gambia is still pervasive, especially within the population whose economic activities revolve around agriculture. The country's development efforts therefore concentrate mainly on rural farmers, who constitute the majority of the poor. In this context, the main goal of the national development strategy PAGE 2012-2016 is to significantly increase the welfare of the Gambian population through accelerated and sustained economic growth and employment. According to the approach outlined in the PAGE this goal is to be achieved through a five pillar strategy. The five pillars are:

- 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
- V. Reinforcing social cohesion and cross cutting interventions

Under pillar V '**Reinforcing social cohesion and cross cutting interventions**', the Government intends to strengthen efforts in the following eight areas: **social protection**, child protection and disability; **food security**, gender equality and women empowerment, **environment, disaster risk reduction and climate change, nutrition**, population, HIV/AIDS, and building a national volunteering infrastructure.

More specifically regarding **food security**, domestic cereal production, particularly in the form of subsistence agriculture, accounts for only up to 60% of the annual consumption requirements of the population. In addition, weak purchasing power and a heavy reliance on food imports make the Gambian population highly vulnerable to external shocks (e.g. price fluctuations), primarily to the detriment of food security and poverty levels. According to the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, in The Gambia (WFP, 2011) nearly 70% of the population was either food insecure or mildly food insecure. In 2013, a WFP baseline survey report on food security in The Gambia found that severe or moderate food insecurity had increased to 18% of households, and that households found it particularly difficult to meet their food needs during the month of August, corresponding to the peak of the lean season. In 2014, the harmonized framework issued by The regional Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) identified around 331 640 people required food assistance.

The conclusions of several studies indicate that food insecurity in The Gambia is mainly caused by limited availability of food due to low production, low incomes of households and inadequate food utilisation. With rapid population growth, the food deficit has continued to widen. Households often have to resort to various coping strategies (resilience) including reduced food intake and reduced quality of food amongst others. This situation, coupled with limited knowledge on nutrition and poor health, causes inadequate food utilisation and malnutrition, especially among children. The Gambia is a member of the Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative in the Sahel and West Africa (AGIR): the Ministry of Agriculture appointed an AGIR focal point in 2014 and the National Coordinating Organization for Farmers Association of The Gambia (NACOFAG), one of the key farmer organizations in the country, has a working partnership and collaboration with AGIR and actively participates in its regional activities The Gambia has not yet identified its Country Resilience Priorities.

Nutrition remains an important cross-cutting development concern. It is influenced, amongst others, by income, agricultural production in the rural areas and health status. Malnutrition is prevalent in The Gambia; the proportion of underweight children has dropped from 20.3% in 2005 to 17.4% in 2010 while stunting prevalence increased to 25% (DHS 2013 report) from 22.4% in 2005. The proportion of children who are wasted also increased from 6.4% in 2005 to 12% in 2013. With under-nutrition, the most vulnerable groups are women and children under five years of age. There is evidence that the majority of Gambian women who live in rural areas are in a constant energy-deficient state caused by poor dietary intake, heavy workload and a high infection rate. This is reflected in the high prevalence of low birth weight babies especially in the rainy season (World Bank Study, 2010).

Children under five years of age are vulnerable due to poor feeding practices, inadequate care and increasing exposure to infections with poor environmental sanitation being a major contributory factor. Although breastfeeding is a universal practice in The Gambia, exclusive breastfeeding for six months is practiced by 47% of mothers (DHS 2013) and the weaning diet is nutritiously inadequate. In addition, there is the risk of bacterial contamination due to poor environmental sanitation. Protein Energy Malnutrition (PEM - marasmus), is more prevalent among children under five years of age. Micronutrient malnutrition (iron deficiency anaemia, vitamin A deficiency and iodine deficiency disorders) is highly prevalent in the country. A survey conducted by the National

Nutrition Agency (NaNA) in 2001 showed 64% of children under five years of age are deficient in vitamin A and 76% of them are anaemic. Anaemia is also very common among women, especially during pregnancy and is a major contributing factor to the high maternal morbidity and mortality rates. Also, 34% and 16% of pregnant women and lactating mothers respectively are deficient in vitamin A.

In recognition of this, the Government has established the National Nutrition Policy 2010-2020 framework which outlines broad objectives, strategies and priority areas to be addressed. The policy is accompanied by a strategic plan (2010-2015) and business plan that will form the basis for its implementation. The NaNA has the mandate to coordinate all nutrition and related activities in the country and facilitate inter-sectoral collaboration in the area of nutrition. The Gambia is also a member of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) initiative, with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) as "donor" convener.

The PAGE reckons that "the **agriculture sector** has the potential to become a pathway by which The Gambia can reach its long-term development goals, especially as regards reducing poverty and achieving food security". The Government hopes to "improve the organization and management of agricultural extension programmes so as to provide a sustained flow of technological and technical information relevant to farmers' production problems and to integrate water resources management into farming practices so as to boost agricultural productivity". Government identified policies to improve productivity and diversification include, inter alia, increasing the share of farms using irrigation from the current 14%, restructuring the land tenure and inheritance system to correct gender bias, improving the supply of good fertilizers and pesticides, use of good and improved quality seeds and promoting pest and disease control programmes, exploiting the opportunity from the fisheries, forestry and underground water resources, crop diversification and enhancing climate risk management. The Government also hopes to "encourage and facilitate the participation of the private sector and **small-scale farmers** in all aspects of agriculture"

It should be noted that the Government's vision for the agriculture sector is to transform The Gambia into a major supplier of agricultural products to local and international markets, contributing measurably to poverty reduction and inclusive and sustainable economic growth in The Gambia, and meeting the Post 2015 Development Agenda. Root causes of the important issues of migration and youth can be impacted by job creation in agriculture and labour intensive road construction.

The Agriculture and Natural Resources (ANR) Policy and the Gambia National Agricultural Investment Programme (GNAIP) combine policy, institutional, infrastructure and technology related measures to address the multiplicity of supply side constraints to enhance growth of The Gambia's agriculture. The Government plans within the context of GNAIP to increase agricultural growth from 4% in 2009 to 8% by 2016 and to increase national household's incomes (reduction in the number of people below the poverty line from 61% in 2009 to 44.6 % in 2016). The GNAIP is comprehensive in scope and aligned with the national goals of Vision 2020, and supports the realization of the main national strategic programmes, including the PAGE as well as the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), a programme of the New Partnership for Africa (NEPAD).

The overall objective of the ANR/GNAIP is to increase the agriculture sector's contribution to the national economy by increasing productivity through commercialization and active private sector participation predicated on a sound macroeconomic framework aimed at enhanced growth and employment creation. The areas of focus for the GNAIP are mainly improvement of agricultural land and water management, improved management of other shared natural resources, development of agricultural chains and market promotion, national food and nutrition security, sustainable farm development, improved access to farm lands as well as markets and social services, and coordination, monitoring and evaluation.

Development partners in the agriculture and natural resources sector comprise UN agencies such as United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN World Food Programme (WFP) and UNICEF, bilateral and multilateral donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector which together allocated USD 80.3 million between 2008 and 2012 and have pledged a further USD 93 million of investments from 2013 onwards under the GNAIP funding framework. Key donors comprise the EU, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), the World Bank (WB), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Government of Italy (GNAIP, 2010).

Notably, IFAD and the AfDB have a joint project NEMA (USD 64.9 million) to improve land and water management. The AfDB has a standalone Food and Agriculture sector development project (FASDEP: USD 26 million) and a Sustainable Land Management project (USD 4.4 million). The World Bank (WB) has an agricultural productivity project called WAAPP (USD 12.8 million) as well as projects working on Value Chain management (USD 15.9 million) and nutrition (USD 8 million). The EU has an ongoing Millennium Development Programme targeting MDG 1c - food security (EUR 7.6 million). The Directorate General for Humanitarian aid and Civil protection of the European Commission (ECHO) supports nutrition for children through UNICEF.

