ANNEX 1 GNAIP Programmes, CAADP Alignment and GAFSP Proposal1

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| **GNAIP Programmes** | **GNAIP Strategic Objectives** | **CAADP Alignment** | | | | **Country Policy Alignment** | **Proposed GAFSP Sub-components** |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Improvement of Agricultural Land and Water Management   1. Lowland Development for Rice Production 2. Irrigation for Horticulture and Upland Crops 3. Capacity Building of Support Services   Institutions  **87.77 Million Dollars** | Increased food and nutritional security and incomes of  farmers, particularly women and youth, through sustainable land and water management | X |  | X |  | PAGE, ANR, Seed  Policy, Medium Term Soil Fertility Policy | * Lowland development for rice   production   * Horticulture development |
| 1. Improved Management of Other Shared Resources 2. Improved Rangeland Management and   Organization of Transhumance   1. Sustainable Forest Resources Management 2. Sustainable Fisherie Resources Management 3. Sustainable Management of Parks and Wildlife Resources   **37.23 Million Dollars** | Improved livelihoods, food  security, and reduced poverty of populations depending on shared natural resources  through their sustainable use and management | X |  |  |  | GEAP, PAGE, ANR,  National Biodiversity  Policy, Forestry Policy, Fisheries Policy, NAPA, Water Resource Policy | * Aquaculture development * Livestock development |
| 1. Development of Agricultural Chains and Market Promotion 2. Development of Agricultural Marketing Chains 3. Strengthening of National Operator Support   Services and Structures   1. Development of Domestic, Intra-regional and Extra-regional Markets   **89.85 Million Dollars** | Increased incomes of  agricultural value chain actors due to a transformation from a subsistence to market-oriented commercial sector |  | X |  |  | PAGE, ANR, Trade  Policy, NES, GIEP,  National Road Policy, National Nutritional  Policy, National Policy for  Advancement of  Gambian Women | * Post-harvest/agro-processing * Agribusiness/micro enterprise   development   * Producer organization support * Access to microfinance * Strengthening market information   systems (MIS)   * Market access: feeder roads |
| 1. National Food and Nutrition Security 2. National Food Security 3. Disaster Risk Management   **45.13 Million Dollars** | Improved household food and nutritional security including during periods of disaster, targeting vulnerable groups |  |  | X |  | PAGE, National  Nutritional Policy, NDM Policy and Act | * Strengthening the school feeding   programme   * Provision of cereal/seed storage   facilities   * Development of Social Protection   Policy |

Abbreviated for presentation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Sustainable Farm Development 2. Sustainable Farm Management 3. Land Use Suitability and Land Tenure Security 4. Capacity Building of Support Services and Farmer Organizations   **18.66 Million Dollars** | Increased, sustained production and productivity, introducing improved practices with attention to environmental impacts, climate change adaptation |
| 6. GNAIP Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation   1. Institutional Arrangements and Coordination 2. Financing Mechanisms 3. Monitoring and Evaluation 4. Implementation capacity building   **8.91 Million Dollars** | GNAIP institutional  arrangements are established with adequate capacities of relevant institutions to effectively implement  programmes supported by an enabling environment for facilitating well-coordinated successful operations and monitoring of GNAIP |

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|  |  |  |  | PAGE, ANR, Medium Term Soil Fertility Policy | • Upland soil management and erosion control |
|  |  |  |  | PAGE, ANR | * Needs assessment of CPCU * Operational strengthening of CPCU * Human resource capacity building (Coordination, Management, M&E, Procmement, Financial, Management), Subject Matter Specialists (agronomists, livestock, commercialization) |

ANNEX 2 - GNAIP OBJECTIVES

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| **PROGRAMME / COMPONENTS** | **OBJECTIVES** | **CONSTRAINTS ADDRESSED** |
| 1. **Improvement of Agricultural Land and Water Management** 2. lowland development for rice production; 3. irrigation for horticulture and upland crops; and 4. capacity building of support services institutions | Increased food security, income generation and nutritional status of farmers especially women and youth through the use of appropriate and sustainable water management practices on 25,000 ha of land. | Inefficient and unsustainable land and water use, low soil fertility, land degradation and the impact of climate change; lack of or limited access to inputs. |
| 1. **Improved Management of Other Shared Resources** 2. improved management of rangeland and organization of transhumance; 3. sustainable management of forest resources; 4. sustainable management of fisheries resource; and 5. sustainable management of parks and wildlife resources | Improved livelihoods and food security and reduced poverty of the population that depend on The Gambia’s natural resources (including rangelands, forests, fisheries, parks and wildlife) through sustainable management and use of these resources | Inefficient land and water use; low soil fertility and land degradation and the impact of climate change; sub sector based management of  natural resources |
| 1. **Development of Agricultural Chains and Market Promotion** 2. development of food processing chains; 3. strengthening of national operator support services and structures; and 4. promotion of national, intra-and extra-regional markets | Increased incomes of agricultural value chain actors (e.g. farmers, input suppliers, processors, traders and exporters) resulting from a transformation of the agricultural sector from a traditional subsistence economy to a modern market- oriented commercial sector with well integrated food chains and a viable agro-processing private sector | Limited post-harvest processing capacity and storage facilities; limited access to appropriate technical delivery services, limited access to finances for agricultural investment; weak market information and data collection systems |
| **4. National Food Security and Safety Nets (NFNS)**  (i) national food security; and (ii) disaster risk management | Improved national and household food security and adequate nutritional levels, including during periods of disaster, with attention to targeting the most vulnerable groups and households of rural and urban communities using proven strategies. | Low or decreasing purchasing power:  especially among rural households and limited diversification of income generating activities and assets |
| 1. **Sustainable Farm Development** 2. sustainable farm management; 3. land use suitability and land tenure security; and 4. capacity building of support services and farmer organizations | Increased and sustained agricultural productivity growth by introducing good agricultural practices through people- centred learning processes that conserve natural resources and the environment and by helping smallholder farmers adapt to climate change | Inefficient and unsustainable land and water use; low soil fertility and land degradation and limited capacity of agricultural extension systems and the producer organizations to service farmers. |
| 1. **GNAIP Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation** 2. institutional arrangements and coordination; 3. financing mechanisms; 4. monitoring and evaluation; and 5. GNAIP implementation capacity building. | Reaching optimal coordination and management of GNAIP programmes to achieve the expected goals of increased food, nutrition and income security, sustainable  management of shared natural resources, value chain promotion and development, and reduced endemic poverty | Limited coordination among national inter­sectoral partners; as well as with development partners, including for information sharing and synergy in interventions |

1. **- PUBLIC EXPENDITURE IN AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

