

# AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK



## PROJECT: GAMBIA AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROJECT

### COUNTRY: THE GAMBIA

### PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT

Date: 12 August 2021

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# **AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK**



## **THE GAMBIA**

### **GAMBIA AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROJECT**

**RDGW/AHHD/PGCL DEPARTMENTS**

**October 2021**

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## **Currency Equivalents**

*As of Feb. 2021*

UA1.00	=	USD1.44080
UA1.00	=	GMD74.2100
USD1.00	=	GMD51.50611

## **Fiscal Year**

[01 January – 31 December]

## **Weights and Measures**

1 metric tonne	=	2204 pounds (lbs)
1 kilogramme (kg)	=	2.200 lbs
1 metre (m)	=	3.28 feet (ft)
1 millimetre (mm)	=	0.03937 inch (“)
1 kilometre (km)	=	0.62 mile
1 hectare (ha)	=	2.471 acres

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

AACC	= Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change
AAITG	= ActionAid International The Gambia
ADF	= African Development Fund
AfDB	= African Development Bank
AVCDP	= Agricultural Value Chain Development Project
ANR	= Agriculture and Natural Resources
AWP&B	= Annual Work Plan and Budget
BDS	= Business Development Services
CB	= Country Brief
CSA	= Climate Smart Agriculture
CFAN	= Commercial Farmers Agribusiness Network
CFSVA	= Comprehensive Food Security Vulnerability Assessment
CoE	= Centre of Excellence (WFP Brazil)
CRR	= Central River Region
ESMF	= Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	= Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESIA	= Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
EU	= European Union
FASDEP	= Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project
FAO	= Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAREC	= Feed Africa Response to COVID-19
HGSF	= Home Grown School Feeding
HQ	= Head Quarters
FBO	= Farmer Based Organization
FFS	= Farmer Field School
GAFSP	= Global Agriculture Food and Security Programme
GAPSp	= Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Project
GEF	= Global Environment Facility
GMNS	= Gambia Micronutrient Survey, 2018
GMD	= Gambian Dalasi
GNAIP	= Gambia National Agricultural Investment Plan
IFAD	= International Fund for Agricultural Development
HIS	= Integrated Household Survey
LRR	= Lower River Region
MC	= Mother's Clubs
M&E	= Monitoring and Evaluation
MOA	= Ministry of Agriculture
MOFEA	= Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
NaNa	= National Nutrition Agency
NACOFAG	= National Coordinating Organisation of Farmer Associations, The Gambia
NDP	= National Development Plan
NGO	= Non-Governmental Organization
P2RS	= Building Resilience Against Food and Nutrition Insecurity in The Sahel
PCN	= Project Concept Note
PMT	= Project Management Team
PSC	= Project Steering Committee
RCVP	= Rice Value Chain Transformation Project
ROOTS	= Resilient Organizations for Transformation of Smallholder Agriculture
SBCC	= Social Behavior Change and Communication

SDG	= Sustainable Development Goals
SMART	= Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
SPCR	= Gambia Strategic Programme on Climate Resilience
TYS	= Ten Years Strategy
TVET	= Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TAAT	= Technologies for African Agriculture Transformation
UNDAF	= United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNCT	= United Nations Country Team
UNFPA	= United Nations Population Fund
UNDP	= United Nations Development Programme
WASH	= Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	= World Bank
WCR	= West Coast Region
WFP	= World Food Programme
WFP CO	= World Food Programme Country Office

## Grant Information

### Client's information

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<b>RECIPIENT:</b>	Republic of The Gambia
<b>EXECUTING AGENCY:</b>	World Food Programme, The Gambia Country Office

### Financing plan

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Source	Amount (USD)	Instrument
GASFP	16.00 Million	Grant
Government of the Gambia	1.37 Million	N/A
Beneficiaries	1.13 Million	N/A
<b>TOTAL COST</b>	<b>18.50 Million</b>	

### ADB's key financing information

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Grant currency	United Stare Dollars
Interest type*	Not Applicable
Interest rate spread*	Not Applicable
Commitment fee*	Not Applicable
Other fees*	Not Applicable
Tenor	Not Applicable
Grace period	Not Applicable
FIRR, NPV (base case)	33%: USD 69,120,653
EIRR (base case)	27%

*\*if applicable*

### Timeframe - Main Milestones (expected)

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Concept Note approval	June, 2020
Project approval	September 2021
Effectiveness	December, 2021
Completion	December, 2026
Last repayment	Not Applicable
Grant Closing Date	April 2027

## Project Summary

**Project Overview:** The purpose of the project is to increase food and nutritional security, as well as household income, particularly for the vulnerable households in five administrative regions: CRR (North and South), LRR, URR, NBR and WCR of the Gambia, through the strengthening of the sustainable Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) Programme. This will be achieved by increasing climate-resilient food production, postharvest management, market access and resilience for identified nutrient-rich food chains; and by promoting smallholder farmers' access to the HGSF as an institutional market. The connection between the food supply side (farmers) and food demand side (consumers) in the project is the HGSF Programme. The project targets the most vulnerable in The Gambia and acts as a social protection mechanism to promote food and nutrition security in the project areas. This initiative has its bases on on-going and completed programmes led by the World Food Programme (WFP) and in other pilots that are being handed over from Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project (FASDEP)<sup>1</sup> and WFP to the Government of The Gambia.

Specifically, it seeks to structure food demand and supply through scaling up of government institutionalized homegrown school feeding programme while improving smallholder's income. Interventions will principally be in the Central River Region (CRR North and South), Lower River Region (LRR), Upper River Region (URR), North Bank Region (NBR) and the West Coast Region (WCR), none the less, some value addition activities (processing, packaging and distribution) could be undertaken in other regions of the country, where such facilities exist. GAFSp will be implemented for five years (2021-2026) with total funding of Eighteen Million, Three Hundred and Thirty Thousand United States Dollars (USD18,330,000). Direct project beneficiaries will comprise of approximately 20,000 households or 160,000 beneficiaries comprising: 131,000 pre-school and school going children; 10,000 farmers of which 50% are youth and 52% female; and 20,000 other value chain actors within the project target areas. Four criteria were employed to select regions: poverty level; malnutrition status of children under five (6-59 months); level of food insecurity and agricultural production. Selected regions have high production potential and comparative advantage: CRR (irrigated rice), URR and LRR (coarse grains) and NBR and WCR (horticulture).

**Needs Assessment:** GAFSp is a timely intervention to engender sustainable food and nutrition security, increased income and deriving employment generation and poverty reduction. It is expected to contribute to food and nutrition security especially for vulnerable populations, particularly pupils and students whilst consolidating this social protection activity that leads to other benefits such as a reduction in school drop-out and improved learning outcomes. It will support government priority interventions that will enhance production and productivity; and nutrition outcomes of the smallholder agricultural sector in selected commodities, reduce post-harvest losses and provide a guaranteed market (HGSF). It will leverage on on-going and recently closed projects in the sector, consolidating the gains made through these projects by ensuring a systematic integration of smallholder farmers, particularly women and youths into organized markets (such as opportune by the HGSF) and contribute to improving the food security of pre-school and school going-pupils. The project preparation has identified capacity building and soft-support as key-tools for GAFSp intervention to enhance sustainably. The Project will build on FASDEP's acquis of non-agricultural rural training and capacity building

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<sup>1</sup> FASDEP is a GAFSP financed operations in the Gambia that was supervised by the Bank. The project closed in June 2020. The development objective of the Project was to reduce rural household poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition through increased agricultural production, productivity and commercialization. The project expanded the infrastructure capacity for the production of various food commodities including rice, horticulture, poultry, small ruminants and fish.



support. This will further have a positive impact on the “soft support” measures for institutional development provided through South-South Cooperation. The support to the school feeding program (as evidenced in the achievements of FASDEP) will contribute to cognitive development through increased school attendance and retention. The provision of school meals would support families of school-going children and opportunity to reduce household food expenditure which will create positive externalities, especially for the low-income vulnerable households. The propensity of COVID-19 to reduce the availability and affordability of food in the global food market further aggravate the need for this HGSF.

**Value Added for the African Development Bank:** The project is in line with the Bank’s Ten-Year Strategy (TYS) 2013-2022, Operational Guidelines for Transition Support Facility (TSF) and the Country Strategy Paper (CSP 2020-2024) which has a single priority area of economic transformation through the modernization of agricultural value chains for inclusive growth. It is also in line with the Bank’s strategy for “Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience in Africa (2014-2019), Jobs for Youth in Africa Strategy (2016-2025), 2nd Climate Change Action Plan (2016-2020) and the Bank’s Gender Strategy for 2021-2025 under the team "Investing in Africa's women to accelerate inclusive growth.", Nutrition Multisector Action Plan for 2017-2021 and Feed Africa Response to COVID-19 (FAREC). The project will leverage and consolidate gains made by the GAFSP funded FASDEP and other projects such as the AfDB funded Building Resilience against Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Sahel, The Gambia Project (2014-2021); Agriculture Value Chain Development Project (2014 – 2021); and the Rice Value Chain Transformation Project (2018 – 2023) by optimizing the utilization of the related installed production capacities.

**Knowledge Management:** The proposed results-based framework is based on the Bank and GAFSP results-based management system. Knowledge will further be generated through the establishment of a results-based Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). The M&E system/indicators will be derived from the related national policies and programmes. The use of the HGSF as an institutional market will provide a useful learning tool for smallholder farmers, MSMEs (traders, agro-processors, aggregators, suppliers) and school structures (School Management Committees, Food Management Committees, Mother Clubs). WFP’s approach of enhancing smallholder productivity and market access using Smallholder Market Support (SAMS) will be promoted as a learning tool and will serve as a source of innovative knowledge and information sharing and empowering. Technical Assistance support including from the Bank and the WFP Centre of Excellence (CoE), Brazil, Cote D’Ivoire and Egypt support will introduce and consolidate knowledge and skills as well as facilitate technology and skills transfer at community and national level. In addition, the project envisions knowledge exchange and South-South Cooperation practices to take place, as a powerful way to share, replicate, and scale up positive experiences from similar cases of rural development. Knowledge will be disseminated and brokered globally based on the achievement of project success stories and would be documented in brochures, factsheets, impact stories as well as GAFSP, WFP and Bank’s ICT infrastructure (Intranet, short documentaries on Bank website, social media posts etc.). The Project will again benefit from the Development Impact Evaluation (DIME) assessment opportunities of the World Bank Group in collaboration with WFP and ECMR of AfDB.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK					
A PROJECT INFORMATION					
PROJECT NAME AND SAP CODE: GAMBIA AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROJECT - P-GM-AA0-018				COUNTRY/REGION: THE GAMBIA/WEST AFRICA	
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE: To increase food and nutritional security, as well as household income, particularly for the vulnerable households in five administrative regions: CRR (North and South), LRR, URR, NBR and WCR of the Gambia, through the strengthening of the sustainable Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) Programme					
ALIGNMENT INDICATOR (S):	Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) <sup>2</sup>				
	Number of people who are hungry / malnourished (millions)				
	% of rural population below the poverty line (USD 1.25 per day) <sup>3</sup>				
B RESULTS MATRIX					
RESULTS CHAIN AND INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	RMF/ADOA INDICATOR	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE (2020)	TARGET AT COMPLETION (2026)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
OUTCOME STATEMENT 1: INCREASED INCOME OF FARMERS SUPPORTED BY PRODUCTION OF CLIMATE RESILIENT PRODUCE					
Production and productivity of climate-resilient home-grown food commodities <sup>4</sup> in regions LRR, CRR-N, CRR-S, and WCR (Regions with production activities financed by the project)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cereal Yield (mt/ha)	0.632 <sup>5</sup> (2019)	tbd	National Agriculture Sample Survey
		Cassava (mt/ha)	6	10	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	mt of rice	27,538.70 (2019)	tbd	
		mt of groundnuts	24,231.04 (2019)	tbd	
		mt of cowpea	1,318.5 (2019)	tbd	
		Number of poultry birds	646,169 (2019)	tbd	
Agricultural labour productivity in project regions in LRR, CRR-N, CRR-S, and WCR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	USD per annum	1,884 <sup>6</sup>	tbd	FAOSTAT
OUTCOME STATEMENT 2: REDUCED VULNERABILITY BY INCREASING FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AND CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES					
People benefiting from improvements in agriculture (millions)♀	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Number of people disaggregated by gender	0	160,000 <sup>7</sup> (52% female)	Project Progress Reports
Stunting rate among children under five	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	%	15.7% (2018)	9.5% by 2024	
Wasting rate	<input type="checkbox"/>	%	5.8% (2018)	2% by 2024	

<sup>2</sup> The Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) is a mandatory indicator for GAFSPs financed projects. It is a proxy to the Feed Africa level 1 indicator, Number of People who are hungry / malnourished.

<sup>3</sup> This is a level 1 indicator under the High Five Priority – Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa

<sup>4</sup> The targets for the elements in this indicator will be informed by the Baseline and Value Chain Profiling study that will be done as part of initial project implementation activities. These studies had to be deferred due to COVID-19 interruptions.