In addition to multilateral and bilateral agencies, a large number of international and national Civil Society Organisations and international research centres are supporting the sector. Notable interventions include: Concern Universal, Action Aid and other NGOs supporting food production, agribusiness development and capacity building, the Africa Rice Centre (AfricaRice) for the development and promotion of the NERICA variety. African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) provides support for the revitalization of the International Trypanotolerance Centre (ITC) into a livestock research centre of excellence.

FAO implements a Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP), trust fund projects, special programmes for food security, tele-food mini projects, in addition to eleven small-scale community projects on poultry production, fish smoking, fruit tree production and fruit and vegetable processing using solar dryers.

In addition to the school feeding programme, which covers all rural primary schools, WFP also recruited a Vulnerability Assessment officer to support the Government in developing a comprehensive food security and nutrition assessment and monitoring system to better target and respond to food insecure and nutrition deficit households in all regions of the country.

As a member of ECOWAS, The Gambia also stands to benefit from the regional agenda of ECOWAS, whose priorities are focussed on five areas of intervention, notably, peace and security, infrastructure development, agriculture and resilience, common market and regional competitiveness and capacity building. The region's programming in the context of the 11th EDF will take these priorities on board while pursuing consistency with country NIPs. The Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) will support the completion of more integrated markets, inter alia, through trade related assistance (e.g. supporting value chains), improved governance in the transport sector and fostering regional power trade. The RIP will also provide more support to regional resilience initiatives (e.g. AGIR).

Furthermore, The Gambia will be able to access funding support from the RIP, as an ECOWAS member state, on priorities identified by the region in the focal sectors of "Peace and security", "Regional Integration" and "Resilience and Natural Resources".

The PAGE and the associated GNAIP address development needs in a comprehensive way. In line with the GNAIP, the Government intends to gradually increase investments in the agriculture sector from 6% in 2011 to at least 10% during the PAGE period, in line with the 2003 Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security. Both PAGE and GNAIP are Government-owned documents and this ensures that the approach is fully in line with the EU's Agenda for Change.

Constraints in the agriculture sector

The performance of the agricultural sector has fluctuated and is thus yet to reach its full potential, due primarily to the cumulative effect of the following factors: erratic and reduced rainfall that lasts for 3 to 4 months a year, low quality and insufficient supply of inputs (seeds, livestock breeds, inorganic fertilizers, etc.) and low rates of mechanisation; land degradation, inadequate linkages within the agriculture and natural resource sector as well as between sectors such as tourism, manufacturing and services, a restrictive land market, low levels of investment, inefficient marketing of products and low value addition, low quality of soils, unsuitable land tenure system making productive land inaccessible to potential users, limited access to credit facilities, poor institutional support services particularly research and extension services, inadequate infrastructure (transport, access roads, equipment, storage, irrigation systems and processing facilities), and terms of trade for international primary commodity prices. In particular, as access to farmlands and markets is of utmost importance for the development of the agriculture, it is specifically noted there is a need to develop a pool of small scale contractors, who will be able to maintain, rehabilitate and construct access/feeder roads using labour intensive construction methods.

Despite a vibrant banking sector, Gambian businesses and small scale farmers have difficulties accessing finance. The financial system fails to provide significant long-term credit to the private sector, despite an increase in the number of commercial banks. Interest rates range from 18% to 27%.

Institutional Capacity

The key actors and institutions involved in the development of the agriculture and natural resources sector are many and varied. Principal among them are state institutions (ministries, departments and government agencies), farmers organizations and affiliates, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), the private sector, NGOs, and development partners.

The principal public institutions involved in the agricultural sector are the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), the Ministry of Fisheries, the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Water and Wildlife (MoECCWW), the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MOYS), the Ministry of Women's Affairs, the Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration and Employment, the Ministry of Local Government and Lands (MOLGL), the National Environment Agency (NEA), the Ministry of Transport, Works and Infrastructure and the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA).

Key NGOs and CSOs operating in the agricultural sector include Action Aid The Gambia (AATG), Concern Universal, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Child Fund (CF), Methodist Mission Agriculture Programme (MMAP), Agency for the Advancement of Women and Children (ADWAC), FORUT, Educators and Traders (AFET), Gambia Women Finance Association (GAWFA), Njawara Agricultural Training Centre (NATC), Wuli and Sandu Development Agency (WASDA).

Several farmer organizations operate in the country, however most appear to be poorly organized and financed, and do not have appropriate capacities for management. Producers' cooperatives encounter similar constraints including lack of capacities and empowerment for effective management of their business. Key farmer organizations include NACOFAG, the National Farmer's Platform - The Gambia (NFPG) and the National Women Farmers Association (NAWFA). In addition, CSOs in the sector carry out a range of activities from advocacy to development support consultations, partnerships, resources mobilization sensitization and awareness of issues in the sector, and forge partnerships between groups. Like other grassroots institutions in the sector, they have weak capacities for management, investment and organization of their activities and interests, and inadequate resources to take advantages of opportunities within and outside the sector to benefit their members and networks.

Private commercial sector interventions have been limited, focused on horticulture, livestock, crop financing and input marketing. Most private commercial farms are members of The Gambia Chamber

of Commerce and Industry (GCCCI), a broad-based organization with membership from all spheres of business, trade, industry and other commercial enterprises in The Gambia.

Together they complement and continue to support government efforts in agriculture, natural resources and rural development for the fight against food and nutrition insecurity and endemic poverty through partnerships, memorandum of understandings, technical advice, assistance, support and backstopping. Their interventions are mainly through programmes and projects and emergency assistance.

In conclusion, the 11th EDF approach to this sector should focus on complementary interventions such as environmentally and socially sustainable agricultural practices and diversification, value addition and value chains, job creation, food security, production infrastructure, feeder roads, access to markets and agro-processing, possibly in continuity with current EU interventions, as well as nutrition, social safety nets for the most vulnerable (particularly women and youth), disaster risk reduction and resilience approaches taking into account lessons learned from on-going programmes (e.g. implemented by FAO/WFP and UNICEF), linkages to other EU programmes (eg PRO-ACT) as well as to ECHO programmes with a Linking Relief Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) approach (e.g. safety nets and nutrition) and comparative advantages for increased sustainable agricultural productivity in the regions. A part of the programme should also include coordination activities with other partners through Technical Assistance to Government provided under the 11th EDF decision "Support to the implementation of The Gambia - EU Cooperation". There is a need to complement the above mentioned considerable investments to ensure a fair development by focusing on: i) improving sustainable production, access to market (including rehabilitation of feeder roads) and value chain for small scale farmers; ii) improving food security for the vulnerable communities (rural and urban) by increasing resilience through amongst others increased crop diversification and safety nets. Attention will be taken to ensure that synergies are maintained and strengthened with other ongoing projects mentioned above, such as the West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP).

1.2.2 Sector 2: Exit Strategy to the Transport Sector

The Government of The Gambia has identified in their Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper II (PRSP II) and PAGE that infrastructure and interconnectivity, particularly transport, represent a major challenge to achieve most of its development goals. The Government has already made substantial efforts in the sector: 70% of the primary road network is in good condition (most of it financed through the EDF). The National Road Authority (NRA) and the Road Fund have been operational since 2006 and are partially operational with EU's support under the 9th and 10th EDF. However, the Government, through its road transport policy, identifies major issues in the governance of the sector to be able to take over efficiently and sustainably its management and in particular maintenance. These issues would request both additional support and strong commitment from the Government. No other development partner is involved in the transport sector in The Gambia (except AfDB and Arabic funds for some investments). Therefore, it is proposed that the programme provides support to build up and strengthen the governance of the transport sector, excluding additional investment in the trunk roads. It will be a short term exit strategy to consolidate the work already done through EDF funding both with regards to investments and governance of the transport sector with:

- i) Technical assistance to the NRA;
- ii) Capacity building of the Road Fund enabling a full implementation of the maintenance programme, under the condition that the road fund is progressively fully financed by a reliable and sustainable source of funding as foreseen by the 2006 Road Fund Act;
- iii) Accompanying measures to local small scale contractors currently not able to perform maintenance;
- iv) Additional support in implementing ECOWAS' rules on axle load control.