3a. Total public expenditure in agriculture and natural resources, 2008 - 2012 (Dalasi ‘000)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ministry \ Year** | **2008** | | **2009** | | **2010** | | **2011\*** | | **2012\*\*** | |
| **Budget allocation to MoA (Dalasi '000)** | **87,112** | 2.64% | **94,933** | 2.65% | **130,761** | 3.55% | **168,486** | 4.36% | **228,275** | 5.81% |
| Recurrent | 53,216 |  | 59,403 |  | 103,640 |  | 118,470 |  | 101,846 |  |
| Development GoTG | 33,896 |  | 35,530 |  | 27,121 |  | 50,016 |  | 126,429 |  |
| **Budget allocation to MoFWR (Dalasi '000)** | **25,334** | 0.77% | **28,118** | 0.79% | **24,294** | 0.66% | **40,000** | 1.03% | **32,751** | 0.83% |
| Recurrent | 20,888 |  | 5,407 |  | 19,749 |  | 28,666 |  | 21,370 |  |
| Development GoTG | 4,446 |  | 22,711 |  | 4,545 |  | 11,334 |  | 11,381 |  |
| **Budget allocation to MoFEN (Dalasi '000)** | **11,188** | 0.34% | **13,022** | 0.36% | **15,456** | 0.42% | **19,236** | 0.50% | **17,894** | 0.46% |
| Recurrent | 10,658 |  | 12,505 |  | 14,863 |  | 18,157 |  | 16,815 |  |
| Development GoTG | 530 |  | 517 |  | 593 |  | 1,079 |  | 1,079 |  |
| **TOTAL RECURRENT + DEVELOPMENT GoTG (Dalasi '000)** | **3,302,287** |  | **3,581,404** |  | **3,678,589** |  | **3,867,491** |  | **3,931,814** |  |
| Total recurrent | 2,530,269 |  | 3,004,222 |  | 3,173,239 |  | 3,418,849 |  | 3,440,284 |  |
| Total development GoTG | 772,018 |  | 577,182 |  | 505,350 |  | 448,642 |  | 491,530 |  |
| **TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE IN ANR (%)** | **3.74%** | | **3.80%** | | **4.64%** | | **5.89%** | | **7.09%** | |

\* Approved

\*\* Estimated

Annex 3b. Approved budget for MoA and all other ministries (GMD)1

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ministry** | **Budget Category** | **2009** | **2010** |
| **Ministry of Agriculture** | Development Budget | 52,784,000 | 50,,016,000 |
| Recurrent Budget | 67,718,000 | 89,391,849 |
| **All other Ministries** | Development | 525,019,000 | 522,171,000 |
| Recurrent | 2,526,295,000 | 3,057,373,780 |
| **Total Approved Budget (Development)** |  | 577,803,000 | 572,187,000 |
| **Total Approved Budget (Recurrent)** |  | 2,594,013,000 | 3,146,765,629 |
| **Grand Total Approved Budget** |  | 3,171,816,000 | 3,718,952,629 |

Annex 3c. Budget execution rates

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|  | **2009** | **2010** |
| **Execution rate, percent (MoA)** | 79 | 94 |
| **Execution rate, percent (all ministries)** | 113 | 99 |

1. Execution rates for MoFWR and MoFEN could not be computed. Given satisfactory execution rates for all ministries, it can be assumed that those of MoFWR and MoFEN’s could be in same order.
2. - The National Consultative Process in Development of Gambia’s National Agricultural Investment Programme (GNAIP)

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| **Date** | **Activity** | **Purpose** | **Venue** | **Participants** | **Outcome** |
| **Pre-CAADP Compact and Preparation of the Gambia Agricultural Investment Programme** | | | | | |
| June 2008 | CADDP inception  mission from  ECOWAS, and visits to natural resource  ministries, technical  departments and  Ministry of Trade | To discuss the formulation of CAADP/NAIP and RAIP, and to meet with all the key stakeholders to inform them about the new programme of NAIP and RAIP as ECOWAS and AU programme | Banjul | Representatives of MOFEN,  MOTIE, MOFEA, Fisheries,  Agriculture, Wildlife, Water  Resources | National stakeholders informed about CAADP and RAIP and process to develop NAIP |
| July 2008 | National meetings and consultations | To determine approaches to  address the issues related to the CAADP Compact, and to identify consultants and key stakeholders that will develop draft of Gambia’s Agricultural Investment Plan.  Formation of Thematic Working Groups | Banjul | Representatives of Min. of Trade, National Planning Commission,  Min. of Agric. National Agriculture Research Institute (NARI), Gambia Horticultural Enterprise (GHE)  representing private sector), Action aid The Gambia (representing  NGO), Farmer’s platform (FBO). | Formation of Inter-Departmental Taskforce, and consensus on issues of relevance for the country in relation to agriculture production and food security |
| October 2008 | Retreat workshop | Preparation of the baseline reports by the thematic working groups guided by baseline consultants | Paradise Suite Hotel | Representatives of MOA, MOFEN, mOfEA, NGOs, private sector stakeholders | Drafts of baseline reports |
| July 2009 | Regional  Consultations on  CAADP process | To sensitize Farmers and other value chain beneficiaries | Brikamaba - CRR, Brikama West Coast Region | GOTG, NGOs, FBOs and Private Sector facilitated by Action Aid | Stakeholders at regional level sensitized on the CAADP process to engender ownership of the process for sustainability. |
| July 2009 | National Consultative Workshop | To validate the first draft of  Gambian National Agricultural Investment Programme based on the reports based on the six thematic areas of the  ECOWAP/CAADP | Banjul | The validation workshop was  attended by 60 participants from government, private sector, non­governmental organizations  (NGOs), Farmers Organizations and international organizations. | Participants validated the draft GNAIP thus building ownership for the document process of implementation. |
| October, 2009 | National Consultative meeting of  Stakeholders | Adoption of the GNAIP and signing of the CAADP Compact | Banjul | GOTG, ECOWAS, FAO (On behalf of Development partners), Action Aid (On behalf of NGOs), Farmers Platform (On behalf of FBOs), Gambia Horticultural Enterprise  (On behalf of Private Sector | Meeting ended with signing of the CAADP Compact |
| November 2009 | Donor Meeting | To finance the Regional Agricultural Investment Program (RAIP) | Abuja | The Gambia was represented by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Executive Director of Action Aid | The meeting ended up with the signing of the Regional CAADP Compact by all the participating ECOWAS countries |