<sup>5</sup> Average of yields of Maize, Early Millet, Late Millet, Sorghum, Upland Rice, Swamp Rice, Groundnut, Sesame, Findo and Cowpea in CRR, LRR and WCR

<sup>6</sup> Agricultural value added per worker (FAO 2019)

<sup>7</sup> This comprises of 130,000 pre-school and school going children, 10,000 farmers and 20,000 other selected commodity value chain actors

RESULTS CHAIN AND INDICATOR DESCRIPTION		RMF/ADOA INDICATOR	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE (2020)	TARGET AT COMPLETION (2026)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
Number of hungry months		<input type="checkbox"/>	Months	3 months <sup>8</sup>	0 - 1 month	Nutrition surveys; Food security studies; WFP Integrated household surveys and S.M.A.R.T.
Sch. dropout for under 12s	Girls	<input type="checkbox"/>	%	26 % (2015)	20%	Education sector reports produced by the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education
	Boys	<input type="checkbox"/>	%	27% (2015)	20%	
% of households with acceptable food consumption score		<input type="checkbox"/>	%	94.8%	96%	WFP Integrated household surveys CFSVA
COMPONENT 1: DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS FOR IMPROVED LIVELIHOOD, PRODUCTIVITY AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE						
OUTPUT STATEMENT 1.1: STRENGTHENING SKILLS, PRODUCTIVITY, COMMERCIALIZATION AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE OF EXISTING FARMERS AND SCHEMES.						
Land area receiving improved water management and production support, percentage of these that are climate smart.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ha of vegetable gardens	0	150	Quarterly Project Progress Reports
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ha of rice fields	0	3000	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ha of g’nuts, millets and cassava fields	0	1,500	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Resilience to water shock index	tbd	tbd	
Number of smallholders farmers receiving productivity enhancement support yearly♀	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No. of poultry production schemes supported disaggregated by gender	0	25 (50% owned by youth; 52% owned by women)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No. of Rice, g’nut, beans, millet, cassava. and veg. farmers supported disaggregated by gender	0	10,000 (50% owned by youth; 52% owned by women)		
Number of post-harvest facilities constructed and/or rehabilitated (Bulking facilities for storage or primary processing rehabilitated /built)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No. of bulking facilities for durables (grains/legumes)	0	100	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No. of bulking facilities for perishables (veg./eggs/ meat)	0	27	
OUTPUT 1.2: BUSINESS SUPPORT FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IMPROVED						
SMEs supported to provide goods and services through HGSF including SMEs providing mechanization, aggregation services.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No of SMEs	0	50 (100% youth, 52% women)	Project Reports
Percentage increase in amount f (value and volume) of smallholder sales through project-supported aggregation systems by type of crop and type of buyer		<input type="checkbox"/>	% increase in Volume (mt)	0	50%	Value Chain Profiling Studies and Project Reports
		<input type="checkbox"/>	% increase in Value (GMD)	0	50%	
COMPONENT 2 - REDUCING VULNERABILITY THROUGH SOCIAL PROTECTION, IMPROVING NUTRITION, PROMOTING GENDER AND WASH						
OUTPUT 2.1: SCALING UP SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME IN SELECTED REGIONS						
No. of public schools and pupils provided with nutritious and diverse foods through HGSF♀		<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of schools	0	200 schools	Project Report
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of pupils disaggregated by gender		131,900 (52% female)	

<sup>8</sup> Cadre Harmonize, Nov. 2019

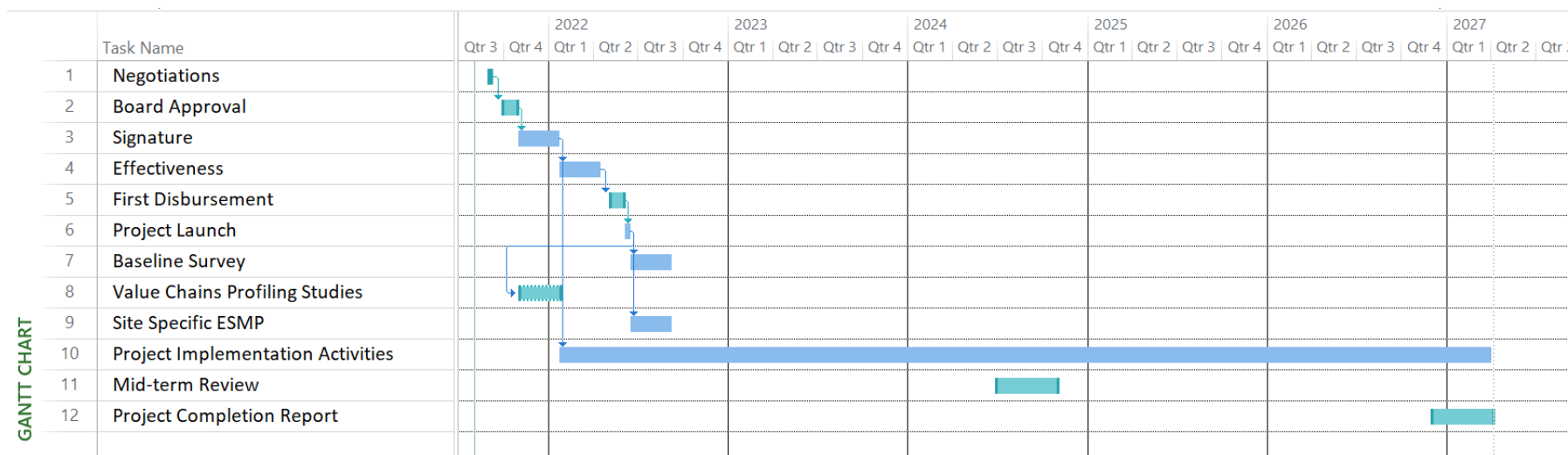
RESULTS CHAIN AND INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	RMF/ADOA INDICATOR	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE (2020)	TARGET AT COMPLETION (2026)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
No. of Schools (social facilities) improved through support for upgraded /new fenced gardens, school kitchen, toilets, water systems and stores	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Number of schools	0	200	
No of people trained and individual capacity-building support provided for school staff ♀	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of staff disaggregate by gender	0	200 (52% female)	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of cooks disaggregated by gender	0	200 (52% female)	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of storekeepers disaggregated by gender	0	200 (52% female)	
OUTPUT 2.2: SCALING UP SCHOOL-BASED ACTIONS ADVANCING THE FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY CONDITIONS OF TARGETED SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN AND THEIR COMMUNITIES					
Mother Club members trained on Nutrition, WASH, reproduction health; etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	No. of Mothers Club Members disaggregated by gender	0	100 members (90% women)	Project Reports
No of micronutrient fortified foods; biofortified crops introduced;	<input type="checkbox"/>	No. of micronutrient fortified foods;	2	3	Project Report / NaNA Reports
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No. of bio-fortified crops	3	4	
Improvement in iodized salt consumption and prevalence of Vit A deficiency) <sup>9</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>	% Consuming iodized salts	74% hh <sup>10</sup>	90% of hh	GMNS /NaNA Reports
	<input type="checkbox"/>	% Vit A deficiency	18.3%	0%	
Individuals reached with SBCC messages on micro-nutrient deficiencies and consumption of locally available diversified foods	<input type="checkbox"/>	No. of individuals disaggregated by gender	0	300 (52% women)	Project Reports
Schools reached with SBCC messages on micro-nutrient deficiencies and consumption of locally available diversified foods	<input type="checkbox"/>	No. of schools	0	200 schools	
COMPONENT 3: PROJECT MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION					
OUTPUT 3.1: ENSURE EFFECTIVE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION					
Timely submission of AWP&B and reports	<input type="checkbox"/>	No. of AWP&B and PP submitted timely	0	5	Project Reports
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No. of Annual audit reports submitted timely	0	5	Project Reports
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No. of Annual Prog. Reports submitted timely	0	5	Project Reports
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No. of Qtr'ly submitted timely	0	20	Project Reports
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No. of MTR submitted timely	0	1	Project Reports
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No of PCR submitted timely	0	1	Project Reports
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No. of 6-M'ly Reps submitted timely	0	10	Project Reports
Produce Project ESMP and ensure effective implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>	No. of annual audit report of E&S performance submitted timely	0	5	Project Reports

<sup>9</sup> These are Tier 2 Core Indicator for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Project.

<sup>10</sup> Gambia Micronutrient Survey, 2018

RESULTS CHAIN AND INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	RMF/ADOA INDICATOR	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE (2020)	TARGET AT COMPLETION (2026)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No. of project yearly ESMP Implementation Report submitted timely	0	5	Project Reports
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No. of project quarterly ESMP Implementation Report Submitted timely	0	20	Project Reports

## Project Timeframe



# **REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE MANAGEMENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON A PROPOSED GRANT TO THE GAMBIA FOR THE GAMBIA AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROJECT**

Management submits the following Report and Recommendation on a proposed grant of Sixteen Million United States Dollars (USD16,000,000.00) from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program to finance the Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Project in The Gambia.

## **I – STRATEGIC THRUST & RATIONALE**

### ***1.1. Project linkages with country strategy and objectives***

In 2017 the World Bank and the African Development Bank (AfDB) prepared a joint Fragility Risk and Resilience Assessment and a Country Brief for The Gambia. The 2021 fragility assessment of the country undertaken by the Bank indicated that the country's key drivers of fragility remain largely unchanged compared to 2017 and grouped them as follows: 1) Authoritarianism, weak public institutions, political instability; 2) Unsustainable macro-fiscal management which increased the Gambian economy's sensitivity to external shocks; 3) Food insecurity; 4) Susceptibility to environmental damage and degradation; 5) The Gambia's relationship with the subregion.

The Gambia's development challenges are typical of its fragility. The Gambia's fragility stands out as an outlier in many common global indices: Fragile States Index steadily worsened in recent years, rising from 80.6 in 2010 to 89.4 in 2017 (the closer to 100, the more fragile the State) when the country ranked 37th of 178 countries; Human Development Index in 2017 was 0.460—or 174th of 189 countries; Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index 57.2 percent of the population experience multiple dimensions of poverty; and Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) deteriorated from 3.5 in 2011 to 3.0 in 2018, which is below the SSA average of 3.2.

The country is characterized by pervasive poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition and vulnerability of households to climate shocks. This is evidenced by The Gambia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita of US\$ 483 in 2017, a low level, even compared to other Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) countries. Results of national poverty surveys including the Integrated Household Survey (IHS 2015/16) using the US\$ 1.25 per day, show that almost half (48.6 %) of the population fall below the poverty line compared to 48.1% for a similar survey in 2010. The IHS 2015 survey also shows that 55.1% of Gambians have a caloric intake below 2,400 calories with stunting occurring at 22.9%, underweight at 21.4% and wasting at 10.3%. Results from the recent Gambia Micronutrient Survey (GMNS, 2019 shows that significant improvements have been registered with stunting and wasting for the under-five dropping to 15.7% and 5.8% respectively).

In order to address these main drivers of fragility, reduce poverty and improve the food security status of the population, The Government of The Gambia (GOTG) articulated and is implementing a medium-term development framework: The National Development Plan 2018-2021 (NDP). The objectives of the Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Project (GAFSp) is well in line with National Development Plan (NDP 2018-2021), specifically the third strategic priority of the NDP is geared towards “modernizing agriculture and fisheries for sustained economic growth, food and nutrition security and poverty reduction”. Furthermore, the operation will also support a key outcome of the NDP “improved nutritional wellbeing of all Gambians” by reducing stunting among children under five as well as the proportion of the population that is food insecure.

The project is aligned with the Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy (ANR 2017-2026) and the investment framework Gambia National Agriculture Investment Plan -Food and Nutrition Security (GNAIP II,2019-2026) which aim to contribute to food and nutrition security for The Gambia's vulnerable population, especially school-aged children and smallholder farmers; the National Nutrition Policy (NNP 2018-2025) which aims to improve the nutritional status of the Gambian population especially the most vulnerable; the new Education Policy (2016-2030) and The Gambia National Social Protection Policy (2015-2025) both of which lay emphasis on strengthening the HGSP. Furthermore, it is aligned with the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 2015-2030), especially 1 (no poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger) and 13 (climate action). In addition, the project has been tailored to respond to the Gambia National Gender Policy (2010-2020); the National Determined Contributions (NDC, 2016)- a commitment to implement the Paris Climate Agreement: and the new Home-Grown School Feeding Policy, as this policy will operate as the entry market for the project.

Based on the following four criteria, the project intervention area shall comprise of five regions in the Gambia (West Coast, Lower River, Upper River, North Bank and Central River Regions): (i) poverty level; (ii) malnutrition status of children under five (6-59 months); (iii) level of food insecurity and (iv) potential and comparative advantage (climate, soil, water, other environmental considerations, existence of production and primary processing infrastructure among others) for production of selected commodities.

## ***1.2. Rationale for Bank's involvement***

The project is in line with the under-preparation Bank's Country Strategy Paper for the Gambia CSP 2021-2025 that emphasizes on a single priority area of economic transformation through the modernization of agricultural value chains for inclusive growth. The CSP's main objective is to assist the country in laying the foundations for socioeconomic transformation and build resilience through creation of decent jobs.