NB: Taking into account the importance of the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and their applications as proven drivers of inclusive and sustainable growth, innovation and entrepreneurship in the developing world, some particular attention would be paid to the use of ICT and the full exploitation of their potential in providing or facilitating sustainable solutions in the two selected sectors and areas of intervention of the programme, including measures in support of the National Authorising Office (NAO).

2. Financial overview (indicative amounts)

<i>Agriculture for economic growth and food security/nutrition</i>	EUR 28 million <84.8% of total>
<i>Exit Strategy to the Transport Sector</i>	EUR 3 million <9.1% of total>
<i>TCF/Support to NAO</i>	EUR 2 million <6.1% of total>

3. EU support per sector

3.1 Agriculture for economic growth and food security/nutrition (Indicative amount EUR 28 million)

3.1.1 Overall and specific objectives

The overall objective is to contribute to sustainable growth in the agricultural sector and reduce food insecurity and malnutrition.

The specific objectives (SOs) are:

- SO1) Increased agricultural productivity/diversification and access to food;
- SO2) Increased most vulnerable smallholders participation in value chains;
- SO3) Enhanced information systems, crisis management & prevention.

3.1.2 Main expected results (ERs)

- SO1) Increased agricultural productivity/diversification and access to food
 - ER1) Strengthened extension services and farmer capacities;
 - ER2) Increased sustainable production/productivity/diversification and enhanced quality of selected agricultural crops and livestock;
 - ER3) Increased access to quality food via social safety nets for improved nutritional status.
- SO2) Increased most vulnerable smallholders participation in value chains
 - ER4) Improved functioning of national cooperative and association bodies in agricultural sector;
 - ER5) Better market access for smallholders (development of value chain opportunities, access to rural finance, feeder roads).
- SO3) Enhanced information systems, crises management & prevention
 - ER6) Improved information gathering and dissemination on food security and nutrition (Early Warning System, statistics, market information system);
 - ER7) Improved implementation of risk mitigation measures (disaster risk management cycle, including climate change adaptation and resilience measures, nutrition and social safety nets).

3.1.3 Main indicators for each ER

The main indicators for measuring the aforementioned results are contained in the sector intervention framework in the attached Annex I. The indicators and targets are aligned with the PAGE and targeted to be achieved by 2016.

The Gambia GNAIP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Mechanism



The need for a robust results-based participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) mechanism for collecting, processing and sharing data on the GNAIP indicators was laid out in the GNAIP document. The expected outcome is that timely and accurate data/information for progress monitoring, decision making, impact evaluation and financial management is available and used. It has been highlighted that a central M&E system would be established in the Planning Services/Department of Agriculture (DOA) of MOA, built upon existing M&E systems in projects and service units of MOA. The unit will be strengthened in staffing, office equipment, furniture and mobility for field work. Main outputs of this mechanism are (i) results-based M&E system established and operational; and (ii) intermittent evaluations carried out. The M&E system is planned to be user-friendly, results-based with emphasis on participatory M&E and designed for lesson learning. Databases would be built upon two broad mechanisms: Management Information System (MIS) and Geographical Information System (GIS). The GIS would be the key tool used to capture, store, analyse, manage and present data referenced to specific locations. Collecting baseline surveys will be vital to monitoring all initiatives under the responsibility of the M&E unit in MOA. Main steps in setting up the M&E system will include: (i) establishing a comprehensive M&E system able to coordinate and integrate diverse M&E data, include a reporting system which allows for comparability of indicators and results; (ii) ensuring coordinated baselines and household surveys; (iii) establishing and systematically carrying out periodic evaluations (including M&E), impact assessments reviews and reflection/lesson learning events; and (iv) reporting regularly.

It has also been indicated by the GNAIP that the monitoring system will be aligned with the ECOWAS M&E system using the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) to facilitate evidence-based decision making and will use the indicators that include the main indicators for this EU Response Strategy. In addition, periodic programme auditing, continuous dialogue, peer review and mutual accountability of partners will be integral part of the M&E system.

3.1.4 Donor coordination and policy dialogue

There are regular donor meetings, under the leadership of the MOA. The Government has set up an Aid Coordination Unit under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs for mobilization and coordination of donor resources in line with the Paris Declaration. Recently, FAO, AfDB, IFAD, WB, UN Agencies and other development partners have established some informal agriculture donor group discussions for enhanced collaboration and coordination. Special attention will be given to complementarity with ECHO (nutrition, resilience) as well as with other institutional donors.

3.1.5 Government's financial and policy commitments

The Government is committed to reach the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) target of spending 10% of the national budget on agriculture¹ in spite of budgetary constraints. It has equally shown a highly committed approach to counteracting the effects of climate change and developing sustainable agriculture, internationally and nationally. It has developed an approach to adhere to its development goals while limiting greenhouse gas emissions (see "The Gambia's Second National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change", November 2012). The Gambia as a party to the UNFCCC has prepared its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the new climate change agreement to be agreed in Paris in December 2015.

3.1.6 Overall risk assessment of the sector intervention

Macroeconomic risk (medium): Price hikes of basic commodities increase vulnerability of the poor.

¹ Source: Budget speech 2015 delivered on 19/12/2014 at the National Assembly.

Mitigation measures: Government's commitment to ensure macro-economic stability, control inflation and reduce volatility of prices of basic commodities; expand yield/production/quality.

Climatic risks (medium): Extreme weather conditions (droughts, floods, salinity) can have an adverse impact on programme achievements.

Mitigation measures: Political dialogue to encourage Government's commitment to implement resilience building/disaster risk reduction/natural risk management/climate change strategies; formulation of projects with the government aiming at mainstreaming sustainable management of natural resources.

Implementation capacity risk (medium): lack of capacity in public institutions, including high turnover of staff could hamper sustainable delivery of results.

Mitigation measures: inclusion of sector capacity building interventions in the program, diversification of implementation partners, including NGOs/CSOs/professional associations.

3.2 Exit strategy to the transport sector (Indicative amount EUR 3 million)

3.2.1 Overall and specific objectives

The overall objective will be to ensure ownership and sustainable legal and operational framework and financing of the governance of the road sector (particularly maintenance).

The specific objectives (SOs) are:

- SO1) The Government has the capacity to prepare and implement an annual maintenance plan for the road network;
- SO2) The Road Fund receives the funds allocated to it in the Gambia Roads and Technical Services Authority Act, 2003, and the Road Fund in the Gambia Roads and Technical Services Authority (Amendment) Act, 2007. However, if these funds are not sufficient to finance the required maintenance, the Government of The Gambia will subsidise the shortfall;
- SO3) The local small scale contractors are able to execute labour intensive road maintenance, rehabilitation and construction works of the rural road network;
- SO4) The Government of The Gambia implements the ECOWAS' rules on axle load control in accordance with the ECOWAS agreement the Government has signed.

3.2.2 Main expected results (ERs)

- ER1) An annual maintenance plan, including the required budget, to be submitted to the Minister of Transport, Works and Infrastructure, as well as a rolling multi annual maintenance plan. The NRA will implement these plans by tendering and awarding the required road-maintenance contracts in accordance with the annual maintenance plan.
- ER2) The Government will demonstrate its commitment by ensuring that the required funds are provided either through the levies specified in The Gambia Roads and Technical Services Authority Act and/or, if this is not sufficient, by a subvention from the general budget to finance the required maintenance budget.
- ER3) An institution to be established or upgraded to cater for the training of small scale contractors in labour based intensive road construction works, including elements of environmental management.
- ER4) A legal frame work to be established to enable the Government to implement the ECOWAS' rules on axle load control in accordance with the agreement signed by the members of ECOWAS.

3.2.3 Main indicators for each ER

The main indicators for measuring the aforementioned results are contained in the sector intervention framework in the attached Annex I.

3.2.4 Donor coordination and policy dialogue

In the transport sector there are only a few other donors, AfDB (with a high investment capital for the construction of the bridge over the river Gambia), The Kuwait Fund and the Arabic Bank for Development in Africa (BADEA) with limited amounts for investment in the road sector.