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|  |  |  |  | International |  |
| **Post - CAADP Compact and Preparation of GNAIP** | | | | | |
| February 2010 | ECOWAS meeting on Post  CAADP Compact  process | Road map for the completion of  Investment Plans in Cotonou | Cotonou | Gambia represented by Permanent Secretary and Deputy Permanent Secretary Agriculture | The meeting agreed on a 13 point road map for the formulation of post CAADP Compact Investment Plans of all ECOWAS countries to be presented in Dakar |
| March 2010 | Inauguration of the GNAIP Steering Committee. | In the spirit of maintaining the broad stakeholder approach  up to the signing of the CAADP Compact | Banjul | Representatives of Ministries of Agriculture, NGOs, CBOs/farmer organisations and private sector | The Committee adopted the modalities for developing the Investment Plan out of the Investment Programme based on the Cotonou Road Map. |
| May 2010 | Steering Committee  Meetings leading to the formation of Task Forces | To work on the 6 programmes of the GNAIP to be transformed into Investment Plan as per Cotonou Road Map | Banjul | Members of the National Steering Committee, national consultants, representatives of Government,  NGOs | Taskforces to work with the FAO TCI and national consultants formed |
| June 2010 | Meeting of Technicians from ECOWAS and Gambia in Dakar | To plan the Dakar Business Meeting and to submit draft GNAIP for review by regional technical team | Dakar | Representatives of MOFEA, MoA, Ministry of Trade, NEPAD, other countries that signed their CAADP Compacts | The Agenda for the Business meeting in Dakar agreed upon. |
| June 2010 | Regional technical review meeting of ECOWAS | To ensure consistency of Country Agricultural Investment  with CAADP guidelines.  comments to GOTG before the Business meeting | Dakar | Representatives of MOFEA, MoA, Ministry of Trade | Comments from the ECOWAS review team, farmer organizations, the private sector, and development partners on the GNAIP document were incorporated. |
| June 2010 | ECOWAS  Business Meeting in Dakar | To present 1st version of GNAIP at  Dakar Business meeting | Dakar | Attended by Gambian Cabinet  Ministers, senior government  officials, NGOs, CBOs/farmer  organizations and private sector | Business Meeting in Dakar. The GNAIP was presented by government, |
| **GNAIP Revision after the Dakar Business Meeting and Preparation of GAFSP** | | | | | |
| July 2010 | Participatory stakeholder meetings | To provide technical inputs to each GNAIP Programme | Banjul | TCI mission, local consultants, govt. agencies, FBOs/CBOs, TCI Meeting with ministries and agencies. 60 key stakeholders who worked in  working group around each  programme to define the activities, targets, outcomes and  implementation arrangements for each programme | Zero draft of all the GNAIP programmes in the Investment Plan was produced |

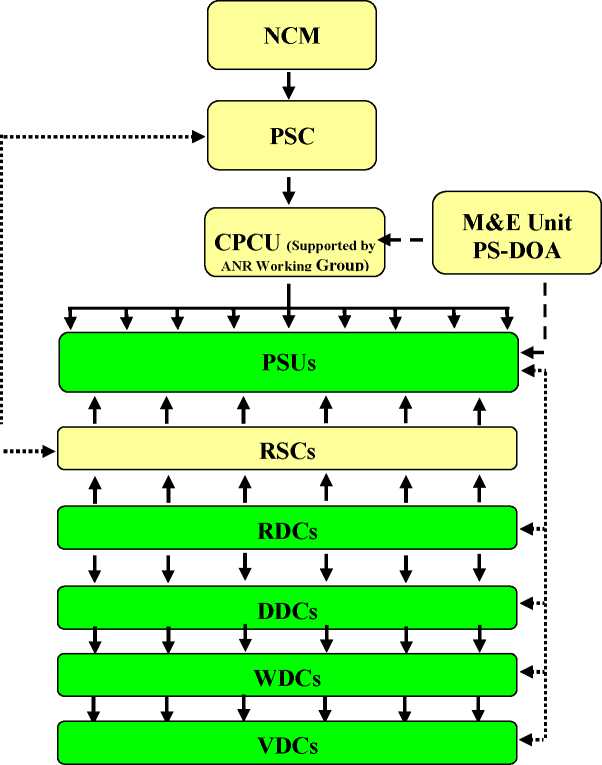
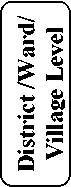
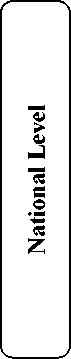
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| July 2010 | TCI workshop | GNAIP formulation meeting with stakeholders to define the structure of the Investment Plan | Banjul | TCI mission, local consultants, govt. agencies, FBOs/CBOs, NGOs, DPs | Each programme defined with activities, targets, outcomes implementation arrangements |
| July 2010 | Formulation team assembled | To develop GAFSP | Banjul | Government officials, FAO TCI and ADB officials | Draft GAFSP document |
| July 2010 | Broad stakeholder workshop organized by  Govt. and FAO | To validate the GNAIP document | Banjul | More than 80 participants, including Government representatives, FAO, IFAD, farmer organizations, the  private sector, development  partners, NGOs and CBOs | 1st draft of the GNAIP validated |
| September 2010 | Stakeholder Workshop | To critically review the GAFSP document | Banjul | Government institutions, farmer  organizations, the NGO community active in agriculture related  activities, Donor partners, civil society organizations and the private sector | A validated GAFSP document for submission to GAFSP TAC by 30th September, 2010. |
| September -  October 2010 | Process of tech. Reviews of GNAIP Document | To improve document technically | Banjul | Government representatives, team of local consultants working on GNAIP, NGO (Action-Aid), Farmer Organization (Farmers Platform), CAADP Technical Review team | A much improved GNAIP Document |
| November 2010 | GNAIP Business Meeting | A meeting of all stakeholders, national, international and development partners to present the Final GNAIP | Banjul | National, international and regional community (AU, ECOWAS, FAO and the Spanish Agency for  Development), donor partners,  NGOs, civil society organizations and the private sector, technical review teams  Farmer organizations | A validated GNAIP Document |
| January 2011 | Meeting | Officially launch GNAIP | Banjul | Government and stakeholders | GNAIP launched |
| **Second Round of Preparation of GAFSP** | | | | | |
| January/F ebruary 2012 | Govt. designation of a Steering Committee  for formulation of  GAFSP | To develop second GAFSP document  GAFSP Steering Committee meetings  GAFSP formulation Mission | Banjul | GOTG, FAO, MOFEA, Action Aide, NACOFAG, | A much sensitized national audience of farmers, and farmer organisations |
| March 2012 | Broad stakeholder | To involve local communities, and other stakeholders to build | 3 regional consultations | Gov. representatives, International and National NGOs, CBOs, famer | Draft GAFSP document |

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|  | Consultative process | constituency and ownership of the final document | the 3 proposed sites for GAFSP implementatio  (CRR, LRR, WCR), and in Banjul at National level workshop | groups, donor partners, private sector operators |  |
| March 2012 | Stakeholder  Consultations | To further generate consensus and support | Banjul | DPs based in Banjul | Sufficiently sensitized DPs s |
| March 20102 | National Validation Workshop | To build national consensus and ownership around the GAFSP | Banjul | Govt., NGOs, CBOs, private sector, FBOs, | A validated GAFSP document |
| 31March 2012 | Submission of GAFSP Document to GAFSP TAC |  |  |  |  |

1. - Organogram of GNAIP Institutional Arrangements

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hierarchical or supervisory function

cooperating function

supportive function

steering/coordination

responsibilities

implementation responsibilities (supported by implementing

partners/ service providers)

Acronyms

DDC: District Development Committee DOA: Department of Agriculture

M&E: Monitoring and Evaluation NCM: National Council of Ministers PCO: Central Programme Coordination Unit PS: Planning Service

PSC: Programme Steering Committee

PSU: Programme Support Unit

RDC: Regional Development Committee RSC: Regional Steering Committee

VDC: Village Development Committee WDC:Ward Development Committee

1. - M&E FRAMEWORK

The aim of the component is to mitigate the negative effects of poverty, food and nutrition insecurity, through reduction of the constraints hindering agricultural production on and productivity of the natural resources, land and water, on a sustainable basis.