GAFSP underpins the twin objective of the Bank's Ten-Year Strategy (TYS 2013-2022) i.e. green growth (highlighting on efficient use of natural resources, reducing waste and building resilience to climate shocks) and inclusive growth (growth across gender, geography and age) in that it seeks to transform The Gambian agriculture through value chains that will promote jobs for women and youths as well as build resilience to climatic variability. It directly supports two of the high five (5) priority areas namely Feed Africa; and Improve the quality of life for the African people. It is consistent with the Bank's Feed Africa Strategy for Agricultural Transformation in Africa (2016 – 2025); Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience in Africa (2014-2019), Jobs for Youth in Africa Strategy (2016-2025), 2nd Climate Change Action Plan (2016-2020); Gender Strategy (2021-2025) and Nutrition Multisector Action Plan (2017-2021). The agriculture sector remains a strong method to building resilience through a holistic value chain approach by involving all stakeholders within the value chain with multiplier effects in the growth and advancement of the cereal, legume, horticulture and poultry value chain and its sub-sectors. Within the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) areas of engagement, the following thematic interventions will be tailored to the specific Gambian context of fragility: 1) strengthening national institutions and the macro-stability of the agricultural sector; 2) enhancing public delivery of services that foster social inclusion, such as home-grown school feeding; 3) promoting livelihoods, markets, and sustainable private sector development through the school feeding programs in place in the country; 4) boosting equity and inclusion, with special and cross-cutting focus on gender and youth; and 5) mitigating the impact of climate change on smallholder farmers. The project adopts the Feed Africa Strategy which prescribes a value chain approach and is designed to address gaps on both the supply and demand side of agricultural development. On the supply side, the



project will improve productivity and area cultivated for selected commodities including addressing resilience and climate change issues. And on the demand side, the project targets providing structured market through the national school feeding programme. This is expected to contribute to food and nutrition security especially for vulnerable populations, particularly pupils and students whilst consolidating this social protection activity that leads to other benefits such as a reduction in school drop-out and improving learning. Though the Bank is not contributing resources the project is designed in line with ADF-15's two strategic pillars: (i) quality and sustainable infrastructure to promote sustainable development and regional integration, and (ii) human, governance and institutional capacity development for inclusive growth and job creation. The project design is in line with the Bank's commitments under GCI VII. More specifically, the project will focus on the following Bank's GCI VII strategic priorities: (i) 2.2. increasing the competitiveness of value chains; (ii) 2.3. promoting agro-industrialization by investing in hard and soft infrastructure; (iii) 2.4. expanding finance for agribusiness; and (iv) 2.6. promote policy reforms in gender, jobs creation and climate change. The project is a strategic project for the Bank's sector operations in The Gambia, in that it will leverage and consolidate gains made by the earlier GAFSP funded FASDEP and other projects such as the AfDB funded Building Resilience against Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Sahel (P2RS) and the Rice Value Chain Transformation Project (RVCTP) optimizing their utilization. The Bank's supervision of the project further strengthens the ability to influence and provide knowledge-based guidance to the sector as identified in the Feed Africa Flagship Programs such as the Technologies for African Agriculture Transformation (TAAT); Climate Smart Agriculture and others. The emergence of food and nutrition security threats due to the COVID-19 pandemic makes this project interventions very significant to influence the food environment and build resilience to food and nutrition security during and post the pandemic situation. These are important elements for building back better and greener after the pandemic. This project is prepared in line with the strategic priorities of the Feed Africa Response to COVID-19 (FAREC). Specifically, the project will promote localized food production; and optimize food processing and storage capacity.

### 1.3. Donors coordination

Sector or subsector*	Size		
	GDP	Exports	Labor Force
[Agriculture]	20-24%	30-40%	70%
Players - Public Annual Expenditure (average)**= UA 24,476,885.99			
Government	Donors	AfDB	39.6%
[UA 555,321.24]	[UA 23,921,534.67]	World Bank	0.7%
[2.3%]	[97.7%]	IFAD	25.9%
		IDB	15.1%
		GEF	NA
Level of Donor Coordination			
Existence of Thematic Working Groups			N
Existence of SWAPs or Integrated Sector Approaches			N
ADB's Involvement in donors coordination***			M

\* as most appropriate \*\* Years [yy1 to yy2] \*\*\* for this sector or sub-sector\*\*\*\* L: leader, M: member but not leader, none: no involvement

#### Comments on Donor coordination:

The Government has established an Aid Coordination Directorate in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MOFEA) in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, tasked with loan/grant resource mobilization and coordination. The United Nations Resident Coordinator through the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) coordinates UN activities through the United

Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2017-2021). In the recent past, the World Bank and the AfDB (2012-2015) have collaborated in Joint programming. The current Bank programming is implemented through the Country Brief (CB 2017-2019). The Bank has supported the Gambia agriculture sector since 1974 (with a total amount of UA 101.168 million). Its knowledge product and financial products have been used to support critical interventions in the country and has evolved to become a partner of choice by the government and the sector. These culminated in the selection of the Bank as the preferred supervision entity for both the earlier GAFSP funded project (FASDEP) and this project.

## II – PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 2.1. Objectives and Project Components

The purpose of the project is to increase food and nutritional security, as well as household income, particularly for the vulnerable households in five administrative regions: CRR (North and South), LRR, URR, NBR and WCR of the Gambia, through the strengthening of the sustainable Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) Programme. The specific objectives of the project are: i) structuring the food demand side (for school feeding) to match with the supply side (local production by smallholder farmers), ii) improving smallholder's income and productivity by increasing food production, postharvest management, market access and resilience for identified food chains; and, iii) promoting social protection and food safety net programs to reduce food and nutrition security of vulnerable populations in the project areas.

The project has three components, as detailed in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Project components

Components	Total costs (USD million)	Component Description
1. Developing Sustainable Food Systems for Improved Livelihood, Productivity and Climate Change, Gender Equality and Women Empowerment	6.68	<p>The project component will focus on increasing productivity, post-harvest management, climate resilience and Business Service Development for smallholder farmers accelerating the transition from subsistence to commercialized agriculture, thus improving livelihood through investments. Technologies aimed at improving the productivity of various commodities (rice, millet, cassava, groundnut, poultry and beans) will leverage on resources and technical assistance of relevant TAAT compacts.</p> <p>This component will work on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate resilience farm inputs, skills and services to facilitate the cultivation of at least 3,000 ha of rice, 150 ha of vegetables, 1,500 ha groundnuts, beans, millet and cassava for 3,000 rice farmers and 1,500 vegetables, groundnuts, beans, millet and cassava women and youth growers.</li> <li>• input to targeted smallholder farmers, communities and schools to enhance their poultry production skills (15 schools and 10 community poultry schemes installed by FASDEP)</li> <li>• Rehabilitation /Upgrading /Construction of 100 common user bulking facilities for storage and management of durable produce.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation /Upgrading / Construction of 27 common user facilities for perishable communities (meat, eggs, fruit and vegetable) cleaning, sorting, grading, packaging and storage</li> <li>• Input supplies of initial seeds and fertilizers for cultivation of 150 Hectares of fenced school gardens</li> <li>• Support and training of SMEs (in collaboration with IFC) in business and skills development to 50 value chain actors including mechanization, aggregation and other ancillary services enterprises (including to be resilient to the pandemic situation) using existing business and entrepreneurship development services in The Gambia.</li> </ul>

Components	Total costs (USD million)	Component Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for the establishment of 1 Private Sector Development Facility to strengthen business plans</li> </ul>
2. Reducing Vulnerability through Social Protection, improving nutrition and climate-resilient WASH	7.25	<p>This component will focus on addressing gaps in social protection and building climate resilience related to food and nutrition security through activities based on structured demand lead by HGSF. It will also focus on improving related infrastructure in schools. In particular, the specific activities will be supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide 200 schools (131,900 pupils) with nutritious meals</li> <li>• Support construction of 200 School kitchens and equipped with essentials items; 200 toilets blocks separated by sex; 200 climate-resilient Water System (Borehole and storage tank and rainwater harvesting and 200 School Stores Constructed supplies of food from the communities</li> <li>• Form/strengthen 100 Mothers' Clubs (MCs) to support with SBCC on nutrition, WASH, reproductive health and related extension activities</li> <li>• Train 200 cooks and 200 storekeepers in food safety &amp; quality preparation and storage practices respectively</li> <li>• Support promotion activities to enable 90% of the targeted household to consume iodized salts and reduce Vit A deficiency</li> <li>• Introduce 3 new micronutrient fortified foods and promote 4 biofortified crops</li> <li>• Reach 300 individuals and 200 schools with SBCC messages on micro-nutrient deficiencies and consumption of locally available diversified foods</li> </ul>
3. Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation	2.05	<p>The component will support coordination, monitoring and evaluation and facilitate results management and reporting on the implementation of the project through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular project steering and technical committee meetings,</li> <li>• Preparation and submission various reports,</li> <li>• Implementing fiduciary and safeguard activities,</li> <li>• Evaluation and supervision missions,</li> <li>• Communication activities</li> </ul>

## ***2.2. Technical solution retained and other alternatives explored***

The project is in line with the GAFSP call for proposal focused on tackling fragility and boosting resilience levels of the vulnerable. In this regards, areas of engagement and interventions have been tailored to the specific Gambian contexts, notably: 1) building resilience of smallholder farmers through enhanced productivity and value chain strengthening; 2) enhancing the delivery of services that foster social inclusion, such as home-grown school feeding (HGSF); 3) promoting livelihoods, markets, and sustainable private sector development through the school feeding programs in place; 4) boosting equity and inclusion, with special and cross-cutting focus on gender and youth and the poorest; and 5) mitigating the impact of climate change on smallholder farmers. Various technical solutions have been considered and retained based on consistency GNAIP II, NDP, ANR, NNP and the upcoming School Feeding Policy; and Solutions derived from lessons learnt in implementing pilot initiatives in The Gambia and elsewhere. Adaptations consider both the Government's and the private sector's efforts to improve food availability and food access through school-centred services. Choices are coupled with the economic empowerment and improved livelihoods of targeted smallholder farmers. Alternative solutions explored but not retained are presented in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Project alternatives considered and reasons for rejection

<i>Alternative name</i>	<i>Brief description</i>	<i>Reasons for rejection</i>
Creation of enabling environment for private sector investment in fisheries, dairy, and large-scale poultry through sectoral wide institutional support.	Invest in the improvement of the institutions to play their facilitative roles as an entry market for these perishable products; while the private sector players are supported through training and incentives to access the institutional market.	High risks, including delayed investments and subsequent prolongation of transition as some of the foodstuff, is not part of the school menus; Requires subsidies for the private sector to cover particularly vulnerable communities whose institutional markets cannot safely store and prepare related foodstuff, hence a risk to emergency from fragility.
Procurement of imported food items for school feeding	Use and reliance on the imported food market in the school feeding menu.	Highly unsustainable with limited impact on the local economy; Market channels for locally produced foods by smallholder farmers will not be utilized nor linked with MSMEs;

## 2.3. Project type

The project is a standalone investment project with technical assistance (TA) and capacity building activities. It is to be financed by a grant under the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP).

## 2.4. Project cost and financing arrangements

The estimated total cost for the project is US\$18.50 million, where USD 16 million is financed by the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), USD 1.37 million by the Government of the Gambia, USD 1.13 million by the beneficiaries (smallholders farmers, schools and communities). Counterpart funding comprises of salaries of extension workers and support staff of the Project Management Unit, labor, land, office space and other office equipment, in the regions and other support work to the successful completion of the project. Tables 2.3 – 2.7 present cost estimates by components and categories of expenditure; as well as an estimated schedule of expenditures by component and sources of financing.

Table 2.3: Project cost estimates by components (Amounts in million USD).

Components	USD			% of total	% of F.C
	FC	LC	Total		
Developing Sustainable Food Systems for Improved Livelihood, Productivity and Climate Resilience	1,240,019	6,218,874	7,458,893	44%	54%
Reducing Vulnerability through Social Protection	802,375	6,646,185	7,448,560	44%	35%
Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation	262,000	1,775,500	2,037,500	12%	11%
<b>Base Cost</b>	2,304,393	14,640,559	16,944,952	100%	100%
Miscellaneous (Indirect Cost - WFP)	<b>281,062</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>281,062</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>12%</b>
Physical Contingency	1,250	345,539	346,789	2%	0%
Price Contingency	45,501	711,885	757,386	4%	2%
Unallocated	123,000		123,000	0.7%	5%
<b>Total cost estimates (US\$)</b>	<b>2,632,207</b>	<b>15,697,982</b>	<b>18,507,189</b>		

Table 2.4: Sources of financing (Amounts in USD and GMD).