3.2.5 Government's financial and policy commitments

The Government of the Gambia shows that the levies meant for the Road Fund are actually going to the Road Fund. If these are less, based on needs assessment, the Government will top up the missing amount from the general budget. Government has recently approved that the fuel levy will be included in the levies meant for the road fund.

The Government will have to show a pro-active approach of preparing and submitting new axle load laws in accordance with the ECOWAS' axle load rules to enable the government to enforce the axle load control to decrease the overloading.

3.2.6 Overall risk assessment of the sector intervention

Maintenance funding risk: Lack of enough revenue to cater for the required maintenance.

Mitigation measures: Government's commitment to include in the levies meant for the Road Fund also a levy on the fuel.



4. Measures in favour of civil society

The PAGE 2012-2016 envisages a strong role for CSOs and participatory development. In the face of generally reduced donor funding and declining Government services, CSOs play critical roles in filling the gaps where the Government is unable to provide services adequately. CSOs have become important channels for delivery of social services and implementation of development programs in The Gambia, especially in areas where Government capacity is weak or non-existent. Civil society activities could also contribute to the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions. Economic and fiscal policy reforms have led to decentralization or even privatization of social service delivery, which has resulted in a larger role for CSOs. The NIP does not foresee a specific amount to support civil society. Civil society will be supported in-country by the thematic instruments Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities (CSO-LA) and the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR). These programmes will support actions initiated and directly implemented by CSOs participating in the local call for proposals. Actions may be supported both within and outside of the selected focal sectors of the NIP. The programmes will be used to complement EU programmes, not to top-up or duplicate activities funded under those programmes.

5. B-allocation

A B-allocation may be included in the NIP for unforeseen needs (specifically relevant for fragility situations).

6. Support measures

6.1. Measures to support or accompany the programming, preparation or implementation of actions

A support facility, i.e. the Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) is envisaged under this two year NIP. As is presently the case, the support to the National Authorising Officer (NAO) allocation – see below – will be included with this TCF allocation in one Financing Agreement for EUR 2 million, of which EUR 1 million for TCF and EUR 1 million for the support to the NAO.

Technical support programme will also support further i) mainstreaming of gender including the identification of actions and gender disaggregated indicators and ii) the strengthening of risk analyses and the identification of mitigating measures in the preparation of new projects and programmes.

6.2. Support to the National Authorising Officer

As the 10th EDF decision "Support to the implementation of The Gambia - EU Cooperation" will be terminating during this two year NIP, an additional support to the NAO is envisaged.

7. Attachments

- Attachment 1: Sector intervention framework and performance indicators
- Attachment 2: Indicative timetable for commitment of funds
- Attachment 3: Country at a glance (i.e. macroeconomic indicators and indicators derived from MDGs, as well as possible other indicators relevant for the country, including risk indicators for disaster prone countries)
- Attachment 4: Donor matrix per NIP sector
- Attachment 5: Donor matrix showing disbursement by project and by sector

Attachment 1: Sector intervention framework

Baselines and targets will be included in Action documents at the latest.

Sector 1: Agriculture for Economic Growth and Food Security/nutrition				
The overall objective is to contribute to sustainable growth in the agricultural sector and reduce food insecurity and malnutrition				
<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Baseline / Year</u>	<u>Target / Year</u>	<u>Means of Verification</u>
Specific objective 1: Increased agricultural productivity/diversification and access to food				
ER1) Strengthened extension services and farmer capacities.	a1. Proportion of households with increase in income generated from the supported value chains (VCs) a2. Number of people receiving rural advisory services with EU support			GNAIP Priority indicator list (IFMIS, MTAP)
ER2) Increased productivity /diversification and enhanced quality of selected agricultural crops and livestock	b1. Increase in agricultural yield / animal products in intervention sites b2. Decrease in proportion of women-headed households in intervention sites whose members live below the poverty line			GNAIP Priority indicator list NHS, National poverty profile surveys
ER3) Increased access to quality food via social safety nets for improved nutritional status	c1. Under-5 prevalence of stunting c2. Number of food insecure people receiving assistance through social transfer supported by the EU			GNAIP Priority indicator list UNICEF/GoTG
Specific objective 2: Increased most vulnerable smallholders' participation in value chains				
ER4) Improved functioning of national cooperative and association bodies in agricultural sector	d1. Number of agro-VC actors who are members of a farmer organization and attend regular meetings or organisation activities			GNAIP Priority indicator list
ER5) Better market access for smallholders (development of value chain opportunities, access to rural finance)	e1. Proportion of households with increase in income generated from the supported VCs e2. Number of agro-VC actors who are processing the agricultural products and selling to the market			GNAIP Priority indicator list
Specific objective 3: Enhanced information systems, crises management & prevention				
ER6) Improved information gathering and dissemination on food security and nutrition (Early Warning System, statistics, market information system)	f1. Number of stakeholders (e.g. agro-VC actors etc.) which have access to information (e.g. market prices) f2. Status of a functional agricultural and food security/nutrition information systems (milestones, Early Warning System operational, availability of agriculture and food security/nutrition statistics)			GNAIP Priority indicator list

ER7) Improved implementation of risk mitigation measures (disaster risk management cycle, including climate change adaptation and resilience measures, nutrition and social safety nets)	g1. Number of vulnerable people who have access to a risk mitigation “tool” (e.g. insurances, nutrition and social safety nets...) g2. Progress in finalising and implementing (at national, regional, local level) of contingency and adaptation plans			GNAIP Priority indicator list
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Note: Further disaggregation of indicators in terms of gender and youth, will be necessary at the time of baseline and target determination during project formulation.

Sector 2: Exit strategy to the transport sector				
The overall objective will be to ensure ownership and sustainable legal and operational framework and financing of the governance of the road sector (particularly maintenance)				
<u>Expected results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Baseline / Year</u>	<u>Target / Year</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
Specific objective 1: The Government has the capacity to prepare and implement an annual maintenance plan for the road network				
ER1) The Government of The Gambia capacitated to prepare and maintain a multi annual as well as an annual maintenance plan	a1. Proportion of road network in good and fair condition (%)		90% (2016)	Availability of maintenance plans. Road condition surveys by the National Road Authority
Specific objective 2: The Road Fund receives the funds allocated to it in the Gambia Roads and Technical Services Authority Act, 2003, and the Road Fund in the Gambia Roads and Technical Services Authority (Amendment) Act, 2007. However, if these funds are not sufficient to finance the required maintenance, the Government of The Gambia will subsidise the shortfall				
ER2) A sustainable road maintenance funding mechanism has been developed ensuring that the required funds are available for each maintenance year	b1. The required amount for road maintenance is reserved in the annual general budget of The Gambia and/or the levies for road maintenance to which the Road Fund is entitled are actually deposited into the Road Fund			The Annual general budget of The Gambia. The Gambia Roads and Technical Services Authority Act, 2003 (Amendment) Act, 2007 are implemented. The Road Fund Budget
Specific objective 3: The local small scale contractors are able to execute labour intensive road maintenance, rehabilitation and construction works of the rural road network;				
ER3) An institution established or upgraded to train small scale contractors in the execution of labour intensive road maintenance, rehabilitation and construction works, including elements of environmental	c1. Existence of an institution with training in the execution of intensive labour-based road works			List of registered and approved small scale contractors. Award of labour intensive road maintenance contracts

<i>management</i>				
Specific objective 4: The Government of The Gambia implements the ECOWAS' rules on axle load control in accordance with the ECOWAS agreement the Government has signed				
ER 5) A legal frame work established to enable the Government of The Gambia to implement the ECOWAS' rules on axle load control in accordance with the ECOWAS agreement signed by the Government of The Gambia and the other ECOWAS members	Status of legal framework – milestones: d1. Axle load laws accepted/approved by parliament and implemented d2. Axle load control stations established and in operation			Laws of The Gambia Log books of the axle load stations

The results, indicators, means of verification specified in the present annex may need to evolve to take into account changes intervening during the programming period.