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| **Project Output Indicators (POI)** | **Base-line** | **Target Values** | | | | | **Data Collection and Reporting** | | |
| **YR1** | **YR2** | **YR3** | **YR4** | **YR5** | **Frequency and Reports** | **Data Collection Instruments** | **Responsibility for data**  **collection** |
| **Component 1: Improved Agriculture Land and Water Management** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Sub-component 1: Lowland Development for Rice Production**:  **POI 1.1:** Rice productivity in the project areas increased (0.8mt/ha to 2mt/ha)   * Total1 * FHH * MHH | 0.89mt/ha | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2 | Bi-annual and Annual reports | CPCU/GAFSP  PSU M&E  reports, Progress reports, NASS  reports | GAFSP PSU  M&E Unit and  PSU of DOA |
| **POI 1.2:** Number of farmer group representatives trained in Organisational Management and Crop husbandry | N/A | 40 | 80 | 120 | 160 | 200 | Bi-annual and Annual reports | CPCU/GAFSP  PSU M&E  reports, Progress reports, NASS  reports | GAFSP PSU  M&E Unit and  PSU of DOA |
| **Sub - Component 2. Increased upland soil management and erosion control:**  **POI 2.1:** Increase in watersheds hectrage under improved and well managed soil erosion control   * Total * FHH * MHH | 2000ha (Estimate of PIWAMP achievement ) | 2050 | 2150 | 2250 | 2350 | 2400 | Annually | SWMS, NARI,  CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E  reports, Progress reports, NASS  reports | CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit and PSU of  DOA |
| **POI 2.2:** Number of beneficiary group representatives trained on improved conservation practices | N/A | 40 | 80 | 120 | 160 | 200 | Annually | SWMS, NARI,  CPCU/GAFSP  PSU M&E  reports, Progress | CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit and PSU of  DOA |

1 Women are mainly the target (70%)

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | reports, NASS  reports |  |
| **Sub-component 3: Improved horticultural crop**  **production:**  **POI 3.1:** Increase in hectrage under improved horticultural production (additional 100ha)   * Total (1500 farmers) * Women (1000) * Youths (500) | N/A | 5 | 50 | 80 | 95 | 100 | Quarterly, Bi-annual and Annual reports | CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit reports, Progress reports, NASS  reports | CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit and PSU of  DOA |
| **POI 3.2:** Number of women and youth who completed a comprehensive training programme | N/A | 75 | 750 | 1200 | 1425 | 1500 | Quarterly, Bi-annual and Annual reports | CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit reports, Progress reports | CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit |
| **Sub-Component 4: Aquaculture Development:**  **POI 4.1**: Area under improved aquaculture production increased (10 hectares)  Total (2000)1 | N/A | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | Quarterly, Bi-annual and Annual reports | CPCU/GAFSP  M&E Unit  reports, and  Fisheries Dept  Progress reports | CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit and Fisheries  Department |
| **POI 4.2: G**roups established managing aquaculture  production units (80% membership women) | 1 (Jahally  aquaculture group) | 40 | 80 | 120 | 160 | 200 | Quarterly, Bi-annual and Annual reports | CPCU/GAFSP  M&E Unit  reports, and  Fisheries Dept  Progress reports | CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit and Fisheries  Department |
| **POI 4.3:** EIA and ESMP conducted | N/A | Done |  |  |  |  | Year 1 | Field surveys | NEA, CPCU/GAFSP PSU |
| **Sub-Component 5: Improved Livestock production and productivity (small ruminants and poultry):**  **POI 5.1:** Production units of small ruminants increased by 20 (50 animals/unit) and poultry by 20 (1000 broilers and 1000 layers/unit)   * Total * FHH * MHH | Small ruminants 20 (target of the LHDP) | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | Quarterly, Bi-annual and Annual reports | CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit reports, Progress reports, NASS  reports | CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit and PSU of  DOA |
| Poultry N/A | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 |

1 80 % female

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| **Component 2: Smallholder Agricultural Commercialization** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Sub-Component 1: Development of agro-processing enterprises:**  **POI 2.1**: Increase in agro-processing and agro-business related enterprises   * Total * FHH * MHH | N/A | 50 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 120 | Annual reports | Surveys CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit reports, Progress reports | CPCU/GAFSP  PSU M&E Unit |
| **Sub-Component 2: Facilitating market access:**  **POI 2.2**: Percentage of households with access to reliable market information in the project areas   * Total * FHH * MHH | N/A | 20% | 40% | 60% | 70% | 80% | Bi-annual and Annual reports | CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit reports and  Progress reports | CPCU/GAFSP  PSU M&E Unit |
| **POI 2.3:** Kilometers of rehabilitated access roads connecting to production site, services centres and markets (300km) | N/A | 100 | 150 | 200 | 250 | 300 | Bi-annual and Annual reports | CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit reports and  Progress reports | CPCU/GAFSP  PSU M&E Unit |
| **POI 2.4:** No of municipal markets complying with the national food quality and safe standards | N/A | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | Bi-annual and Annual reports | CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit reports and  Progress reports | CPCU/GAFSP  PSU M&E Unit |
| **POI 2.5:** EIA and ESMP conducted | N/A | Done |  |  |  |  | Year 1 | Field surveys | NEA, CPCU/GAFSP PSU |
| **Component 3: Integrating Improved Approaches to Food and Nutrition Security** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Sub-component 1: Addressing malnutrition:**  **POI 3.1:** Number of schools participating in school feeding program to support minimum nutritional requirements of school children (100 percent)   * Total * FHH * MHH | N/A | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | Annual reports | Anthropometric survey reports | WFP, MOBSE, NaNA, MOHSW, UNICEF and  CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **POI 3.2** Number of schools implementing school based nutrition education program | 0 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | Annual reports | Anthropometric survey reports | WFP, MOBSE, NaNA, MOHSW, UNICEF and  CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit |
| **POI 3.2:** Percentage of households using improved food preparation practices. | N/A | 10 | 25 | 40 | 50 | 65 | Annual reports | Anthropometric survey reports | WFP, NaNA,  MOHSW, UNICEF and  CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit |
| **Sub-Component 2: Building household resilience:**  **POI 3.3:** Number of seeds and cereal banks operational one year after investment   * Total * FHH * MHH | N/A | 5 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 15 | Annual reports | M&E reports | NDMA, LGAs, NEA, CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit |
| **POI 3.4** Number of decentralized disaster management committees capable of designing and implementing contingency plans | N/A | 0 | 15 | 30 | 40 | 45 | Annual reports | M&E reports | NDMA, LGAs, NEA, CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit |
| **POI 3.5** Emergency cereal stocks replenished in the 3 project regions |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  | Annual reports | M&E reports | NDMA, CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit and LGAs |
| **POI 3.6** Draft social protection policy is prepared | N/A |  |  |  |  | Done | By 5th year policy validated and approved |  | MOHSW, CPCU/GAFSP PSU, NDMA |
| **Component 4. Strengthening GNAIP Coordination and Management** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Sub-Component 1: Strengthening Operational and** | N/A |  |  |  |  |  | Quarterly, | M&E reports | CPCU/GAFSP |