Sources of financing	Costs USD	Costs GMD	% total
GAFSP	16,000,000	814,080,000	87%
Government of the Gambia (counterpart)	1,378,144	70,119,967	7%
Beneficiaries (counterpart)	1,129,338	57,460,717	6%
<b>Total project cost</b>	<b>18,507,482</b>	<b>941,660,684.16</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

*Table 2.5: Project cost by category of expenditure [amounts in million USD]*

CATEGORY	USD Million			% of base cost	% of F.C
	F.E.	L.C.	Total		
Works	0	5.078	5.078	29%	0%
Goods	0.279	4.533	4.812	28%	11%
Services	2.025	3.396	5.421	31%	78%
Operating Costs	0	1.628	1.628	9%	0%
Miscellaneous (Indirect Cost - WFP)	0.281	0	0.281	2%	11%
<b>Total base cost</b>	<b>2.585</b>	<b>14.635</b>	<b>17.22</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Physical Contingency	0.001	0.346	0.35	2%	0%
Price Contingency	0.045	0.771	0.82	5%	2%
Unallocated	0.114		0.114	0.7%	4%
<b>Total cost estimates</b>	<b>2.631</b>	<b>15.752</b>	<b>18.507</b>	<b>107%</b>	<b>102%</b>

*Table 2.6: Expenditure schedule by component [amounts in million USD equivalents]*

Component	Activity costs (USD)					
	PY 1	PY 2	PY 3	PY 4	PY 5	Total
Developing Sustainable Food Systems for Improved Livelihood, Productivity and Climate Resilience	1,665,775	1,944,427	2,175,518	1,095,229	577,944	7,458,893
Reducing Vulnerability through Social Protection	1,391,977	1,594,710	1,481,410	1,590,273	1,390,189	7,448,560
Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation	733,500	313,500	338,500	313,500	338,500	2,037,500
Administrative cost	56,212	56,212	56,212	56,212	56,212	56,212
<b>Total base cost</b>	<b>3,847,464</b>	<b>3,908,849</b>	<b>4,051,641</b>	<b>3,055,215</b>	<b>2,362,845</b>	<b>17,001,165</b>
Physical Contingency	46,720	97,467	112,371	69,081	21,150	346,789
Price Contingency	34,652	111,403	195,168	210,556	205,607	757,386
<b>Total cost estimates</b>	<b>3,928,836</b>	<b>4,117,720</b>	<b>4,359,180</b>	<b>3,334,852</b>	<b>2,589,602</b>	<b>18,105,340</b>

## **2.5. Project's target area and population**

The project target area will cover five administrative regions in the Gambia: CRR (North and South), LRR, URR, NBR and WCR. According to the NDP 2018-2021, these 5 regions keep presenting higher levels in household poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition and vulnerability than the national average, ranking among the highest in all categories (poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition). The project will benefit directly at least 20,078 households (168,333 beneficiaries) made up of farmers, school-going children, and local beneficiaries engaged in activities within project impact areas, with a proportionally targeted number of women and youth, and women-headed households, together with estimated at least 60 percent of project beneficiaries. Considering that 40% of the population lives in rural areas in The Gambia and that the project expects a 60% coverage of the school feeding program, approximately 7,230 households or 57,840 beneficiaries are estimated to benefit indirectly from investments funded under GAFSp.

## **2.6. Participatory process for project identification, design and implementation**

In response to the special call for proposal for GAFSp and following the nomination and acceptance of WFP to provide technical assistance for the drafting of the proposal and AfDB as the supervising entity for the ensuing project, a multi-stakeholder High-Level Task Team (HLTT) and Technical Working Group (TWG) were formed to provide analytical, advisory, technical support and coordination. The HLTT was chaired by the Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and included representatives from other government ministries and

agencies (Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education, Ministry of Youth and Sports, National Nutrition Agency- NaNA, Women's Bureau, National Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, and Office of the Vice President), NGOs, private sector, farmer organizations, technical experts from AfDB, and UN agencies.

Three moments of official consultations took place: (A) a three-day institutional thematic stakeholder consultation with over 50 participants on the themes (i) agricultural production and productivity enhancement; (ii) food and nutrition security and social protection; and (iii) climate change to identify the key constraints and lessons applicable for the proposal, (B) ten provincial (regional) level social consultations were held with over 300 farmers, community leaders, other value chain actors, youth and women groups, staff from government agencies in total; and (C) a validation workshop where contributions to the intended outcomes and output of the operation; as well as likely risks and mitigation measures were deliberated on.

Following the conditional approval of the grant for the project, the Bank and WFP have held country-level dialogue with the government and sector ministries to agree on the governance and execution of the project. The design of the project has entailed extensive discussions to concretize the interventions with stakeholders including representatives from WFP, Government ministries and agencies, ActionAid The Gambia-AAITG representing NGOs, CFAN representing the private sector, NACOFAG and other technical and financial partners.

The project has been designed to ensure ownership, and sustainability using a beneficiary led approach in that the beneficiaries constitute majority of the members of the PSC which will provide strategic oversight of the project implementation, review the project annual work plan and budget and review the progress of project performance. The beneficiary will be involved in key milestone activities including consultations during supervision missions, MTR and for PCR preparation.

## ***2.7. Bank Group experience, lessons reflected in project design***

The Bank Group has eleven operations in The Gambia of which five operations or 53% of the portfolio by amount are in the agriculture sector. The agriculture sector operations include ADF financed (i) Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (AVCDP), (ii) Rice Value Chain Transformation Project (RVCP), (iii) Gambia Agriculture Transformation Project (GATP) which is a study; (iv) Building Resilience Against Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Sahel (P2RS); and (v) GAFSP financed Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project (FASDEP) which closed in June 2020.

Lessons learnt from previous operations include: (i) Accurate baseline information and a robust M&E system is essential for effective planning, monitoring and reporting on project progress; and (ii) selected technical solutions for identified challenges (e.g. access to finance, capacity building etc.) ought to adequately informed thorough value chain analysis to engender efficiency and sustainability. In line with these lessons the project will benefit from the strong M&E system of the Development Impact Evaluation of the World Bank Group and the Macroeconomic Policy, Forecasting and Research Department of African Development Bank as well as the M&E system of WFP. The Project will commence with a baseline study that will establish and set the datum for some key project intervention activities especially in line with the core GAFSP indicators that were previously not measured. In addition, as part of the project activities, a value chain profiling for the commodities of interest of the project will be undertaken to inform the selection of crop and livestock enterprises to be supported. Furthermore, the project will set Knowledge Management system and Grievance Redressal Mechanism ahead of implementation roll out to ensure the availability of such systems from the onset.

## 2.8. Key performance indicators

The key performance indicators identified and the outcomes expected at project completion, as set out in the results-based logical framework, are: (i) Reduced poverty levels and food and nutrition insecurity of vulnerable rural people in the Gambia; (ii) Increased production, reduced postharvest losses, increased, income and climate resilience to smallholder farmers; (iii) Reduced vulnerability by increasing food and nutrition security and consolidation of school-based programmes as social protection and human development initiatives; and iv) Measures of support for institutional development and capacity-strengthening provided through discrete deliverables.

National studies, project reports, nutrition surveys, education sector reports, food security studies; WFP Integrated household surveys and Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) will be some of the main ways used as means of verification, ensuring that the above mentioned KPIs will be constantly monitored and evaluated against target goals. The project management team at the CPCU will be responsible for this task. The project's KPIs respond at the same time to Bank's FAREC, GAFSP M&E core indicators and WFP Corporate Results Framework and Management Plan under its Pillar C – Policy Guidance.

## III – PROJECT FEASIBILITY

### 3.1. Economic and financial performance

Table C.1: key economic and financial figures

FIRR, NPV (base case)	33%: USD 69,120,653
EIRR (base case)	27%

NB: detailed calculations are available in Annex B6

The Economic and Financial analysis was based on incremental net benefit arising from project investments. The principal assumptions underlying the EIRR and FIRR is the increase in crop productivity of crop and poultry enterprises due to improved farming systems (Climate Smart Agriculture), accessible market and reduced post-harvest losses. All project costs were estimated based on constant market prices for a period of 20 years. The Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR) and the Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) were computed using the opportunity cost of capital at 12% and presented in Table 3.1. The FIRR is 33% with Net Present Value (NPV) of USD 69,120,653. and EIRR 27%. The Sensitivity Analysis carried out showed that both FIRR and EIRR are sensitive to changes in Revenue (Price) and costs. Details are presented in Annex B6

Table C.2 Sensitivity Analysis

	BASE	5% INCREASE TOTAL REVENUE	5% INCREASE TOTAL COST
FIRR	33%	44%	23%
EIRR	27%	37%	17%

### 3.2. Environmental and social safeguards and climate change

#### 3.2.1 Environmental and social safeguards

The project is classified as Category 2 based on the Gambian national legislation and the AfDB Integrated Safeguard System (ISS). The justification for categorization is based on the medium E&S risk and the magnitude of the assessed negative impacts of the project. Any likely impacts will be few, site-specific, largely reversible, and will readily be minimized by applying appropriate management and mitigation measures or incorporating internationally recognized design criteria

and standards. In compliance with the Bank's Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies and Procedures and the national requirements, the project has engaged in an ESIA process that will result in Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs). Given the locations of the subprojects being unknown the project has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to guide the ESIA process. The ESMF, reviewed and approved by the Bank and the NEA, was published in national level on 09/24/2020 and on the Bank's website on 09/29/2020 in accordance with ISS requirements. The ESMF to be implemented to mitigate risks expected from: agricultural water management schemes; poultry production; and construction and rehabilitation of bulking facilities and other infrastructures. The ESMF developed included measures for screening sub-project sites and development of site-specific ESMPs; monitoring and reporting arrangements; and the ESMF implementation budget is included and reflected in the project costs. It will be noted however that in developing this ESMF, extensive consultations especially with the affected communities and traditional leaders in the Project areas could not be carried due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Nonetheless, as part of the requirement of Gambia EA procedures, a consultation of the general public was done through the disclosure of the ESMF for 30 working days. The concerns and views expressed have been addressed in the ESMF. The project also has obtained in-country approval of the ESMF.

### ***Institutional arrangements of E&S Safeguards implementation***

The overall responsibility of the environmental and social safeguards implementation & monitoring will lie with the PMU whose staff will include an Environmental & Social Safeguards (ESS) specialist. The Bank will support in screening candidate before he joins the PMU to ensure he is qualified and suitable for his role. The ESS specialist will be responsible for preparation, implementation, monitoring and reporting of the site specific ESMPs. (i) **Environmental and Social reports:** The PMU will have to submit quarterly ESMP implementation progress reports to AfDB and ESMP reports to Gambia Environmental Agency (NEA) after 12 months; and (ii) **Annual Environmental and Social Performance Audit:** The executing agency will conduct an annual E&S performance audit of the Project using Project resources and in accordance with terms of reference acceptable to the Bank by an independent external consultant recruited on a competitive basis with the approval of the Bank, throughout the implementation of the Project. Annual E&S performance audit reports will be submitted to the Bank by January 31 of the following year at the latest. The NEA has an external monitoring and supervisory role and shall be responsible for the screening of sub projects, reviewing and clearing subproject-specific safeguard instruments. The AfDB has a supervisory role and shall be responsible for the reviewing and clearing subproject-specific safeguard instruments to be prepared during project implementation prior to approval by NEA in accordance with the ISS.

### **3.2.2 Climate Change**

The project is classified in Category 2 according to the Bank's Climate Safeguards System – meaning it may be vulnerable to climate risk. Component 1 of the project will focus on “developing sustainable food systems for improved livelihoods, productivity and climate resilience” and component 2 will focus on “reducing vulnerability through social protection, improving nutrition, promoting gender and climate-resilient WASH“ which both respond to Gambia's commitments in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that gives priority to adaptation and mitigation actions in agriculture and WASH. The Gambia has a high occurrence of drought, flood and in some cases extreme weather events that have severe impact on agriculture. The project has proposed mitigation measures by implementing climate-smart agricultural (CSA) solutions through input provision, agricultural water management schemes among others, which are detailed



out in project activities and budget. To further reduce climate risks, additional measures will be incorporated in the project including climate-smart crop management (e.g. drought-tolerant, early maturing, flood-tolerant seed varieties etc); water management (solar-powered motor pumps, micro-dams, etc.); soil management measures; provision of early warning systems; climate risk insurance; tailored weather/seasonal forecasts and agricultural advisories. Implementation of the climate adaptation measures proposed in the project will be monitored in the course of project execution

### **3.2.3 Gender and Youth**

Gender mainstreaming and youth inclusion are expected to be an underlying principle of the GAFSP throughout the stages. The project will focus on gender equality and youth empowerment specifically by (a) identifying and including gender and youth empowerment challenges at all levels, especially in the field; (b) ensuring that the project adopts a gender-sensitive and youth empowerment approach during implementation and delivery for effective gender responsiveness and participation in all project activities; and (c) utilizing an M&E mechanisms that capture the project's gender and youth-specific impacts. A comprehensive gender and social analysis will be done during implementation of the project. Coordination for delivering on the existing national policies for gender and youth empowerment will have a focus on providing access to production inputs and markets, and employment to those targeted groups.