Attachment 2: Indicative timetable for commitments

	Indicative allocation (million EUR)	2015	2016
Sector 1: Agriculture for Economic Growth and Food Security/nutrition	28.0	10	18
Sector 2: Exit Strategy to the Transport Sector	3.0		3
Other measures (support to civil society)	0.0		
B- allocation	0.0		
Support measures			
• Measures to support or accompany the programming, preparation or implementation of actions	1.0		1
• Support to the National Authorising Officer	1.0		1

The amounts mentioned in this table are indicative.




Attachment 3: Country at a glance: Gambia's macroeconomic indicators

(* = JAR 2011 data p = preliminary)		2009*	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^P
Basic							
1	Population (in 1000)	1,628	1,681	1,735	1,791	1,849	1,909
	- annual change in %		3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
2a	Nominal GDP (in millions of dalasi)	25,011	26,662	26,465	29,191	32,320	34,387
2b	Nominal GDP per capita (in USD)		551	506	499	479	428
2c	- annual change in %			-8.9	-2.1	-3.8	1.6
3	Real GDP (annual change in %)	5.6	6.5	-4.3	5.6	4.8	-0.2
4	Gross fixed capital formation (in % of GDP)	18.23	19.94	16.15			
Balance of payments							
5	Exports of goods (in % of GDP)	8.5	10.0	11.4	13.8	14.7	13.8
	- of which the most important: Re-exports (in % of exports)		8.8	10.7	10.5	11.2	11.4
	- of which share of regional trade (in % of exports)						
5a	Trade balance (in % of GDP)	-21.6	-22.8	-21.2	-22	-19.6	-25.2
	- of which share of EU imports (in % of imports)						
6	Services (in % of GDP) (net)	6.1	3.9	6.4	6.7	7.4	7.1
	- of which the most important: travel (export of; in % of GDP)	8.0	7.4	9.3	10.2	11.4	11.4
6a	Current account balance (in % of GDP)(incl.bud.sup.)	-10.3	-16.3	-12.3	-8.9	-10.7	-12.7
7	Net inflow of remittances (in % of GDP)	4.6	4.7	3.0	6.8	5.4	6.1
8	Net inflows of foreign direct investment (in % of GDP)	7.8	9.0	6.7	11.2	9.5	9.2
9	External debt (in % of GDP)	35.2	40.2	44.1	43.7	46.2	53.2
10	Service of external debt (in % exports goods+services)						
11	Foreign exchange reserves (in months of imports of goods and non-factor services)	6.0	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.7
Trade capacity							
12	Average cost to export (USD per container)	1,141	1,141	1,141	1,141	1,180	1,190
13	Global competitiveness index (ranking)		81	90	99	98	116
Government budget							
14	Revenues (in % of GDP)	19.6	14.9	21.2	25.4	22.1	22.7
	- of which: grants (in % of GDP)	4.1	4.0	5.1	8.9	2.2	3.7
	- of which: external tariff income (in % of GDP) (taxes on international trade and transactions)		3.3	3.1	2.9	4.0	4.5
15	Expenditure (in % of GDP)	22.7	24	26	29.7	27.1	31.4
	- of which: capital expenditure (in % of GDP)						
16a	Deficit (in % of GDP) including grants (Basic balance)	-2.9	-3.3	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-1.3
16b	Deficit (in % of GDP) excluding grants (Overall balance)	-7	-6.1	-4.5	-4.5	-2.7	-1.8

17	Total (domestic+external) debt (in % of GDP)	55.5	69.6	77.3	77	83.3	100.2
Monetary policy							
18	Consumer price inflation (annual average rate in %)	4.6	5.0	4.8	4.6	5.2	6.3
19	Interest rate (in %) (Average TB rate for the month of December)		11.3	10.0	10.4		
20	Exch. rate: annual average national currency/1€ (Interbank rate, average buy/sell)	37.06	36.79	39.35	40.02	44.94	51.98

Data source(s): The IMF Rapid Credit Facility report of April 2015; The Gambia: Staff Report for the 2013 Art. IV consultation, September 2013; 1: UNCTAD Handbook of statistics 2013; 4: <http://data.worldbank.org>; 12: Doing business Report 2011; 13: WEF's Global Competitiveness Report (2013-14); 20: <http://www.oanda.com/currency>




The Gambia's MDG status at a glance

GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER	2003	2010	MDG Target	
Target 1A: Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 per day.	58.0% less than \$1per day (IHS, 2003)	39.6% less than \$1per day (IHS, 2010) 48.4% less than \$1.25per day (IHS, 2010)	15%	Slight improvement
• 1.2 Poverty gap ratio	25.1% (IHS, 2003)		NA	No up date
• 1.3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	8.8 (2003, IHS)	5.60 (IHS, 2010)	8%	declined
• Employment to population ratio	2003 0.33 (Census, 2003)	2010 0.46 (IHS, 2010)	NA	Very large deficit in decent work
Target 1.B: Achieve full and Productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people				
• 1.4. Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per person employed	NA	NA	NA	
• Employment to population ratio	2003 0.33 (Census, 2003)	2010 0.46 (IHS, 2010)	NA	Slight improvement
1.6. Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day	NA	40.0% (IHS, 2010)	NA	
1.7. Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	0.79 (2003, census)	79.0% (IHS, 2010)	NA	No improvement
Target 1C: Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger				
• 1.8. Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	20.3% (MICS, 2005)	17.4% (MICS, 2010)	10.4%	Slight improvement
• 1.9. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	NA	NA	NA	
GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION				
Target 2A: Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of				



primary schooling.				
2.1. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	77.0% (2008)	72% (2011)	100%	
2.2. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	96.6% (MICS, 2005)	95.3% (MICS, 2010)	100%	Slight deterioration
2.3. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men	62.9 (2003, Census)	NA	72%	Slight improvement
GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN				
Target 3A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015.				Close to parity
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education	Primary 1.06 (MICS, 2005) Secondary 1.00 (MICS, 2005) Senior Secondary 0.83	Primary 1.05 (MICS, 2010) Secondary 1.00 (MICS, 2010)	1.0 NA NA	High share
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	NA	77 % (IHS, 2010)	NA	Moderate share
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	Parliament 1.06 Local Councils 13.91	Parliament 7.5 (2012) Local Councils 13.91	33% 33%	Low representation
GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY				
Target 4A: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.				
4.1 Under-five mortality rate	131 per 1000 (MICS, 2005)	109 per 1000 (MICS, 2010)	67.5 per 1000	High mortality
4.2 Infant mortality rate	93 per 1000(MICS, 2005)	81 per 1000(MICS, 2010)	42 per 1000	High mortality
4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles	92.4% (MICS, 2005)	87.6% (MICS, 2010)	NA	Decline
GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH				
Target 5A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio				
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio	2001 730 per 100,000 (Maternal Mortality Survey, 2001)	2008 690 per 100,000 (Count down to 2015 report) 360 per 100,000 (2010 WHO, WB, UNFPA, UNICEF)	263 per 100,000	High mortality

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5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	56.8% (MICS, 2005)	56.6% (MICS, 2010)	63%	Moderate
Target 5B: Achieve by 2015 Universal Access to Reproductive Health	2005	2010		Low access
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	2001 13.4% (2001, Maternal Mortality Survey)	13.3% (MICS, 2010)	30%	Decline
5.4 Adolescent birth rate	2003 - 103	NA	NA	
5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)	97.8(MICS, 2005)	98.1% (MICS, 2010)	100%	Improved access
5.6 Unmet need for family planning	NA	21.5%	NA	
GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES	2005	2010		
Target 6A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS				
6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years	1.42HIV 1 1.7% (NSS 2005) 0.5 HIV 2	1.7% (2011, NSS)	0.3% INST 0/9%	Decline
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex	54.3% - INST 57.9% (2005 BSS)	33.5% 49.0% (M); 27.3% (F) BSS 2010	NA 70% (M); 55%(F) National Strategy framework (NSF)	Decline
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	39.2% inst 34% (M) 25% (F) BSS 2005	32.8% 31.7% (M) 22.9% (F) BSS 2010	NA 85% (M) 80% (F) NSF	Decline
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years	0.87 65.1% (2005/6 Universal Access 2006)	1.0671.4% (MICS 2010)	NA 80% (NSF)	Improved
Target 6B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it.				
6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs	8.8% (2007) GGF R8 Proposal	82.0% (ART Survival Study 2011)	50% (NSF)	High Access
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of Malaria and other major diseases.				Declined