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| **Technical Capacity of CPCU:**  **POI 4.1:** CPCU capacity enhanced in coordination and management, including project identification[[1]](#footnote-2) (in percent) |  | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | biannually, and annual reports |  | PSU |
| **POI 4.2:** CPCU adequately equipped to implement their work program (in percent) | N/A | 25 | 50 | 75 | 90 | 100 | Quarterly, biannually, and annual reports | M&E reports | CPCU/GAFSP  PSU |
| **Sub-component 2: GAFSP Project Support Unit**  **Management:**  **POI 4.3:** GAFSP Project Support Unit established and operational (in percent) | NA | 75 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Annual | Reports, Mission reports M&E reports Training Reports Evaluation reports | CPCU/GAFSP  PSU |

1. - Results Matrix

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Component 1** | **Sub-component** | **Output** | **Main Activity** |
| Outcome |
| **Improved Agricultural Land and Water management** | **Sub-component 1: Lowland Development for Rice Production:**  Increased rice national self-sufficiency by 0.9 percent by increasing rice production and productivity (2mt/ha). | Rice productivity in the project areas increased (0.89mt/ha to 2mt/ha) | Sensitize potential farmer beneficiary and site selection |
| Plan, design and construct supervision |
| Construct water control infrastructure |
| Improve access to swamp: clearing and gravelling @ 0.5km/100ha |
| Provide initial production inputs and services for newly opened areas |
| 200 farmer group representatives trained in Organisational Management and Crop husbandry | Train on organizational management |
| Conduct EIA and ESMP |
| Conduct beneficiary training on conservation practices (20 farmers and 5 field staff per Agric region) such as sediment retention and flood control, soil fertility improvement, and in erosion control. |
| Train farmers on crop husbandry practices (40 farmers and 10 field staff per Agric region) |
| **Sub - Component 2. Increased upland soil management and erosion control:** Watersheds improved and managed on a sustainable basis, minimizing negative environmental impacts and arresting and/or retarding erosion and land degradation rates. | Area under improved watershed management increased by 400 hectares | Identify potential sites, sensitization of potential farmer beneficiary and site selection |
| Conduct community based watershed planning |
| Provide Technical Assistance for community based watershed management |
| Supervise planning, design and construction |
| Construct infrastructure for reduction of run-off |
| Introduce cover crop planting (vetivar, trees) |
| Undertake afforestation (1ha / 50 has of improved land) |
| 200 beneficiary group representatives trained on improved conservation practices | Conduct beneficiary mobilization and capacity building - 2training sessions/agric region |
| Conduct beneficiary training on conservation practices including reaforestation and agro forestry, erosion control. |
| Organise and train village communities on erosion control and agro- forestry techniques |
| 100ha established under improved horticultural production | Sensitize potential farmer beneficiary and site selection |
| Supervise Design and construction |
| Provide community garden with solar pumping facilities, distributary network and reservoirs (average of 4ha/garden) |
| Provide new gardens protection barriers and watering |

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|  |  |  | facilities |
| Provide initial production inputs and services |
| Improve infrastructure in existing gardens |
| 1500 women and youth completed a comprehensive training programme | Conduct farmer training on on-farm water management, crop husbandry, organizational management |
| **Sub-Component 4: Aquaculture Development:** Aquaculture production increased resulting in household income increases and improved/diversified nutritional levels. | 10 additional hectares under improved aquaculture production | Conduct inventory of potential site for aquaculture development |
| Conduct EIA and ESMP |
| Undertake awareness creation, acceptance of request for assistance , site selection and planning |
| Conduct farmer training on the various aspects of aquaculture "best practices" (site selection, pond construction, pond management, etc).  Mobilize and construct ponds |
| Provide initial production inputs (fingerlings and feed) |
| 200 groups managing aquaculture production units established (80% membership women) | Conduct EIA and ESMP. |
| **Sub-Component 5: Improved Livestock production and productivity (small ruminants and poultry):** Diversified income sources for at-risk households, and increased levels of food security and nutrition. | Number of small ruminants production units increased by 20 groups (50 animals/unit) and poultry production units increased by 20 groups (1000 broilers and 1000 layers/unit ) | Sensitize potential farmer beneficiary and selection of group |
| Supervise design and construction |
| Construct equip poultry and small ruminant houses |
| Provide watering facility (shallow lined well equipped with hand pump) |
| 40 functional livestock farmer groups established | Provide day old chicks and small ruminant breeding stock |
| Provide starter kits for poultry and small ruminant production |
| Conduct farmer training on leadership and organizational management and animal husbandry practices (poultry and small ruminants) |
| **Component 2** | **Sub-component** | **Output** | **Main Activity** |
| Outcome |
| **Smallholder Agricultural Commercialization:** smallholder commercialization and agro based business investments improved | **Sub-component 1: Development of Agro Processing Enterprises:** Commercialization of value-added products increased through strengthened farmer organizations with enhanced access to small scale infrastructure and micro-finance | 120 new agro-processing and agro-business related enterprises established | Conduct an organizational and training needs assessment of the existing FBOs |
| Undertake consolidation and capacity building in organizational management for existing FBOs |
| Conduct EIA and ESMP |

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|  |  |  | Conduct organizational and management training for the management committees of the FBOs |
| Facilitate the formation and capacity building in organizational management for new FBOs |
| Conduct training of trainers on value added technologies using the farmer field school approach and in sound environmental management of waste. |
| Establish farmer business schools |
| Establish farmer field schools |
| Conduct training of trainers on entrepreneurship using the farmer business schools approach |
| Facilitate the linking of micro enterprises to agribusiness - input suppliers, industrial processors, traders. |
| Carryout value chain analysis/studies of selected commodities |
| Sensitize FBOs on the opportunities for commercialization of relevant value chain commodities analyzed |
| Conduct regional promotional activities - trade fairs, field and market days |
| Support FBOs to participate in national trade fairs and shows |
| Organize a business forum between the micro enterprises and agribusiness to identify linkage opportunities (contract farming/out grower schemes, input and service provision, traders) |
| Establish small scale processing infrastructure |
| Procure and install equipment and supply of materials |
| Support installation and operational costs of utilities |
| Set up a micro credit fund to support small holder agro enterprise investment (to be channelled through viable MFIS operating in the project intervention areas) |
| Establish a micro leasing framework linked to the rural finance project (IFAD funded) |
|  | Sensitize and facilitate linking of FBOs to MFIs |
| **Sub-component 2: Facilitating Market Access:** Market opportunities, linkages and prices optimized through strengthened National Market Information Systems (GAMIS) and improved infrastructure. | 80% of households have access to reliable market information in the project areas. | Provide field equipment (motorbikes, PDA, mobile phones, scales, etc) |
| Support Planning Services’ Unit’s MIS section operational costs |
| Support publication and dissemination of market information |
| 20 municipal markets established that comply with the national food quality and safe standards | Undertake upgrading of market infrastructure for storage, marketing of horticulture produce and meat in selected municipal markets to meet national food safety standards |