The project is classified in GEN II, under the Bank's Gender Marker System (GMS). Project interventions aim at strengthening decent employment and entrepreneurship for women and girls for better participation in the agricultural value chain processes. The project plays a strategic role in the inclusive growth and the improvement of the status of women, not only by ensuring equitable access for female beneficiaries to capacity building activities, decision-making processes, socio-economic infrastructure, investment operations, and land security, but also by increasing the organizational capacity of female farmers' organizations, employment and entrepreneurship opportunities in agricultural value chains. The project focuses on gender equality and the women empowerment by addressing their specific challenges in the agricultural sector. The project seeks to: (i) ensure equitable access to financial and technical resource allocations as well as extension and advisory services; (ii) facilitate women-led business cooperatives/SMEs and develop their entrepreneurial skills; (iii) increase women's productivity in the poultry, rice, groundnut, bean, millet, cassava, and vegetable value chains; (iv) strengthen the resilience and food and nutrition security of women and children through training and gender-sensitive infrastructure development; (v) promote menstrual hygiene management in the schools, and (vi) assist SMEs to reduce the negative impact of the COVID-19 on food security by facilitating access to resources and capacity building programs. Gender disaggregated data will be collected as a regular process for all the activities of the project. Deliberate efforts would be made to have a gender-balanced in the PIU composition. Partnerships will be established with other ongoing projects in the region.

About half of all Gambian workers have no formal education, and therefore variations in education and skills are bound to be important. This number is higher among the rural youth, the most vulnerable alongside adult rural women. This project seeks to: (i) ensure with the school feeding programme that young boys and girls, at both rural and urban areas have greater access to nutrition and education, improving their human and social capital; (ii) providing means for the youth to receive appropriate training and employment for food production, thus remaining in the land and diminishing the Gambian youth diaspora and rural exodus; (iii) promoting rural market inclusion for the rural youth through agricultural production inputs, business training, commercial organization, land employment and ownership, and access to markets. The positive impact of the Project on poverty is essentially anchored in the HGSF Programme as part of a broader social

protection mechanism. The structured demand the program creates provides smallholder farmers with a stable and available market for their produce. Demand readiness depends both on the programme execution per se, but also on their capability to supply the school menus' baskets with the right quantity and quality. This works as an effective poverty alleviation tool by creating a social protection floor on which the project expects the vulnerable farmers to stand on and graduate from. Ideal social impacts aim at improving the smallholder farmers' livelihoods, and boosting private sector activities, as they will also participate in the value chain.

With the involvement of the private sector alongside the structured demand created by the HGSP, the youth could be engaged in activities along the value chain to create jobs, goods, and services will enhance increased income, to enhance people's lives and help them escape poverty. Other positive social impacts of the project include the direct support to school-aged beneficiaries receiving school meals. These beneficiaries can recover and be protected from malnutrition due to deficiencies and/or imbalances in the consumption of macro- and/or micronutrients. The families of the direct school-going beneficiaries can also be considered as socially benefiting from the school meals, as the money they would have to invest to provide one meal to these children can be considered a conditional cash transfer for the family to either provide a meal to other family member or to the children at another meal time, thus improving the general food and nutrition security of the household.

From the youth perspective the project will consider the support and benefit from initiatives that are aimed at fostering sustainable economic opportunities for youth in The Gambia, Reinforcing skills through flexible TVET system to match labour market needs and catalyze Youth Integration / representation in public and private sectors, and Promotion of self-employment and entrepreneurship.

### **3.2.4 Nutrition**

Malnutrition is prevalent in the Gambia with a stunting rate of 15.7%, wasting at 5.8% and micronutrient deficiencies i.e. anemia is at 58% among women of reproductive age. The expected outcomes of GAFSP home-grown school feeding project include contributing towards the reduction of malnutrition by 2024; stunting to 9.5%, wasting to 2% and reduction of micronutrient deficiencies such as Iron, Folate and Vitamin A. In view of GAFSP contribution to malnutrition reduction, the following interventions will be implemented in the project: i) Delivery of nutritious school meals, food fortification and promotion of nutrient-rich crop varieties within the home-grown school feeding project; ii) Integration of Social Behavior Change and Communication (SBCC) for nutrition and WASH activities at Schools and Communities; iii) Support to SME's and private sector players in the nutrition supply chain to ensure undisrupted supply chains of safe and nutritious food in the context of the COVID-19 disease pandemic.

## **IV – IMPLEMENTATION**

### ***4.1. Implementation arrangements***

#### **4.1.1 Institutionnel arrangements**

The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) is the Executing Agency of The Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Project (GAFSP). It will be supervised through the Central Project Coordination Unit (CPCU). A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be constituted to provide strategic direction and oversight guidance to the project. To ensure effective project coordination and monitoring, the day-to-day project administration will be managed by a Project Management Unit (PMU) within CPCU, under the direct supervision of the CPCU Coordinator. The PMU will be headed by a Project Director who will report to the CPCU Coordinator, and the Bank. Project implementation

activities will be undertaken by the Project Management Team and Implementing Partners. The Implementing Partners shall include but are not restricted to The World Food Programme Country Office, relevant department and agencies under the Ministry of Agriculture, Non-Governmental Organisations and competitively selected private firms / individual.

Strategic oversight for policy guidance and implementation will be played by the Project Steering Committee (PSC). It will review annual work plans and budgets, progress and quality of project implementation. The PSC will have the following substantive members: The Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture (Chairperson); The Permanent Secretary of Finance and Economic Affairs or named representative; The Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education or named representative; The Coordinator of the Central Project Coordination Unit (CPCU) of the Ministry of Agriculture; Representative and Country Director of The World Food Programme or named representative; President of National Coordinating Organization of Farmer Associations, The Gambia (NACOFAG) representing civil society organizations; Action Aid International The Gambia (AAITG) representing The Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (TANGO); Commercial Farmers Agribusiness Network (CFAN) representing the private sector; and Child Fund (CF) Gambia.

Executing Agency: The project will be executed by the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry shall set up a PMU embedded in the Central Project Coordination Unit (CPCU) see to the day to day management of the project. Key staff for the Project Management Unit are: Project Director (Team Leader); Project M&E Officer; Project Business Development Officer; Project Production Officer; Project Accounts Officer; Environmental and Social Officer; and Project Procurement Officer. In addition, the CPCU and WFP will avail to the project staff time in specific areas where they have capacity and full time staff may not be required. For these the staff time cost shall be shared with other parallel funds.

Implementing Agencies: Project implementation activities shall be delivered by Project Management Team (PMT) under the CPCU, WFP, the Department of Agriculture; Department of Livestock; National Seed Secretariat and others including not-for-profit NGOs/CSOs/FBOs and competitively selected private sector civil works contractors, goods suppliers and services providers. The roles of these partners and service providers will range from provision of capacity strengthening to the farmers and schools on the HGSF model through extension support including on food safety and quality, aggregation, storage and handling, haulage, recipe development and training, monitoring of the activities at farmer and school level.

#### **4.1.2 Procurement Arrangements**

The activities of the project shall be implemented by: (i) Project Management Unit set up by the Executing Agency under the CPCU; and (ii) the UN-WFP Country Office for specified activities to be implemented by them.

For the PMU activities, Procurement of goods (including non-consultancy services), works and the acquisition of consultancy services financed by the Bank supervised GAFSP Funds for the project, will be carried out in accordance with the “Procurement Policy and Methodology for Bank Group Funded Operations” (BPM), dated October 2015 and following the provisions stated in the Financing Agreement. Bank standard PMPs will be utilized, using the relevant Bank Standard Solicitation Documents (SDDs). In addition, the project is designed to benefit from services that

can be directly provided by public entities (that have this mandate and are competent for) instead of procuring. To that extent, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or an Implementation Agreement (IA) will be signed with these entities. These public entities will use their own resources and the MoU or IA will not allow Staff salaries payment but will cover only direct actual additional costs generated by the project related assignment.

For activities of the project to be managed and implemented by UN-WFP: the procurement of goods, works and the acquisition of consulting services, financed by the Bank supervised GAFSP Funds for the project, will be carried out in accordance the World Food Programme (WFP) applicable regulations, rules and procedures and provisions stated in the Grant Agreement as allowed by the paragraph 5.3(e). of the Bank Group Procurement policy. The use of WFP procurement rules and procedures has been envisaged due to the existence of the Fiduciary Principles Agreement signed between the Bank and the UN Partner (WFP) on 16 January 2018 and that will be considered in the context of activities under the responsibility of WFP.

Procurement Risks and Capacity Assessment (PRCA): The Bank has assessed the Recipient procurement System (BPS) and the risk for its use in Bank-financed project has been globally rated at Substantial. The Bank found that these deviations are significant and hence impinge on the Bank's fiduciary compliance standard in the context of the current project while using BPS. Based on this assessment, appropriate mitigation measures have been proposed at paragraph 5.7 of the procurement Technical Annex to the PAR to facilitate a smooth implementation of this project. This Annex B.5 also includes the detailed procurement arrangements agreed during the preparation of the project.

#### **4.1.3 Financial Management**

The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) will execute the proposed project through its Central Projects Coordination Unit (CPCU) which has been specifically setup up for the overall coordination and supervision of all donor funded projects and programmes under the MOA. A project management unit (PMU) will be constituted under the overall supervision of the CPCU Coordinator and Financial Controller who are both experienced in the Bank's FM and disbursement rules. Similar arrangements were made under the closed FASDEP and the ongoing Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (AVCD), Rice Value Chain Project (RVCP) funded by the Bank as well as other projects funded by the World Bank, Global Environmental Fund (GEF), Islamic Development Bank and IFAD. The PMU will be headed by a Project Director who will have overall responsibility for the day-to-day coordination and implementation of the of project and reports to the CPCU Coordinator and the Bank. CPCU will appoint or competitively recruit an experienced and qualified accountant to be in charge of the financial management function of the project. The Project Accountant (PA) shall also have hands-on experience in handling the accounting and financial reporting of donor funded projects, proficient in the application of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) Cash Basis and skilled in the use of an accounting software. An accounts clerk will also be deployed by CPCU to the project to facilitate segregation of incompatible duties. The project will adopt the existing CPCU FinEX accounting package, chart of accounts, financial management manual and IPSAS Cash Basis accounting framework, in harmony with other CPCU managed projects and government accounting standards. At the end of every calendar quarter, the PA will generate from FinEX accounting software, un-audited interim financial reports (IFRs) for the benefit of the GOTG and shared with

the Bank within 45 days after the end of the quarter. Annually, the PA will produce project financial reports, covering all project activities for the fiscal year in line with IPSAS Cash Basis, which shall be audited by the Auditor General of The Gambia or a competitively recruited independent private external audit firm, using audit TOR agreed with the Bank. The content of both IFRs and annual project financial statements have been discussed and agreed with CPCU. All financial reports prepared by the PA must be reviewed and approved by the FC. The assessment recommends that a project implementation manual (PIM) customised from the existing PIM and implemented to guide project operations and implementation. A project steering committee will be constituted (chaired by the MOA Permanent Secretary) to provide strategic direction and oversight guidance as well as approve key strategic documents including- annual workplans, budgets and procurement plans before transmission for the Bank's 'no-objection'. The GOTG internal control procedures (as modified by CPCU for projects) will be implemented by the project to strengthen the control environment. The Internal Audit Directorate (IAD) will provide internal checks and periodically review project operations. The internal audit reports must be approved by the Director of the IAD before submission to the PSC, who will ensure timely implementation of audit recommendations.

**4.1.4 Disbursement Arrangement:** The Bank uses four (4) disbursement methods in disbursing funds to its projects: (i) Direct payments; (ii) Special Account (SA); (iii) Reimbursement; and (iv) Reimbursement guarantee methods. Bank funded projects managed by the CPCU have generally have made use of direct payment and Special account methods. The **Direct payment method** will be used for payments against larger contracts signed between project management and contractors/suppliers/ service providers. A dedicated special account (SA) USD will be opened at the Central Bank of The Gambia to receive advances from the Bank for payments of operating costs. A Gambian Dalasi counterpart fund contributions account will also be opened at the Central Bank of The Gambia to receive government counterpart contributions and other income (including bid sale receipts). The remaining disbursements methods (**Reimbursements and Reimbursement guarantee**) shall also be at the disposal of the project should the need arise during project implementation.

**World Food Programme (WFP)- Disbursements** to the WFP under the project for activities to be carried out will be in accordance the Fiduciary Principles Agreement (FPA) signed between the signed between the ADB and ADF and WFP in March 2018. The Bank will disburse funds on behalf of the Government of the Gambia in tranches (one tranche at the beginning of each fiscal year), through direct transfer to a WFP designated account (details of this account to be provided by WFP). **The following will be the conditions for disbursement: (i) The Government of the Gambia and WFP signing the Letter of Agreement (LoA); and (ii) For each withdrawal request submitted by WFP, should be based on the schedule of project activities to be carried out in the fiscal, approved by the government of the Gambia, and accompanied with the relevant account details to the Bank for the funds to be disbursed.** The funds will be transferred to the WFP's designated account in United States Dollars or in any other currency agreed by the parties. The assessment recommends that as part of the quarterly un-certified interim financial reports to be submitted to the Bank, WFP should include a fund utilization report or schedule, indicating the funds received, utilised and period fund balance.

*All disbursements under the project shall be in accordance with the Bank's disbursement procedures outlined in the Disbursement Handbook 2020.*

**4.1.5 External audit:** The National Audit Office (NAO) shall audit the annual project financial statements in line with its legal mandate. In instances that the NAO is not able to carry out the audit, it will lead the project in the recruitment of a private independent external audit firm (using a list approved audit firms) through a competitive process, acceptable to the Bank. The audit terms of reference (TOR) shall be agreed with the Bank. The audit reports (consisting of the audited financial statements with the auditor's opinion and accompanying management letter) must be submitted to the Bank no later than six (6) months after the end of each financial year not being audited. The audit cost shall be paid for from project resources.