Incidence and death rates associated with malaria	NA	NA	NA	
6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets	2005 49.5% (MICS, 2005)	2010 33.3% (MICS,2010)	NA	Declined
6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs	52.4%(MICS, 2005)	30.2% (MICS, 2005)	80%	Declined
6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis	NA	NA	NA	
6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course	NA	NA		
GOAL 7 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	2003	2010		
Proportion of land area covered by forest	2003 - 41.5%	2010 - 46%	40%	High coverage
CO ₂ emissions, total, per capita	2003 - 0.196	2010 - 0.187	.18	
Proportion of fish stock within safe biological limits.	2007 - 74.1%	2010 - 75%	NA	Moderate
Proportion of Terrestrial and Marine Areas Protected.	2003 - 4.09%	2010 - 4.1%	10%	Low coverage
Proportion of species threatened with extinction.	4% (1996) 7% (2000)	2010 25%	3% (2015)	High
Proportion of Population Using an Improved Drinking Water Source	2005 85.1%	2010 85.8%	85%	High coverage
Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	2005 84.2%	2010 76.3%	92%	Declining
Proportion of urban population living in slums	2007 59.2%	2010 45.8%	NA	Decreasing slightly
GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT	2007	2008		
8.11. Debt relief committed under HIPC and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiatives	Qualified for debt relief Dec. 2007	Benefited from debt relief after qualifying in December 2007	NA	Cancellation of debt still outstanding (30%)
8.12. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services			NA	
8.13. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis			NA	
8.14. Telephone lines per 100 population	54.47%	76%	NA	Moderate usage
8.15. Cellular subscribers per 100 population	51.4%	72.9%	NA	Moderate usage

8.16. Internet users per 100 population	1,442 (ISP subscribers) (2003)	4,814 (ISP subscribers) - (2008)	NA	
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Attachment 4: Matrix of Donor Intervention per NIP sector

Thematic Area of Intervention: Agriculture & Food Security/Nutrition				
Donor	Name of Project	Implementing Agency	Duration	Cost
EU	Price stabilization fund (STABEX & ASPA)	MoA		€12.3M
EU	ECOWAS Quality Programme - TBT & SPS measures	MoA		€8.0M
EU	Vulnerability Identification + targeted Urban food for Education Support	WFP	2009 - 2011	€2.64M
EU	Gambia Emergency Agricultural Production Project (GEAPP)	WB	2010 - 2012	€5.3M
EU	MDG Initiative (1c Food Security)	FAO/WFP	2013 - 2016	€7.6M
ADB	Community Skills Improvement Project	MoLGLA	2000 - 2010	UA5.89M
ADB/ADF	Participatory Integrated Watershed Management 8 Years	MoA	2004 - 2011	UA 4.95M
	NERICA Rice Dissemination Project	MoA	2005 - 2008	UA1.56M
ADB	Farmer Managed Rice Irrigation Project	MoA	2006 - 2011	UA 7.0M
ADB/GEF	PROGEBE	MoA	2006 - 2011	\$2.7M = ADB
ADB/IFAD	Participatory Integrated Watershed Management Project (PIWAMP)	MoA	2006 - 2014	UA 4.9M = ADB; SDR 4.9M = IFAD
ADB/GEF	Sustainable Management of Endemic Ruminants - PROGEBE	MoA	2009 - 2014	UA 4.1M
ADB/IFAD	Livestock and Horticultural Development Project (LHDP)	MoA	2009 - 2015	\$15.9M
ADB/IFAD	National Agricultural Land and Water Management Development Project (NEMA)	MoA	2013 - 2019	\$64.9M
ADB	Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project (FASDEP)	MoA/FAO	2013 - 2018	\$26.6M
ADB	Sustainable Land Management Project (SLMP)	MoA	2012 - 2015	\$4.4M
IFAD	Rural Finance Project	MoA	2008 - 2014	\$8.7M
Italian Govt/FAO	Food Security Through Commercialisation of Agriculture (FSCA)	MoA	2009 - 2012	\$2.1M
IDB	Gambia Lowland Development Project (GALDEP)	MoA	2008 - 2013	\$10.7M
IDB	Community Based Infrastructure & Livelihoods Improvement Project	MoLGL/GAMWORKS	2011 - 2015	\$18.02M
IFAD	Rural Finance Project (RFP)	MoA	2008-2014	\$8.7M
SPAIN	Micro finance fund (women world banking)		2009	€2.0 M
SPAIN	National Woman's Bureau Horticulture Project		2008 - 2009	€0.50M
WB/IDA	Community Driven Development Project	MoLGLA	2006 - 2012	\$19.1M
WB/IDA	Commercial Agriculture and rural development			\$8.0M
WB	Gambia Emergency Agricultural Production Project (GEAPSP)	MoA	2013-2014	\$2.8M
WB	West African Agricultural Productivity Project (WAAPP)	MoA	- 2018	\$12.8M
WB	Gambia Agricultural Commercialisation and Value Chain Management Project	MoA	2014 - 2019	\$15.9M
WB	Maternal and Child Nutrition	NaNA	2014 - 2019	\$8.68M

Thematic Area of Intervention: Infrastructure				
Donor	Name of Project	Implementing Agency	Duration	Amount
EU	Support to The Gambia's National Transport Plan (9th & 10th EDF)	NRA	2006 - 2013	€76.5M
EU	NICE Roll Out - facilities of highly energy efficient ICT facilities to population	NICE Project		EUR 2.5M
ECOWAS Bank	Rural Electrification Project		2008	\$20.0M
IDB/KF/	Mandinaba - Soma Road	NRA	2005 -	€40.0M
SFD/BADEA	Brikama - Dimbaya road	NRA	2008-	\$7.5M
Exim Bank of India	National Assembly Building	MOWCI	2008	\$10.2M
OPEC	Banjul Int. Airport Rehabs. & Upgrading (II)	MOWCI	2009	\$8.0M
Saudi Fund	Banjul Int. Airport Rehabs. & Upgrading (II)	MOWCI	2009	SR37.5M
Kuwati Fund	Banjul Int. Airport Rehabs. & Upgrading (II)	MOWCI	2009	KD3.1M
IDB	University of The Gambia			\$10.0M
Kuwati Fund	University of The Gambia		2009	KD4.0M
AfDB	Trans Gambia Bridge	MOWCI		EUR 64M
WB/IDA	Support to energy			\$2.0M
WB	Africa Coast to Europe	MOICI		\$27.0M

Attachment 5: Donor Matrix showing disbursement by project and by sector




Source: Draft Aid Information Bulletin June 2015 GoTG

DPs	Project	Aid Type	PAGE PILLAR	Sector/Area	2012 (GMD)	2013 (GMD)	2014 (GMD)	2015 forecast (GMD)
IDA/WB	First Phase of the West Africa Regional Communication Infrastructure Program-The Gambia Project	Grant	2	communication	573,058,800.0	0,000.0		
IDA/WB	West Africa Regional Communications Infrastructure Program - The Gambia project	Grant	2	communication	544,644,400.0	10,554,200.0	45,577,640.00	24,884,440.00
IDB	Implementation of ECOWAN Program	Loan	2	communication	16,840,900.0	6,385,958.0	0	14,651,635.9
IDB	ECOWAN	Loan	2	communication			314,654,596.98	706,426,489.73
					1,134,544,100.0	16,940,158.0	360,232,237.0	745,962,565.6
IDA/WB	IFMIS Phase 2 Project	Grant	4	Economic Governance	36,131,400.0	-	42,791,388.40	39,741,600.00
IDA/WB	Economic Governance Reform Grant I	Grant	4	Economic Governance	201,853,579.2	0		
IDA/World Bank	IFMIS	Loan	4	Economic Governance	18,977,186.43		24,277,160.00	58,280,000.00
IDA/World Bank	Budget Support	Loan	4	Economic Governance	204,540,000.00			
UNDP	Strengthen pro-poor policy, planning and budget	Grant	4	Economic Governance		30,060,000.00	29,420,100.00	
UNDP	Strengthened Statistical Capacities for informing evidence based policy formulation	Grant	4	Economic Governance		7,380,000.00	4,950,000.00	
					461,502,165.6	00,000.0	104,508,548.4	132,391,700.0
IDB	20MW Brikama II Power Project	Loan	2	Energy	4,965,496.8	154,058.6	0	33,306,909.4
IDB	Brikama Power Station Project	Loan	2	Energy	49,242,306.4	7,052,400.0	0	12,167,928.4
BADEA	Kotu Power Generation Plant Expansion Project	Loan	2	Energy	0	0	3,440,478.00	
Venezuela (Banco)	Upgrading Electricity Network in Greater Banjul	Loan	2	Energy	0	0		