Sensitize horticulture produce and meat vendors and market managers on good food handling and marketing practices

|  |  |
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| 300 Kms access roads rehabilitated that connect | Design and upgrade access roads linking production and processing sites to market routes |
| production site, services centres and markets. | Develop a road maintenance programme for the access roads |

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| **Component 3** | **Sub-component** | **Output** | **Main Activity** |
| Outcome |
| **Integrating Improved Approaches to National Food and Nutrition Security:** increased food security and nutrition levels of vulnerable households focusing on children, reduced households’ vulnerability to shocks and disaster and improved livelihoods | **Sub - component 1: Addressing Malnutrition:** Prevalence of malnutrition reduced in project areas particularly among children in targeted primary and preschools | School feeding implemented in 164 schools, | Provide and distribute food and non-food item including utensils and equipment |
| Local procurement for SFP piloted in project areas | Purchase of the local produce |
| Carry out joint monitoring and evaluation of the exercise |
| Improved school based nutrition education program implemented in 164 schools - resulting in increased teacher capacities, school gardens established, improved nutritional curriculum in practice, information/communication briefs in circulation | Procure and distribute school garden materials |
| Update school garden manual, development of newsletter and printing of posters/brochures |
| Conduct TOT on primary school nutrition curriculum, school garden management, basic nutrition knowledge, food preparation and hygiene |
| Organize trainings in school garden management, basic nutrition knowledge, food preparation and hygiene |
| Organize trainings on basic nutrition knowledge, food preparation and hygiene |
| Conduct post-training monitoring and follow-up support to communities on improved nutritional practices |
| Organize workshops to share best practices and lessons learnt on nutrition education involving teachers, school feeding and garden management and other stakeholders |
| 65 % of households use improved good food preparation practices. | Carry out sensitization and awareness campaigns on nutrition |
| Organize trainings with traditional communicators to better advocate for improved nutritional practices |
| Procure ready to use therapeutic feeds |
| Conduct cooking demonstrations on local foods |
| Train communities on basic food processing and preservation techniques for local consumption |
| **Sub-Component 2: Building Household Resilience:** Reduced vulnerability to disasters through strengthened national and decentralized preparation and response capacities and development of a national policy on social protection | 75 decentralized disaster management committees capable of designing and implementing contingency plans | Train decentralized DRM committees to design, implement and monitor disaster management contingency plans |
| Emergency cereal stocks replenished in the 3 project regions | Provide food stocks for emergency stock piling at regional level |
| 15 seeds and cereal banks operational | Construct and/or rehabilitate seeds and cereal banks in the target regions |
| Provide grants to FBO apex to establish local seed/cereal banks based on revolving fund arrangements |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | Carry out intensive monitoring, supervision and follow-up of the revolving fund operations |
| Train management committee on procurement, storage and management |
| Draft social protection policy developed through stakeholder consultations | Conduct studies to develop social protection policy (situation analysis, vulnerability assessment etc.) |
| Establish a multi-sectoral taskforce to draft the policy |
| Conduct stakeholder consultations involving state and non-state actors at central and regional levels |
| Conduct validation workshop on the draft policy |
| Initiate development of a strategic plan for the implementation of the policy |
| **Component 4** | **Sub-component** | **Output** | **Main Activity** |
| Outcome |
| **Strengthening GNAIP Coordination and Management** | **Subcomponent 1: Strengthening Operational and Technical Capacity of CPCU:** effective coordination and management of MoA programmes and activities. | CPCU adequately equipped to implement their work programme | Undertake consultancy to carry out study to determine Unit’s needs |
| Procure IT equipment and integrated financial management system |
| Procure vehicles and furniture |
| CPCU capacity enhanced in coordination and management including project identification | Hire communications specialist |
| Hire Participatory M&E, project planning and implementation Specialist |
| Hire agribusiness and Marketing Specialist |
| Hire Safety Nets Specialist |
| Train on project appraisal and risk management |
| Train on computerized integrated financial management system establishment and operation |
| Train on procurement and contract management |
| Train on Microsoft office tools |
| Conduct study tours |
| **Subcomponent 2: GAFSP Project Support Unit:** GAFSP activities effectively and efficiently implemented, monitored and evaluated within project timeframe | GAFSP Project Support Unit established and operational | Hire Project officer |
| Hire Land and Water Management Specialist |
| Hire Food and nutrition Specialist |
| Hire Commercialization and Post Harvest Specialist |
| Hire M&E specialist |
| Establish and operationalize the GAFSP Project Support Unit |
| Procure IT equipment and financial management system |
| Procure vehicles and furniture |
| Support running costs, operational expenses and O&M |
| Provide M&E operations support |