**Audit of the WFP component:** This shall be in accordance with the FPA. The WFP's use of the funds will be subjected exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the Financial Regulations, and in the policies and procedures, and rules and directives, of the WFP and to relevant decisions of the WFP's governing body. The WFP will make available to the GOTG and the Bank copies of its audited financial statements and the report of its external auditors on its financial statements with respect to any year during which the WFP makes use of the Grant, within thirty (30) days of such financial statements are presented to the WFP's governing body by WFP's independent external auditors.

**4.1.6 Overall Conclusion:** The assessment concluded that the overall FM risk is rated substantial and to mitigate this further: (i) the MOA will constitute a PSC to provide strategic direction and oversight guidance; (ii) the CPCU will constitute and supervise a PMU; (iii) CPCU will appoint or competitively recruit key project staff including a Project Director and a Project Accountant; (iv) customise and implement a project implementation manual (PIM) to guide project operation and implementation; (v) adopt the existing FinEx Accounting System, Financial Management Manual and chart for project accounting and financial reporting; and (vi) fully implement the FM action plan.

## ***4.2. Monitoring and Evaluation***

The PMT will be directly in charge of the management and implementation of the Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, with the support of all implementation partners, beneficiaries, hired technical assistants, among others. This will include ensuring that the project responds to The Executing Agency's technology system, the Bank's M&E system and GAFSP reporting systems. The system for data capture and reporting will ensure that the necessary technical and control instruments are properly planned and implemented. It will also include the engagement of an M&E Officer in the PMT supported by the M&E Specialist at CPCU. The PSC members will periodically be engaged during M&E exercises, in terms of oversight and guidance support, for all project components, sub-components, and activities. The PMT will be required to submit a quarterly progress report and other reports using Bank's and GAFSP quarterly/six-monthly reporting format for review and necessary actions. The same report shall be shared with members of the PSC for their information. The same report will serve as the basis for informing the internal Annual Performance Plan and Report to promote cohesion and consistency of project information. The Bank will undertake field supervision mission which also involves sector, safeguards and fiduciary team members twice a year. At the end of each supervision, an Implementation Progress Report (IPR) will be prepared and submitted to the Bank's sector and country management. The Bank's current supervision process and performance ratings are anchored on two main parameters: the development objective (DO) and the implementation progress (IP).

Performance assessment is based on the project's Results-Based Logical Framework (RLF) as included in the appraisal report or its subsequent revisions. The RLF describes the causal link – the results chain – between input, activities and outputs that lead to a specific outcome. The PMU will monitor and evaluate the overall impact of the project including environmental and social compliance and performance and compile the project's quarterly and annual reports for dissemination to the Bank Group and other relevant stakeholders. A mid-term review (MTR) will be undertaken after two years of project implementation. Similarly, upon completion of project investments at the end of program year five, the PIU will prepare a Recipient's project completion report

Time Frame	Milestone	Monitoring Process/Feedback loop
Year 1	Baseline data collection	Baseline Survey Report prepared by the consultant and cleared by the Bank
Year 3	Mid-term review	Mid-term Review Report prepared by the Bank and shared with GAFSP Co-ordinating Unit for information
Year 5	Project Completion Report	Project Completion Report prepared jointly by the Bank and Executing Agency and shared with GAFSP Co-ordinating Unit for information

### 4.3. Governance

The Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) of the Gambia is 3.0 which is slightly higher than the average for SSA Fragile Countries (lowest score of 2.3) in Economic Management and highest score of 3.4 in Policies for Social Inclusion/Equity. The 2020 Freedom House scores the people of the Gambia's access to political rights and civil liberties 46 (out of 100) making it a partly free country; and Global Competitiveness Report score of 45.92 (out of 100) and makes it the 124th most competitive nation in the world out of 140 countries.

There are no major issues or risks linked to Governance. The Ministry of Agriculture through its Central Projects Coordinating Unit will use its internal control procedures and rules to ensure effective and ethical management of the project. In order to ensure separation of power, CPCU roles would be limited to coordination and supervision while the day to day implementation would be the responsibility of the PMU. As multi player project, some of the activities would be implemented by some other specialized agencies including World Food Program, Department of Agriculture (DoA), Department of Livestock (DLS), National Seed Secretariat (NSS), NGOs etc., specific Memoranda of Understanding would be signed with these agencies to ensure effective implementation, monitoring and coordination. These MoU will be submitted for clearance and no objections by the Bank.

The government nominated implementing agency for aspects of the project is WFP<sup>11</sup>, a UN agency and the leading humanitarian organization in the world in charge of delivering food assistance in emergencies and working with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience. WFP's efforts focus on emergency assistance, relief and rehabilitation, development projects focused on food production and special operations. Two-thirds of WFP's work is in conflict-affected or fragile countries, such as the Gambia, where people are three times more likely to be undernourished than those living in countries without conflict or a fragile state. WFP is the largest humanitarian organisation implementing school feeding programmes worldwide and has been doing so for over

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<sup>11</sup> WFP is governed by a 36 Executive Board which provides intergovernmental oversight, specific policy direction and approves programme projects and WFP activities and budgets. The WFP Strategic Plan 2017-2021 and the Management Plan 2020-2022 provide the overall framework for WFP's contribution to achieving zero hunger; prioritizing SDG 2 on achieving zero hunger through the SDG 17.

50 years. Each year, WFP provides school meals for more than 16 million children in 60 countries, often in the hardest-to-reach areas, being present in the Gambia since 1970, supporting school feeding and livelihood programmes. In addition, WFP is well placed to support smallholders with market access. WFP policies and frameworks on South-South cooperation and capacity-strengthening are also in place to promote coherent technical assistance support both from HQ and CoE Brazil. At the regional level, broader school-based programmes are being developed to guide and promote means for programme advocacy, guidance and support. At the country level, a country strategic plan (CSP) defines WFP's entire portfolio of assistance within a country. The CSP for the Gambia positions WFP as an enabler for the Government through direct operational support, knowledge transfer and technical assistance that contribute to National Development Plan (2017–2021) in line with the WFP's Global Strategic Plan and the United Nations development assistance framework for 2017–2021. The Bank and WFP have a long history of successful joint initiatives, such as projects, workshops, strategies, emergency grants and so forth. Projects include themes such as food security, nutrition, livelihoods, resilience building and smallholders market access all over African countries. This long-term partnership is guided by the Fiduciary Principles Agreement between both institutions, detailing the protocol for fiduciary activities between the parties.

#### ***4.4. Sustainability***

GAFSp is structured to build upon and deepen the sustainability of some previous and on-going Bank-financed / supervised projects in the Gambia. The project seeks to optimize the utilization of the assets deployed by these projects for agricultural production and organize the beneficiaries to benefit for the market opportunity within their catchment areas through the Home-Grown School Feeding program (HGSF). The involvement of Government Departments and Agencies, NGOs, CSOs, FBOs and Private Sector at the operational level will among others engender institutional and sustainability strengthen capacities (knowledge and profit) within these institutions by opportuning them to increase their relevance and market share in services and goods that supports food supply to organized markets.

Conceptually, structuring the demand for local smallholder food production through school feeding programmes decrease the vulnerability of rural people and provide a ready market for the farm produce. The creation of a demand that can be structured through HGSF can provide a continuous and stable market and price benchmark for smallholder production through public procurement. This demand offers greater assurance in production planning, farmer organization and confidence in selling a surplus to both public and private markets. Also, HGSF programmes provide opportunities for the women to empower themselves as rural producers and food processors; and the youth to study, gain more skills and remain in the country. By incentivizing a more diverse production, the home-grown components of school feeding programmes assist with expanding other channels of commercialization for farmers either through other policies, projects or the revival of local farmers' markets. With a closer and assured market connections and prices, HGSF programmes become key factors in expanding production for families.

Practically, in all school feeding activities, there is a role for the private sector and the local actors that will manage the assets and services after the project phase-out. WFP experience shows that active private-sector and local actors involvement helps developing support and expertise among key political and economic players. This development is part of the individual capacity strengthening that will take place during the project. GAFSp will pursue strong ties with the private sector and local non-government actors in all its school feeding activities (i.e. FBOs, CSOs, NGOs, schools, community members, etc.) to ensure this continuity. Examples such as the use of the likes



of Mothers Clubs and Parent-Teacher Associations who will manage and govern the WASH and School Feeding activities in the school aside cost saving will also help create ownership of these intervention activities and help in building partnerships between the actors. GAFSp takes onboard Environmental and Social safeguard with the objective of ensuring that the activities confirm both inclusive growth (growth across gender, geography and age) and green growth (minimizing waste, improving efficiency and building resilience to shocks).

#### **4.5. Risk Management**

Potential risks to the successful execution of the project could stem from economic shocks and climate change effects which could negatively affect productivity, market surplus and other project benefits. This could be mitigated through prudent fiscal and financial measures and through strengthening climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. Other potential risks and mitigation measures are:

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Political unrest and/or interference on project activities, especially after elections in 2021.	The PMT and PSC will work on project advocacy, using knowledge management, based on technical information and parameters, to avoid any political interference during the project lifecycle.
Potential conflict of interest with Implementing Agencies represented PSC	Supervision activities by the Bank should be guided by this propensity.
Crop failure due to drought, flooding, pest attacks and Disease outbreak for poultry	Promote climate smart agriculture and enhance surveillance and vaccination
Limited private sector involvement and lack of viable market outlets and opportunities for agribusiness	Incentivize SMEs and strengthened capacity in mechanization, post-harvest handling and linked to markets,
Competition from imported products	Enhance local production efficiencies; promote non-trade distorting policy incentive options for market surveillance; and engender local preference

#### **4.6. Knowledge building**

The Bank's and GAFSP results-based management system has been adopted for this project. Knowledge will be generated through the establishment of a results-based Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system by the project which will be linked to the M&E system of CPCU which is also linked to the National M&E System of relevant sector Ministries in the Gambia, including Food, Nutrition and Agriculture, Basic Education and Environment. The M&E system will track the causality linkages between activities, outputs, outcomes and impact as outlined in the results-based logical framework. Data for analysis will be captured from the M&E database, supervision missions, mid-term report, and periodic impact assessment and field exchange visits of the stakeholders. WFP's approach of enhancing smallholder productivity and market access using Smallholder Market Support (SAM) will be promoted as a learning tool will serve as a source of innovative knowledge and information sharing and empowering. Technical Service providers, Technical Assistance support including from the Bank and the WFP CoE Brazil support will introduce and consolidate knowledge and skills as well as facilitate technology and skills transfer at community and national level. Knowledge will be disseminated and brokered globally based on the achievement of project success stories and would be documented in brochures, factsheets, impact stories as well as GAFSP, WFP and Bank's ICT infrastructure. In addition, the project already envisions knowledge exchange and South-South Cooperation practices to take place, as a powerful way to share, replicate, and scale up what worked in similar cases for rural development. Development practitioners already showcased the beneficial returns of learning from the practical

experience of others who have gone through, or are going through, similar challenges of finding working solutions.

## **V – LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND AUTHORITY**

### ***5.1. Legal instrument***

The legal instrument to finance this operation is a Protocol of Agreement for an amount of USD 16 million (the “Grant Agreement”), to be entered into amongst the African Development Bank (the “Bank”) as Supervising Entity for the GAFSP Trust Fund and the Republic of The Gambia (the “Recipient”)

### ***5.2. Conditions associated with the Bank’s intervention***

#### ***A. Condition Precedent to Entry into Force of the Grant Agreement***

The Grant Agreement shall enter into force on the date of signature by the Bank and the Recipient.

#### ***B. Conditions Precedent to First Disbursement of the Grant***

The obligation of the Bank to make the first disbursement of the Grant shall be conditional upon the entry into force of the Grant Agreement and the fulfilment by the Recipient in form and substance satisfactory to the Fund, of the following conditions:

- (i) The submission of evidence of the recruitment of key staff for Project Management Team (PMT) with qualifications and terms of reference acceptable to the Bank, as follows: (i) project coordinator; and (ii) project accounts officer.
- (ii) The submission of evidence acceptable to the Bank of the opening by the Recipient of a designated foreign exchange Special Account and a designated local currency Special Account in a banking institution acceptable to the Bank, for the deposit of the proceeds of the grant.

#### ***C. Conditions Precedent to Disbursement for Works***

Subject to the *Condition Precedent to Entry into Force of the Grant Agreement* and Conditions Precedent to First Disbursement of the Grant, the obligation of the Bank to disburse the Grant for works] that involve the use of a Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) shall be subject to the satisfaction of the following additional conditions by the Recipient:

- (i) Submission of the site-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (“ESIA”) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (“ESMP”) for each [works] [civil works in a given lot], prepared in accordance with the ESMF and the Bank’s Safeguards Policies, in form and substance satisfactory to the Bank; and
- (i) Submission of the evidence of approval of the site-specific ESIA and ESMP by the competent national authority of the Recipient.