Econ. Social)								
IDB	Lease Agreement: Brikama II Power	Loan	2	Energy	0	0		
OFID	Energy Development and access expansion Project	Loan	2	Energy	857500.0	33,421,358.7	177,951,854.4	22,755,802.1
EBID	Rural Electrification Extension Project	Loan	2	Energy	11,425,710.4	162,805,552.3	6,995,141.48	77,401,864.9
ECOWAS	Ecowas Emergency Electric Power Supply Project	Grant	2	Energy			783,151,411.87	
					66,491,013.6	203,433,369.6	971,538,885.8	145,632,504.8
IDA/WB	Strengthening Integrated Biodiversity	Grant	5	Environment	0	2,147,400.0		
IDA/WB	Strengthening Integrated Biodiversity Management	Grant	5	Environment	10,738,400.0	1,511,200.0		
IDA/World Bank	BEIA (Improved Stoves)	Grant	5	Environment	4,214,526.25			
IDA/World Bank	Rapid Response To Nutrition Improvement	Grant	5	Environment	46,789,639.40			
Japan	Disaster/Cilmate Change support	Grant	5	Environment	2,500,000,000.00			
GEF	Environmental Sustainability	Grant	5	Environment			79,993,675.80	239,287,500.00
EU	Drainage, Sanitation & waste management intervention flood prevention	Grant	5	Environment	-	8,960,600.00	789,150.00	
EU	Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)	Grant	5	Environment	-	39,032,100.00	44,277,750.00	
UNOCHA	Emergency rehabilitation of productive capacities and livelihoods affected households affected by recurrent weather related shocks	Grant	4	Social			734,282.91	33,673,992.87
UNDP	Environmental Sustainability	Grant	5	Environment			6,865,146.00	9,000,000.00
UNDP	Pro-poor Climate-Resilient Development Strategy Formulated & Adopted	Grant	5	Environment			12,645,000.00	18,247,500.00
					2,561,742,565.6	51,651,300.0	145,305,004.7	300,208,992.9
IDB	EXPANSION OF HEALTH FACILITIES PROJECT - 55		3	Health	0	0	87,857,657.00	235,398,000.00

Global Fund	HIV/TB/Malaria	Grant	3	Health	1,204,938.16	-	160,939,426.03	366019930.6
IDB	Support to Malaria Prevention and Control Project	Loan	3	Health	16,736,229.2	0	0	14,891,601.6
WB	Maternal Child Health Nutrition Resource Project	Grant	3	Health			9,920,000.00	54,112,554.00
WHO	Programmefundings	Grant	3	Health			89,896,725.00	104,955,255.00
UNDP	Implementation of The Gambia's Ebola Virus Disease Preparedness and Response Plan	Grant	3	Health			5,269,815.90	0.00
					17,941,167.4	00,000.0	353,883,623.9	775,377,341.2
OPEC FUND	Banjul Airport Rehabilitation Project-Phase II	Loan	2	Transport	0	0	2,789,236.6	17,948,173.1
KUWAIT FUND	Banjul International Airport Improv. Pj.	Loan	2	Transport	0	0	263,309,001.00	1,202,581,598.00
ABU DABI FUND	Mandinaba - Soma Road Project	Loan	2	Transport	65,968,300.0	212,267,015.1	33,197,640.5	1,174,776.6
BADEA	Brikama- Dimbaya-Darsilami Road Project	Loan	2	Transport	979500.0	56,852,502.7	148,351,151.1	37,096,928.0
ECOWAS BANK	Reconstruction and Upgrading of Mandinaba-Soma Project	Loan	2	Transport	44,606,300.0	127,504,682.4	0	31,200,265.7
OPEC FUND	Mandina Ba - Soma Road Project-OPEC	Loan	2	Transport	5,347,400.0	0		
Saudi Fund	Brikama-Darsilami-Dimbaya Road Project	Loan	2	Transport	0	148,186,948.0	50,967,941.5	33,622,947.9
IDB	Construction of SukutaJambanjelly Road Project	Loan	2	Transport			4,294,000.00	662,762,223.00
SAUDI FUND	Construction of BrikamaMarakissa-Darsilami-Dimbaya Loop road	Loan	2	Transport			119,507,087.07	
EU	Support to The Gambia National Transport Plan	Grant	2	Transport	1,135,085,400.00	316,191,200.00	39,587,350.00	
AFDB	Trans-Gambia Corridor Project	Grant	2	Transport			600,000,000.00	1,424,800,000.00
Basket Fund	Enhance Integrated Framework (Increased logistics infrastructure and service at the Banjul international Airport	Grant	2	Transport			25,842,000.00	
					1,251,986,900.0	861,002,348.2	1,287,845,407.8	3,411,186,912.3

FAO	Capacity development in the global agriculture and food security programme	Grant	1	Productive			11,027,149.98	53,725,974.48
KUWAIT FUND	Irrigated Rice Development Project	Loan	2	Productive	876,143.2	0	0	3,316,654.0
IDB	OMVG Agro-Pastoral Development Project	Loan	1	Productive	11,741,048.1	0	0	8,542,561.5
IFAD	PIWAMP	Grant	1	Productive		17,249,127.1		
IDA/WB	West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program Ph I (WAAPP)	Grant	1	Productive	19,146,900.0	6,041,000.0	198,638,013.90	145,120,000.00
IDB	LOWLAND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-61	Loan	1	Productive	72,612,108.2	46,276,887.2	0	28,264,172.8
IDB	LOWLAND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-62	Loan	2	Productive	14,796,988.9	20,940,799.0	0	14,135,304.5
IDA/WB	Commercial Agriculture and Value Chain Management Project		1	Productive			34,560,000.00	237,397,500.00
IDA/WB	GAMBIA EMERGENCY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	Grant	1	Productive	45,851,500.0	0		
IDA/WB	GAMBIA GROWTH AND COMPETITIVENESS PROJECT	Grant	1	Productive	59,121,400.0	20,887,700.0	98,932,151.00	174,445,068.00
ADB	EPMD	Grant	1	Productive	98,055,506.88			
ADB	Livestock and Horticulture Development Project	Grant	1	Productive	5,042,915.06		6,108,955.55	46,968,613.65
IFAD	RURAL FINANCE PROJECT	Grant	1	Productive	38,173,004.98	35,957,293.35		
IFAD	Livestock and Horticulture Development Project	Grant	1	Productive	14,294,059.72	56,688,344.16	59,998,760.15	
IFAD	National Agriculture Land and Water Management Development Project (NEMA)	Grant	1	Productive	-	42,185,000.00	111,463,536.00	190,538,731.65
AfDB- NTF	Supplementary Loan Agreement to Finance the Artisanal Fisheries Development project	Loan	1	Productive	174,765,600.0	0		
IDB	Enhancing value in the Groundnut Sector	Loan	1	Productive	0	0	15,042,570.00	305,546,746.00
IFAD	RURAL FINANCE PROJECT	Loan	1	Productive	3,257,299.50	1,088,697.50		
GEF	PROGEBE	Grant	1	Productive	-	1,055,738.36	2,542,725.84	
ADB	PROGEBE	Grant	1	Productive			11,035,131.60	