1. - Summary Costs

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Component/Sub - component/Years** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** | **Total** |
| **Component 1 - Improved Agriculture, Land and Water Management** | | | | | | |
| **Sub-component 1: Lowland Development for Rice Production**: | **214,694** | **401,888** | **551,651** | **432,818** | **278,221** | **1,879,273** |
| 1.1. Improvement of access to seasonally saline/brackish tidal floodplains for rice production -500ha new area | 77,527 | 146,721 | 180,651 | 179,651 | 144,055 | 728,606 |
| 1.2. Development of rainfed lowlands for rice production (900ha, CRR 600ha and LRR 300ha) | 137,167 | 255,167 | 371,000 | 253,167 | 134,167 | 1,150,667 |
| **Sub - component 2. Increased upland soil management and erosion control** | **133,500** | **95,333** | **95,333** | **95,333** | **48,500** | **468,000** |
| **Sub - component 3. Increased improved horticultural garden** | **156,917** | **677,083** | **654,333** | **358,750** | **109,583** | **1,956,667** |
| **Sub - component 4. Aquaculture development dissemination and adoption** | **31,500** | **33,167** | **30,667** | **29,000** | **29,000** | **153,333** |
| **Sub - component 5. Improved Livestock production and productivity - Poultry and Small Ruminant** | **414,333** | **428,000** | **422,667** | **422,667** | **409,000** | **2,096,667** |
| 5.1. Establishment of poultry production schemes | 198,333 | 202,667 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 195,667 | 996,667 |
| 5.2. Establishment of Small Ruminant production schemes | 216,000 | 225,333 | 222,667 | 222,667 | 213,333 | 1,100,000 |
| **Institutional Support for Component** | **110,000** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **110,000** |
| **Total component 1** | **1,060,944** | **1,635,471** | **1,754,651** | **1,338,568** | **874,305** | **6,663,939** |
| **Component 2: Smallholder Agricultural Commercialization** | | | | | | |
| **Sub - component 1: Development of Agro Processing Enterprises** | **1,252,240** | **2,526,067** | **2,529,533** | **2,423,000** | **1,048,000** | **9,778,840** |
| 1.1. Capacity development (organizational and technical) of FBOs | 246,240 | 558,067 | 555,533 | 455,000 | 48,000 | 1,862,840 |
| 1.2. Provision of agro processing packages and small scale infrastructure | 0 | 968,000 | 968,000 | 968,000 | 0 | 2,904,000 |
| **Sub - component 2: Facilitating Market Access** | **654,583** | **999,583** | **377,917** | **22,361** | **8,333** | **2,062,778** |
| 2.1. Strengthening of National Market Information System | 310,000 | 310,000 | 26,667 | 11,111 | 8,333 | 666,111 |
| 2.2. Expanding marketing linkages through improved infrastructure | 344,583 | 689,583 | 351,250 | 11,250 | 0 | 1,396,667 |
| **Total component 2** | **1,906,823** | **3,525,650** | **2,907,450** | **2,445,361** | **1,056,333** | **11,841,618** |
| **Component 3: Integrating Improved Approaches to Food and Nutrition Security** | | | | | | |
| **Sub -component 1: Addressing malnutrition** | **1,972,103** | **1,784,865** | **1,711,035** | **1,709,277** | **1,630,767** | **7,177,279** |
| 1.1. Implementing school feeding programme | 1,762,333 | 1,462,333 | 1,462,333 | 1,462,333 | 1,462,333 | 6,149,333 |
| 1.2. School-based nutrition education | 113,570 | 158,678 | 144,848 | 87,410 | 70,400 | 504,506 |
| 1.3. Community-based nutrition education | 96,200 | 163,853 | 103,853 | 159,533 | 98,033 | 523,440 |
| **Sub - component 2: Building household resilience** | **922,330** | **69,377** | **100,130** | **6,560** | **6,560** | **1,098,396** |
| 2.1. Strengthening decentralized contingency planning | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 900 | 900 | 6,300 |
| 2.2. Expand the access to seed and cereal banks | 889,663 | 62,660 | 94,330 | 5,660 | 5,660 | 1,052,313 |
| 2.3 Participatory policy development | 30,867 | 4,917 | 4,000 | 0 | 0 | 39,783 |
| **Total component 3** | **2,894,433** | **1,854,241** | **1,811,165** | **1,715,837** | **1,637,327** | **8,275,676** |
| **Component 4: Strengthening GNAIP Coordination and Management** | | | | | | |
| Sub - component 1: Strengthening Operational and Technical Capacity of CPCU | 252,667 | 241,000 | 90,000 | 0 | 0 | 583,667 |
| Sub - component 2. GAFSP Project Support Unit management | 227,100 | 89,100 | 89,100 | 89,100 | 89,100 | 583,500 |
| **Total component 4** | **479,767** | **330,100** | **179,100** | **89,100** | **89,100** | **1,167,167** |
| **TOTAL BASE COSTS** | **6,341,967** | **7,345,463** | **6,652,366** | **5,588,866** | **3,657,065** | **27,948,399** |
| Contingencies (5%) | 317,098 | 367,273 | 332,618 | 279,443 | 182,853 | 1,397,420 |
| **TOTALCOSTS GASFP PROPOSAL** | **6,659,065** | **7,712,736** | **6,984,984** | **5,868,309** | **3,839,918** | **29,345,819** |
| Beneficiaries contribution (10% of base costs) |  |  |  |  |  | 2,794,840 |
| Government counterpart (7% of base costs) |  |  |  |  |  | 1,956,388 |
| **TOTAL PROJECT COSTS** |  |  |  |  |  | **34,097,047** |

1. - GAFSP CONSULTATIONS

Regional Consultations on Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) Proposal  
Development

Date: 24th to 26th February 2012

Venues: Wellingara, WCR; Jenoi, LRR and Sapu in CRR

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Team Members: | Momodou Wuri Jallow ActionAid  Bakary Fadera ActionAid  Alieu Sowe NACOFAG  Omar Badji ActionAid  Alaji Sonko ActionAid |

Introduction

The government of The Gambia, last year submitted a proposal soliciting funding for the implementation of a programme on food security called Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) but the proposal was not successful. This time around it has been decided to increase participation of other stakeholders in the proposal development process which included farmers, pastoralists, fisher folks, CSOs, private and public sectors and others. This will help to ensure the inclusion of the needs and aspirations of the potential beneficiaries of the programme. The consultation process was led by the NGOs represented by AAITG and NACOFAG. The team went to three Regions (WCR, LRR and CRR) where they had meetings with small holder farmers and other stakeholders and discussed issues concerning the proposal with them to get their inputs with regards the relevance of the different components to their contexts.

Process

The team introduced the objectives of the consultation followed by a detailed explanation of the components of the project proposal. Participants were engaged in group work with the following terms of references ( TOR):

* To identify and incorporate relevant issues missing in the proposal
* To identify irrelevant issues that must be removed from the proposal?
* To indicate justifications for including or removing issues
* To take note of other ideas

After about two hours of group work the participants reassembled and presented their discussions to the larger group in plenary. Further discussions on the presentations ensued and final recommendations arrived at. The idea of group exercise enhanced participation and also ensured that all the components were dealt with more effectively. In addition, case studies/success stories/ good practice from the area were documented which were used to substantiate and strengthen their arguments.

**Participants Profile**

Over 160 participants attended the consultations in the 3 regions. They included community leaders (Head Chiefs, Alkalolu and Councillors) and smallholder farmers from different farmer organisation: pastoralists, crop and vegetable producers, fisher folks, livestock dealers, processors, poultry farmers, orchard owners including cashew growers etc. Other participants were staff from the departments of agriculture, community development, planning, NEA, Forestry, police, various CSOs and the press.

Key findings

The participants in all the 3 regions agreed with all the subcomponents under identified in the proposal. However they suggested new subcomponents for inclusion as follows:

New Subcomponents Suggested by Participants

1. Large scale production of water melon and pumpkins need to be promoted. Already some farmers are engaged in the production of these crops at a small scale and it has become an important source of income for them.
2. Promotion of large scale cashew production in CRR and LRR. Cashew has a reliable market and also a source of income for farmers. Other than the nuts, the fruits can be processed into different products of economic value such as oil, butter, vinegar and various food items.
3. The promotion of production of wild fruit trees (eg *kaba, netto, kosito, foleh, talo etc)* that is essential as source of food and income and they are resistant to local pests and diseases. Currently people collect them for sale.
4. Capacity Building in all the components should be clearly articulated as part of the project.
5. School Farms and Gardens (SFG) to be supported and established as necessary in schools including the Madrassas

to supplement the school canteen. The SFG programme will also introduce children to agriculture as a business at an early age in their lives. It will consist of:

o Vegetable gardening and field crop production (this should include cultivation of beans because of its nutritional value)

o Animal rearing

o Orchard development

o Processing and transformation (value addition)

1. Seed and cereal banks to be established at village, district and regional levels. This will ensure proper storage of adequate food in the area to help in bridging the hungry season and serve as a safety mechanism against various disasters.
2. Provision of supplementary feeding to children under five in order to prevent malnutrition. This could be done either during the hungry season or throughout the year.
3. Linking the private sector and the producers for mutually supporting each other. For instance arrangement contract farming between horticultural producers and the GHE to ensure availability of production inputs and ready market producers.