#### ***D. Other Conditions***

The Recipient shall provide evidence, in form and substance satisfactory to the Bank, of the fulfilment of the following conditions:

- (i) Not later than six (6) months after Grant effectiveness, the submission of evidence of recruitment of additional staff for the PMT with qualifications and terms of reference acceptable to the Bank, as follows: (i) Project M&E Officer; (ii) Project Business Development Officer; (iii) Project Production Officer; Environmental and Social Officer; and (iv) Project Procurement Officer.

#### ***E. Undertakings***

The Recipient shall, and shall cause the Executing Agency to:

- (i) carry out the Project in accordance with the site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans “ESMPs”), and the Bank’s Safeguards Policies and the applicable national legislation in a manner and in substance satisfactory to the Bank;
- (ii) prepare and submit to the Bank Project Reports, including quarterly reports on the implementation of the site-specific ESMPs including any deficiencies identified and the corrective measures thereto;
- (iii) refrain from taking any action which would prevent or interfere with the implementation of the site-specific ESMPs, including any amendment, suspension, waiver, and/or voidance of any provision thereof, whether in whole or in part, without the prior written concurrence of the Bank;
- (iv) cooperate fully with the Bank in the event that the implementation of the Project or change in Project scope results in hitherto unforeseen displacement and /or resettlement of persons, and shall not commence any works in the affected area under the Project, unless all PAPs in such areas have been compensated and/or resettled in accordance with a RAP, to be prepared by the Recipient;
- (v) maintain at all times during implementation of the Project the PMT with mandate, staffing and resources satisfactory to the Bank; and
- (vi) establish a Project Steering Committee (PSC) which shall be responsible for strategic oversight for policy guidance and implementation as well as review of annual work plans and budgets, progress and quality of Project implementation.

### ***5.3. Compliance with Bank Policies***

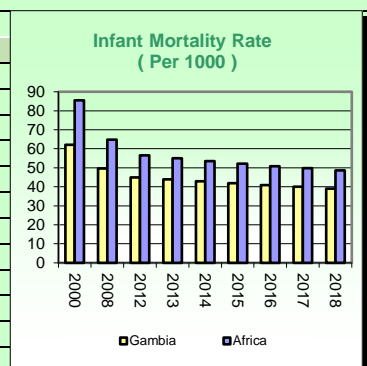
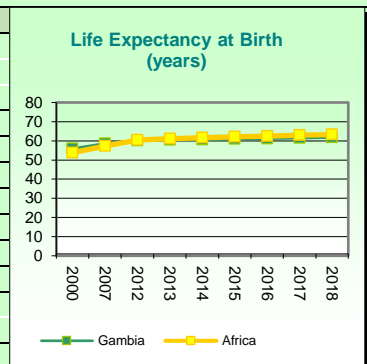
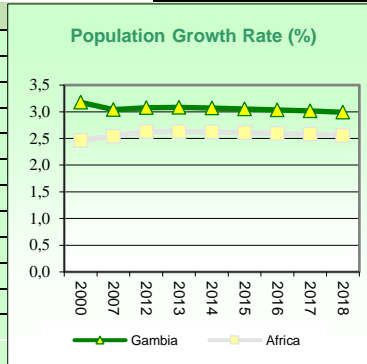
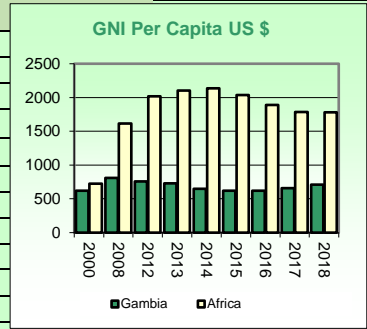
This project complies with all applicable Bank policies.

## **VI – RECOMMENDATION**

Management recommends that the Board of Directors approve the proposed grant of Sixteen Million United States Dollars (USD16,000,000) from the GAFSP to the Republic of The Gambia for the purposes of implementation of the Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Project subject to the terms and conditions stipulated in this report.

## Appendix I. Country's comparative socio-economic indicators

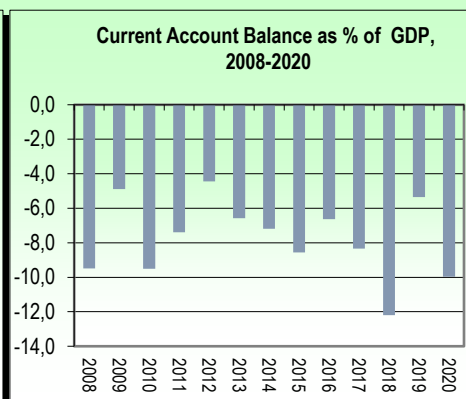
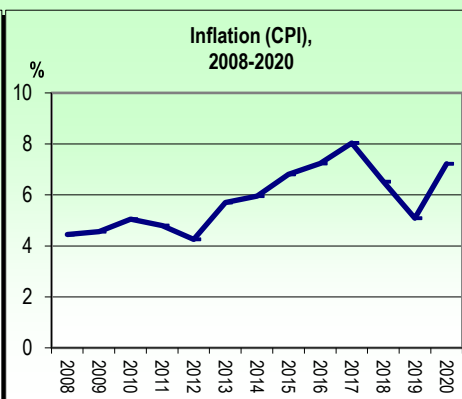
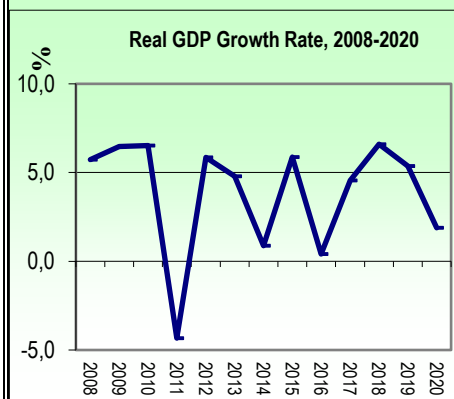
	Year	Gambia	West Africa	Africa	Developing Countries
<b>Basic Indicators</b>					
Area ('000 Km²)	2019	10	5,115	30,067	94,797
Total Population (millions)	2019	2.3	386.9	1,306.3	6,384.0
Urban Population (% of Total)	2019	58.8	47.0	43.3	50.3
Population Density (per Km²)	2019	232.0	76.9	44.5	69.2
GNI per Capita (US \$)	2018	710	1 551	1 783	4 844
Labor Force Participation *- Total (%)	2019	59.4	58.7	63.2	60.7
Labor Force Participation ** - Female (%)	2019	51.2	53.0	54.6	45.8
Sex Ratio (per 100 female)	2019	98.4	101.3	99.8	107.1
Human Develop. Index (Rank among 189 countries)	2018	174	...	...	...
Popul. Living Below \$ 1.90 a Day (% of Population)	2007-18	10.1	41.2	35.6	11.9
<b>Demographic Indicators</b>					
Population Growth Rate - Total (%)	2019	3.0	2.7	2.7	1.2
Population Growth Rate - Urban (%)	2019	4.1	4.1	3.6	2.3
Population < 15 years (%)	2019	44.1	43.4	40.6	27.6
Population 15-24 years (%)	2019	20.2	19.6	19.3	16.4
Population >= 65 years (%)	2019	2.6	2.8	3.5	7.2
Dependency Ratio (%)	2019	87.6	85.8	78.7	54.6
Female Population 15-49 years (% of total population)	2019	24.1	23.3	24.2	25.2
Life Expectancy at Birth - Total (years)	2019	62.1	58.0	63.5	70.8
Life Expectancy at Birth - Female (years)	2019	63.5	59.1	65.3	73.0
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	2019	38.1	36.8	33.0	20.2
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	2019	7.7	10.0	8.0	7.3
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2018	39.0	64.1	48.7	31.3
Child Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2018	58.4	99.6	70.2	42.0
Total Fertility Rate (per woman)	2019	5.2	5.1	4.4	2.6
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000)	2017	597.0	704.7	432.3	230.0
Women Using Contraception (%)	2019	13.5	21.9	39.1	61.7
<b>Health &amp; Nutrition Indicators</b>					
Physicians (per 100,000 people)	2010-18	10.2	25.1	33.4	121.8
Nurses and midwives (per 100,000 people)	2010-18	154.5	98.7	107.8	240.8
Births attended by Trained Health Personnel (%)	2010-17	57.2	50.5	61.7	78.5
Peop. Using at least basic drinking water services (% of pop)	2017	78.0	69.8	66.3	87.7
Peop. Using at least basic sanitation services (% of pop)	2017	39.2	32.5	40.3	68.5
Percent. of Adults (aged 15-49) Living with HIV/AIDS	2018	1.9	1.5	3.4	...
Incidence of Tuberculosis (per 100,000)	2018	174.0	171.5	202.3	154.0
Child Immunization Against Tuberculosis (%)	2018	94.0	70.4	81.4	84.9
Child Immunization Against Measles (%)	2018	91.0	71.0	76.1	85.2
Underweight Children (% of children under 5 years)	2010-17	16.4	19.8	17.5	14.5
Prevalence of stunting	2010-17	25.0	36.3	34.0	23.6
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of pop.)	2017	10.2	13.9	18.5	12.3
Current health expenditure (% of GDP)	2016	4.4	4.1	5.3	5.4
<b>Education Indicators</b>					
Gross Enrolment Ratio (%)					
Primary School - Total	2010-19	98.0	89.4	100.1	104.1
Primary School - Female	2010-19	102.5	87.1	98.0	104.4
Secondary School - Total	2010-19	50.1	44.9	52.6	71.9
Secondary School - Female	2010-19	49.1	42.1	50.4	71.4
Primary School Female Teaching Staff (% of Total)	2010-18	35.5	40.2	48.6	62.9
Adult literacy Rate - Total (%)	2010-18	50.8	56.0	66.9	84.0
Adult literacy Rate - Male (%)	2010-18	85.9	53.6	70.8	88.2
Adult literacy Rate - Female (%)	2010-18	41.6	46.8	60.0	79.8
Government expenditure on Education (% of GDP)	2010-17	2.1	4.1	4.3	4.1
<b>Environmental Indicators</b>					
Land Use (Arable Land as % of Total Land Area)	2016	43.5	17.0	8.0	11.4
Agricultural Land (as % of land area)	2016	59.8	48.9	38.2	38.3
Forest (As % of Land Area)	2016	48.4	9.2	13.2	31.9



Source: AfDB Statistics Department Databases; World Bank: World Development Indicators, UNAIDS; UNSD; WHO, UNICEF, UNDP; Country Reports. Note: n.a.: Not Applicable; ... Data Not Available. \* Data Not Available. \*\* Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15+). \*\* Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+). Last update: **April 2020**.

## Appendix II: Selected macro-economic indicators

Indicators	Unit	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 (e)	2020 (p)
<b>National Accounts</b>								
GNI at Current Prices	Million US \$	1,596	1,293	1,332	1,461	1,619	...	...
GNI per Capita	US\$	890	620	620	660	710	...	...
GDP at Current Prices	Million US \$	1,630	1,378	1,467	1,505	1,633	1,844	1,920
GDP at 2010 Constant prices	Million US \$	1,630	1,848	1,855	1,940	2,068	2,179	2,220
Real GDP Growth Rate	%	6.5	5.9	0.4	4.6	6.6	5.4	1.9
Real per Capita GDP Growth Rate	%	3.4	2.7	-2.6	1.5	3.5	2.3	-1.0
Gross Domestic Investment	% GDP	13.1	13.5	12.7	20.9	18.2	17.3	15.1
Public Investment	% GDP	8.0	4.1	4.2	10.5	8.0	7.4	7.1
Private Investment	% GDP	5.1	9.5	8.5	10.4	10.2	9.9	8.0
Gross National Savings	% GDP	3.1	3.1	6.5	9.1	8.0	6.8	6.6
<b>Prices and Money</b>								
Inflation (CPI)	%	5.0	6.8	7.2	8.0	6.5	5.1	7.2
Exchange Rate (Annual Average)	local currency/US\$	28.0	42.5	43.9	46.6	48.2	50.1	51.8
Monetary Growth (M2)	%	15.6	...	...	...	11.6	...	...
Money and Quasi Money as % of GDP	%	44.6	...	...	55.6	55.3	...	...
<b>Government Finance</b>								
Total Revenue and Grants	% GDP	11.0	14.2	13.1	19.0	14.7	17.3	17.4
Total Expenditure and Net Lending	% GDP	13.8	19.6	19.5	24.3	21.3	21.4	20.4
Overall Deficit (-) / Surplus (+)	% GDP	-2.8	-5.4	-6.4	-5.3	-6.6	-4.1	-3.0
<b>External Sector</b>								
Exports Volume Growth (Goods)	%	0.9	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Imports Volume Growth (Goods)	%	-10.2	5.9	8.9	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.5
Terms of Trade Growth	%	-14.7	-19.7	14.5	-21.9	-10.7	-2.8	-3.3
Current Account Balance	Million US \$	-155	-118	-97	-126	-199	-99	-191
Current Account Balance	% GDP	-9.5	-8.6	-6.6	-8.3	-12.2	-5.4	-10.0
External Reserves	months of imports	4.7	3.0	2.3	3.7	3.7	...	...
<b>Debt and Financial Flows</b>								
Debt Service	% exports	33.4	45.7	39.7	45.7	40.1	37.7	34.7
External Debt	% GDP	26.3	39.5	42.8	47.8	48.4	46.7	46.0
Net Total Financial Flows	Million US \$	125	116	85	320	...	...	...
Net Official Development Assistance	Million US \$	121	108	92	270	...	...	...
Net Foreign Direct Investment	Million US \$	37	13	-28	18	29	...	...