ADB	PIWAMP/SLMP /Nema	Loan	1	Productive	20,766,746.09			
IDA/WB	Commercial Agriculture and Value Chain Management Project	Loan	1	Productive			8,386,000.0	183,712,811.8
BADEA	TRADITIONAL FISHING DEVELOPMENT PROJECT		1	Productive	31,198,633.3	36,691,128.7		
ADB	Food and Agricultural Sector Development Project	Grant	1	Productive			76,441,800.00	191,469,330.00
ADB	Sustainable Land Management Project	Grant	1	Productive			59,417,370.00	3,791,115.00
IDA/World Bank	Gambia Emergency Agricultural Productivity Support Project	Grant	1	Productive			95,938,549.28	
EDF- EU	MDG 1c: Improving food security through crop production intensification and school feeding	Grant	1	Productive			90,304,993.92	144,720,285.84
GAFSP	Capacity development in the global agriculture and food security programme	Grant	1	Productive			11,027,149.98	53,725,974.48
FAO	Support for national horticulture sector master plan	Grant	1	Productive			10,503,685.77	3,763,963.50
FAO	The Gambia: Achieving Sustainable Cowpea Production Through Training Women Farmers and Integrated Production	Grant	1	Productive			5,614,529.13	5,582,056.62
FAO	Emergency Assistance to Control Contagious Bovine Pleuroneumonia (CBPP) outbreak	Grant	1	Productive			8,434,125.90	
FAO	Comprehensive Assessment and Development of a Project Proposal for the Strengthening of the National Plant	Grant	1	Productive			182,388.03	
FAO	Building resilience of smallholder farmers through cassava production	Grant	1	Productive			815,946.45	1,445,371.17
Japan	Emergency Agricultural Support to vulnerable households in Cabo Verde, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau and Senegal affected by food	Grant	1	Productive			17,000,000.00	
FAO	Strengthening technical capacity of food safety and quality Authority of the Gambia	Grant	1	Productive			2,362,455.48	

UNDP	Small producers, particularly women, Youths and Vulnerable groups, access and utilize producttve resources markets through value addition facilities and services	Grant	1	Productive			16,200,000.00	53,030,700.00
IDA/WB	Commercial Agriculture and Value Chain Management Project	Grant	1	Productive			34,560,000.00	183,712,811.8
EU	Improving Food security (MDG1c)	Grant	1	Productive	-	49,111,550.00	63,093,850.00	
					609,699,853.9	334,173,265.4	1,049,631,838.0	2,032,955,746.8
KUWAIT FUND	KF-University of The Gambia Project	Loan	2	Education	0	7,061,070.3	6,394,812.2	30,140,270.0
Saudi Fund	The University of The Gambia Project	Loan	3	Education	2,081,640.8	327,176.1	1,146,328.2	22,367,824.5
IDB	IsDB-DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE GAMBIA	Loan	3	Education		1,399,589.1	0	34,211,566.8
IDB	The Bilingual Education Support Project		3	Education	0	10,365,000.0	21,073,080	20,743,255.9
IDA/World Bank	Africa Higher Education Centers of Excellence Project		3	Education	0	0	21,307,183.9	49,595,539.5
IDA/WB	Education for All - Fast Track Iniative Catalytic Trust Fund	Grant	5	Education	217,800,500.0	0		
IDB	CAPACITY BUILDING IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT	Grant	3	Education	7,554,900.0	1,193,200.0		
IDA/World Bank	Third Education Phase II	Grant	3	Education	11,318,902.36			
IDA/World Bank	Teaching Maths and Physics through E-Learning	Grant	3	Education	5,113,500.00			
IDA/World Bank	Third Education Project	Loan	3	Education	5,927,925.44			
IDA/World Bank	EFA - FTI Catalitic Fund	Loan	3	Education	198,290,825.74			
IDA/World Bank	Third Education Sector Phase II	Loan	3	Education	58,696,989.02			
BADEA	Third Education Sector Phase II		3	Education		826,896.2	0	599,147.7
IDA/World Bank	Results for Education Archivements and Development	Grant	3	Education			4,690,678.80	
IDA/WB	Third Education Sector Project- First Additional	Grant	3	Social	108,305,400.0	18,754,000.0		

	Financing							
BADEA	Gambia University Project	Loan	2	Social	0	0		
IDB	The Bilingual Education Support Project	Loan	3	Social	0	10,365,000.0		
					615,090,583.4	50,291,931.7	54,612,083.1	157,657,604.4
IDA/WB	JSDP Grant for NGO Sector Efficiency and Accountability to Strengthen Services Projects	Grant	4	Social Governance	6,057,800.0	0		
IDB	COMM.BASED INFRASTRUCTURE & LIVELIHOOD	Grant	5	Social	2,244,800.0	0	98,928,046.00	389,496,352.00
IDA/World Bank	CDDP	Grant	4	Social	387,256.26			
IDA/World Bank	IDF Gambia Civil Service Reform	Grant	4	Social	1,704,500.00	2,183,820.10		
UNDP	UNDAF	Grant	3	Social	68,683,352.83			
UNICEF	UNDAF	Grant	3	Social	47,153,951.7		76,601,472.21	
EXIM Bank India	Completion of National Assembly Building	Loan	4	Social	0	319,324,459.6	162,341,814.0	58,294,998.2
EXIM Bank India	Construction of the National Assembly Building Complex	Loan	5	Social	61,026,458.6	0	46,272,155.3	35,120,792.5
IDB	Community Based Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement Project	Loan	2	Social	37,075,800.0	14,452,723.1	0	63,627,668.6
EU	Support to Implementation The Gambia-EU Cooperation (gov and econ comp)	Grant	5	Social Governance	-	49,111,550.00	63,093,850.00	
EU	Technical Cooperation Facility (II)	Grant	5	Social Governance	40,939,350.00	167,128,450.00	6,190,500.00	
EU	Governance Programme in the Gambia	Grant	5	Social Governance	80,804,050.00	23,570,200.00	15,847,700.00	
Basket Fund	Enhance Integrated Framework (Support to NIU and implementation of Action Matrix)	Grant	5	Social			6,000,000.00	
UNDP	Strengthened Capacities of Governance Institution	Grant	4	Social			39,735,000.00	14,625,000.00

UNDP	Social Protection Framework Formulation and Implementation	Grant	4	Social			1,710,000.00	4,403,025.00
UNDP	Access to best practices for Civil Service Reform	Grant	4	Social			9,135,000.00	1,485,000.00
UNDP	Sustainable Development (Environment, Disaster Risk Reduction & Energy)	Grant	4	Social			2,250,000.00	4,572,000.00
WFP	Project/trust fund/grant	Grant	5	Social			150,076,715.47	159,326,577.00
					346,077,319.4	575,771,202.8	678,182,253.0	730,951,413.3
ADB	Rural Water Supply Sanitation Project	Grant	3	Water			19,091,520.00	186,241,840.00
AWF-AFDB	National Water Sector Reform Project	Grant	3	Water			57,693,786.00	35,559,767.00
IDB	Gunjur Water Supply Project	Loan	3	Water	30,507,400.0	8,815,600.0	34,727,956.65	
IDB	KOTU RING RURAL WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM	Loan	3	Water	141,519,500.0	151,848,886.7	0	43,107,164.6
IDB	PROVISION OF 100 WATER POINT IN FOUR DIVISION	Loan	3	Water	78,861,200.2	52,193,821.7	0	1,046,632.2
IDB	RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT	Loan	3	Water	30,507,365.9	79,074,472.1	0	14,720,252.4
EU	Rural Water Supply Sector Support	Grant	3	Water	6,212,350.00	(2,131,800.00)	-	
ADB	Rural Water Supply Sanitation Project	Grant	3	Water			19,091,520.00	186,241,840.00
AWF-AFDB	National Water Sector Reform Project	Grant	3	Water			57,693,786.00	35,559,767.00
					287,607,816.1	289,800,980.5	188,298,568.7	502,477,263.2
Total					6,089,642,335.0	1,732,090,706.2	4,824,834,798.6	8,148,540,329.2