For the existing subcomponents, participants have emphasised the following;

***Component 1: Improved Agriculture Land and Water Management***

Water Management

Expansion and improvement of irrigation facilities needed for year round production of rice and horticulture (vegetables and fruit trees). Vegetable growers experience water shortages particularly during the dry season production phase. To cope with this situation, they use local hand dug wells which do not have adequate water volumes and also dry up frequently. Other constraints in vegetable production are: fencing, pest and disease infestation, inadequate good quality seeds and high operational cost of irrigation. The women in particular lamented on the lack of ownership and control over land for communal gardening.

The introduction of solar powered water pumping and distribution facility in the production system is necessary to reduce drudgery and cost of production.

Livestock Improvement

Increase access to improved veterinary services such as drugs and extension/technical services and improvement of livestock species through breeding. The people also stressed the need for more animal watering points - cattle and small ruminants. Support the expansion and improvement of poultry production through increased access to feed and feed management techniques, drugs, day old chicks, poultry houses and reliable market.

Aquaculture

People are already engaged in small scale aquaculture within the Jahally/Pacharr rice irrigation scheme. The need for expansion into other districts within CRR has been expressed. However challenges such as pond construction and development, fencing, inadequate availability of fish fingerlings, feed, poor storage and lack of transportation of inputs and catches should be addressed.

Lowland rice production

The project should support the construction of dikes and bonds for better water management and the prevention of salt intrusion into the rice fields. There should be improved access to rice fields through the construction of cause ways and bridges. Rice fields need to be protected from animal pests such as hippopotamuses, monkeys and bush pigs.

Upland Soils

Participants expressed the need for timely ploughing of rice fields preferably with power tillers and animal drawn implements. They claim to have had inadequate and untimely access to tractors because of the limited numbers and high cost. Erosion control and availability of fertilizers will be necessary for increase in productivity and production.

***Component 2:Commercialisation of Smallholder Agriculture***

In agreement with the subcomponents identified under this section, participants highlighted critical areas for project attention as listed below:

* Poor feeder road networks which hamper transportation and marketing of produce on a timely basis.
* Limited formal credit facilities/schemes, high interest rates, bureaucratic transactions and small loan amounts are

some of the challenges they are faced with.

* Limited knowledge and skills on agro-processing, preservation, transformation and marketing.
* The need for more and appropriate processing and preservation equipment such as milling machines. Milling machines are very useful in communities in food processing and also making time available for women to participate in other community social and political processes.
* Proper storage facilities for products and by-products
* Strengthening and maximising of the use of community radios in sharing market information (availability of commodities, prices, forecasting of impending disasters relating to food crisis etc).

***Component 3: National Food and Nutrition Security***

The subcomponents identified are accepted with the following elaboration:

School feeding is necessary but the food supplies should be diversified to ensure a balanced diet. This should be linked to the suggested school farms and gardens activities.

***Component 4: Strengthening Coordination and Management***

The participants appreciate having project coordination unit that will effectively engage in participatory planning and M&E. The management system to be adopted should therefore reflect bottom-up approach whereby communities and their organisations are adequately involved in planning and implementation processes.

MINUTES OF THE DONOR CONSULTATION MEETING ON GAFSP FORMULATION  
PROCESS

**Date**: Tuesday 6th March, 2012

**Venue:** UN House

**Time:** 14.04 pm - 14.55 pm

**Chaired by:** UN Residence Representative

**Agenda:** Share and exchange views of the donor and bilateral partners on the GAFSP

Meeting starts with the introduction of the participants to know who is present. Mr. Lamin Jobe, made the presentation on behalf of the MOA, outlining the key issues, financing sources, gaps and ongoing measures to addressing them.

Technical team leader emphasis the objective of GAFSP, which is gap filling within the framework of GNAIP. She stated that GAFSP formulation process is country driven, country owned and places emphasis on high government commitment. The GAFSP proposal emphasizes the need for a well managed and coordinated programme framework. This will be through the strengthening of CPCU and government capacity to implement this project. It will be complementary to other projects.

The chairperson asked participants for any questions, comments and clarification.

UNFPA Residence Coordinator- asked about the gap reduction period?

CPCU - The reduction of the gap from US$200 million to the current gap level of US$154 million is based on calculations of projects related to the GNAIP that are funded over the last one and half year period. A number of projects have been commissioned relating to the implementation of the GNAIP. Moreover, this also includes government’s fourfold increase in its budgetary allocation to MOA another ANR sectors.

UNFPA Residence Coordinator - What are the lessons learnt from the first submission? -

Major lessons learned include the weaknesses that were flagged which are seriously considered in the current proposal.

IFAD mission - based on government request for support from IFAD, the envisaged project is to strengthen capacity of CPCU by establishing an M&E system.

FAO Representative commented that coordination mechanism will be put in place for the GAFSP - Technical team leader - stressed that there will be an overall strengthening of the CPCU. She reiterated that this is not the time for project formulation but a proposal development. When the proposal is approved the intention is to do capacity and needs assessment, and restructuring CPCU. She lamented that the preferred supervising entity for the implementation of the project as identified by government would be ADB, who will do detail project description. A secretariat will be established with a coordinator to provide oversight of the project when the project is approved.

ADB Consultant - Preparatory phase followed by an appraisal mission will be filled in by ADP when the project is approved. He responded to the question on lessons learnt by saying that the high cost per hectare/beneficiary, food and nutrition security are some of the areas flagged in the previous proposal and these are noted in the current GAFSP, inadequate bridging between food and nutrition security and other components, disaster management and school feeding programme, nutrition education and counseling will build synergy with ongoing or proposed programmes.

IFAD Mission - How could other donors help in filling the financing gap?

ABD consultant - echoed that ADB is optimistic that some funds would be mobilized to fill in the gaps.

Technical team leader - GNAIP is a medium term rolling plan and come 2015 there could be GNAIP 2 that is updated.

IFAD mission - Since GNAIP timeframe is also the timeframe for the MDGs, donor partners should try and help the country mobilized funds in it’s strive for achieving the MDG which the country is lack behind in many.

Since there was no further question or comments, the chairperson close the meeting at 14.55pm

ATTENDANCE LIST - DONORS CONSULTATIVE MEETING

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| **AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMME CONSULTATION MEETING - 6 MARCH 2012** | | | |
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1. Communication; procurement and contract management; project appraisal and risk management; project management and coordination; project cycle and contract management; risk management, M&E [↑](#footnote-ref-2)