Source: AfDB Statistics Department Databases; IMF, World Economic, April 2020, Outlook October and International, Financial Statistics, April 2020. AfDB Statistics Department: Development Data Portal Database, April 2020. United Nations: OECD Reporting System Division. Notes: Note: ... Data Not Available, (e) estimations, (p) projections. Last update May 2020

## Appendix III: The Gambia Ongoing portfolio performance as at July 2020

### National Operations

Sector / Operation	Approval date	Approved amount (UA million)	Amount disbursed (UA million)	Disb. rate (%)	Disbursement deadline
<b>RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>					
1 Food and agriculture sector development project (FASDEP)	15-May-13	19,46	19,28	99.1	30-June-2020
2 Agriculture value chains development project (AVCDP)	31-Mar-16	6,00	4,00	66.7	31-Dec-2020
3 Gambia strategic program on climate resilience (SPCR)	27-July-16	1,09	0,87	79.8	11-April-2021
4 PPF Advance for preparation of the Agricultural Transformation Program (ATP)	24-Mar-17	0,93	0,93	100	31-Aug.-2020
5 Rice value chain transformation program (RVCP) - ADF Grant - TSF Grant	6-Dec-18	4,23 0,77	0,24 0	5.8 0	30-Jun-2024
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>32,48</b>	<b>25,32</b>	<b>77,9</b>	
<b>ENERGY</b>					
6 Electricity Access Project (GEAP) - ADF Grant - TSF Grant	8-Oct.-19	2,77 9,83	0 0,04	0 0,4	31-Dec-2023
7 Green Mini-Grid Country Support Programme	24-Feb.-17	0,72	0,15	20.5	30-May-2020
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>13,32</b>	<b>0,19</b>	<b>1.4</b>	
<b>WATER &amp; SANITATION</b>					
8 Climate Smart Rural Wash Development Project - ADF Grant - RWSSI-TF - TSF Grant	17-Sept.-18	3,00 1,60 2,50	0,40 0,03 0,29	13.4 2.3 11.5	31-Dec.-2023
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>7,10</b>	<b>0,72</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>TRANSPORT</b>					
9 Greater Banjul Area: Sustainable Urban Development Program	26-Mar.-19	2,14	1,94	90.7	31-Dec-2021
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>2,14</b>	<b>1,94</b>	<b>90.7</b>	
<b>GOVERNANCE</b>					
10 Institutional Support for Economic and Financial Governance Phase III (ISEFG III)	23-Sept.-15	2,00	0,85	42.8	31-July-2021
11 Inclusive growth promotion institutional support project (IGPISP) - ADF Loan - ADF Grant	30-Mar.-17	1,58 2,08	0,14 1,37	8.8 66	30-Jun-2021
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>5,66</b>	<b>2,36</b>	<b>41.7</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>60,70</b>	<b>30,53</b>	<b>50.3%</b>	

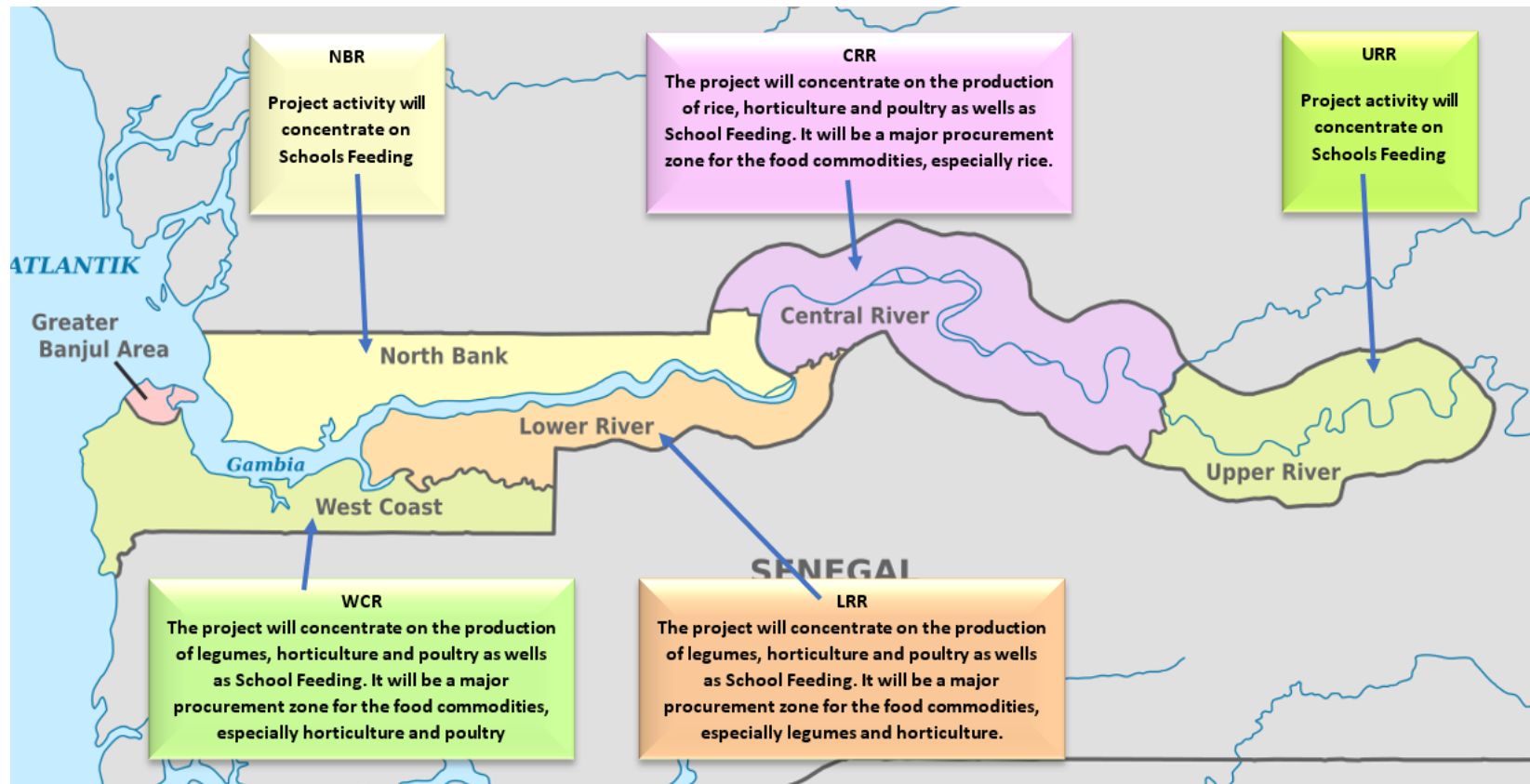
### Regional Operations

Sector / Operation	Approval date	Approved amount (UA million)	Amount disbursed (UA million)	Disb. rate (%)	Disbursement deadline
<b>RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>					
1 Program building resilience against food and nutritional insecurity in the Sahel (P2RS)	15-Oct-14	11,50	9,53	82.8	30-June-21
2 Africa Disaster Risks Financing (ADRFi) Programme	27-Feb-19	0,90	0	0	31-Dec-23
		<b>12,40</b>	<b>9,53</b>	<b>76,8</b>	
<b>TRANSPORT</b>					
3 Trans-Gambia Corridor Project (ADF Grant)	16-Dec.-11	63,55	58,75	92.4	31-Dec.-21
Trans-Gambia Corridor Project (PAGODA)	22-Nov.-19	12,58	0	0	30 June-22
Trans-Gambia Corridor Project (Phase II)	19-Oct.-14	1,00	0,50	50.4	31-Dec.-20
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>77,13</b>	<b>59,25</b>	<b>76.8</b>	
<b>ENERGY</b>					
4 OMVG Energy project (ADF Loan) (ADF Gant)	30-Sept-15	3,00 0,75	0,33 0,31	11 41,9	30-Dec.-2021
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>3,75</b>	<b>0,64</b>	<b>17.1</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>93,28</b>	<b>69,42</b>	<b>74.4%</b>	

### Appendix IV: Key areas of intervention of development partners in The Gambia

Areas of engagement	AfDB	IMF	World Bank	EU	France	ISDB	U.K	U.S.A	ECOWAS	PSSG	ITC	IOM	UNDP	UNICEF	WFP	UNCDF	IFAD	Number partners
Agriculture	X		X	X	X	X		X		X	X		X	X	X		X	12
Education			X		X			X			X		X	X	X			7
Energy	X		X	X		X	X						X					6
Environment/Climate Change	X			X			X				X		X	X	X			7
Financial sector	X	X	X													X		4
Food security						X							X				X	3
Gender/Youth Empowerment				X			X	X				X	X					5
Governance	X		X	X	X		X	X	X				X	X				9
Health and nutrition			X		X							X		X	X			5
ICT			X								X		X					3
Migration			X	X			X	X			X	X	X					7
Mining/Oil						X												1
Monetary sector		X	X															2
Parliamentary capacity building								X					X	X				3
Private sector	X		X	X			X				X		X					6
Public financial management	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X				8
Security sector reform			X	X	X		X	X	X				X					7
Social/Child protection			X	X			X						X	X	X			6
Statistics		X	X	X									X	X				5
Tax administration and customs reforms		X	X	X			X						X					5
Tourism							X				X							2
Trade	X										X		X					3
Transportation	X			X						X								3
Water and Sanitation	X			X	X			X				X		X				6
<b>Total areas of intervention</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>

## Appendix V. Map of the Project Area



Disclaimer: This political administrative map of The Gambia is for illustrative purposes and is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over and territory covered by the map.



# ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMPLIANCE NOTE (ESCON)



AFRICAN DEVELOPPEMENT BANK GROUP

## A. Basic Information<sup>12</sup>

<b>Project Title:</b> Agriculture and Food Security Project		<b>Project "SAP code":</b> P-GM-AA0-018	
<b>Country:</b> GAMBIA	<b>Lending Instrument<sup>13</sup>:</b> DI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FI <input type="checkbox"/> CL <input type="checkbox"/> BS <input type="checkbox"/> GU <input type="checkbox"/> RPA <input type="checkbox"/> EF <input type="checkbox"/> RBF <input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Project Sector:</b> Agriculture		<b>Task Team Leader:</b> Tabi KARIKARI	
<b>Appraisal date:</b> 30/09/2020 (reappraisal 13/08/2021)		<b>Estimated Approval Date:</b> 07/10/2021	
<b>Environmental Safeguards Officer:</b> Moses Yao DUPHEY / Chaïbou MAMANE			
<b>Social Safeguards Officer:</b> xxxxx			
<b>Environmental and Social Category:</b> 2	<b>Date of categorization:</b> 31/07/2020	<b>Operation type:</b> SO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSO <input type="checkbox"/> PBO <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Is this project processed under rapid responses to crises and emergencies?</b>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Is this project processed under a waiver to the Integrated Safeguards System?</b>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

## B. Disclosure and Compliance Monitoring

### B.1 Mandatory disclosure

<b>Environmental Assessment/Audit/System/Others: ESMF</b>			
Was/Were the document (s) disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client	24/09/2020		
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	25/09/2020		
Date of disclosure by the Bank	29/09/2020		
<b>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Others</b>			
Was/Were the document (s) disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client	[Date]		
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	[Date]		
Date of disclosure by the Bank	[Date]		
<b>Vulnerable Peoples Plan/Framework/Others</b>			
Was the document disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client	[Date]		
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	[Date]		
Date of disclosure by the Bank	[Date]		
<b>If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, as per the country's legislation, please explain why:</b> N/A			

### B.2. Compliance monitoring indicators

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Have costs related to environmental and social measures, including for the running of the grievance redress mechanism, been included in the project cost?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Is the total amount for the full implementation for the Resettlement of affected people, <b>as integrated in the project costs, effectively mobilized and secured?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	NA <input type="checkbox"/>

## C. Clearance

Is the project compliant to the Bank's environmental and social safeguards requirements, and to be submitted to the Board?

Prepared by:	Name	Signature	Date
Environmental Safeguards Officer:	Moses Yao DUPHEY/Chaïbou MAMANE		25/09/2021
Social Safeguards Officer:			25/09/2021
Task Team Leader:	Tabi KARIKARI		25/09/2021
<b>Submitted by:</b>			
Sector Director:	Vincent CASTEL OIC for Martin FREGENE		27/09/2021
<b>Cleared by:</b>			
Director SNSC:	Maman-Sani ISSA		27/09/2021

Yes ☒ No ☐

<sup>12</sup> Note: This ESCON shall be appended to project appraisal reports/documents before Senior Management and/or Board approvals.

<sup>13</sup> DI=Direct Investment; FI=Financial Intermediary; CL=Corporate Loan; BS=Budget Support; GU=Guarantee; RPA=Risk Purchase Agreement; EF=Equity Financing; RBF=Results Based Financing.