



**New Partnership for
Africa's Development (NEPAD)
Comprehensive Africa Agriculture
Development Programme (CAADP)**



**Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Investment Centre Division**

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA

SUPPORT TO NEPAD–CAADP IMPLEMENTATION

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Volume III of III

BANKABLE INVESTMENT PROJECT PROFILE

National Programme for Food Security (NPFS)

July 2005

THE GAMBIA: Support to NEPAD–CAADP Implementation

Volume I: National Medium–Term Investment Programme (NMTIP)

Bankable Investment Project Profiles (BIPPs)

Volume II: Natural Resources and Environmental Management Project (NREMP)

Volume III: National Programme for Food Security (NPFS)

NEPAD–CAADP BANKABLE INVESTMENT PROJECT PROFILE

Country: The Gambia

Sector of Activities: Food Security

Proposed Project Name: **National Programme for Food Security**

Project Area: Western Division, North Bank Division, Central River Division, Lower River Division and Upper River Division

Duration of Project: 6 years

Estimated Cost: Foreign Exchange US\$11.02 million
Local Cost..... US\$2.63 million
TotalUS\$13.65 million

Suggested Financing:

<i>Source</i>	<i>US\$ million</i>	<i>% of total</i>
<i>Government</i>	2.13	16
<i>Financing institution(s)</i>	11.03	80
<i>Beneficiaries</i>	0.49	4
<i>Total</i>	13.65	100

THE GAMBIA:
NEPAD–CAADP Bankable Investment Project Profile
“National Programme for Food Security (NPFS)”

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Currency Equivalents

(May 2005)

Local Currency	=	Dalasi (GMD)
US\$1	=	GMD28.53
GMD1	=	US\$0.035

Abbreviations

AATG	Action Aid The Gambia
AfDB	African Development Bank
ANR	Agriculture and Natural Resources
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CILSS	Permanent Inter–State Committee for Drought Control in The Sahel
CRD	Central River Division
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DCC	Divisional Development Committee
DEC	District Extension Centre (<i>also known as Mixed Farming Centre</i>)
DOSA	Department of State for Agriculture
EDF	European Development Fund
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GAFNA	Gambia Food and Nutrition Agency
GOTG	Government of The Gambia
HDI	Human Development Index
KFAED	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LADEP	Lowland Agricultural Development Programme
mt	metric ton
NARI	National Agricultural Research Institute
NAWFA	National Women Farmers Association
NBD	North Bank Division
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NGOs	Non–Governmental Organizations
NHPS	National Household Poverty Survey
NMTIP	National Medium–Term Investment Programme
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RFCIP	Rural Finance and Community Initiatives Project
SMC	Senior Management Committee
SPACO	Strategy for Poverty Alleviation Coordination Office
SPAII	Strategy for Poverty Alleviation II
SPFS	Special Programme for Food Security
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
URD	Upper River Division
VDC	Village Development Committee
WD	Western Division
WDC	Ward Development Committee

I. PROJECT BACKGROUND

A. Project Origin

I.1. The National Programme for Food Security (NPFS) was selected as one of the two priority projects¹ following the preparation of the draft National Medium–Term Investment Programme (NMTIP) for The Gambia in support of NEPAD’s Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). The NMTIP priority areas were validated at the national stakeholder workshop on 29 and 30 September 2004, and five project ideas were reviewed and ranked as follows:

1. National Programme for Food Security;
2. Water and Land Resources Development/Management Project;
3. Rural Infrastructure for Improved Agricultural Productivity Project;
4. Natural Resources Development and Management Project; and,
5. Service Delivery and Capacity Strengthening Project.

I.2. Two of the projects ideas, i.e. the National Programme for Food Security and the Service Delivery and Capacity Strengthening Project were considered complimentary by the Agriculture and Natural Resources (ANR) Working Group and therefore amalgamated into one programme. Elements from the Water and Land Resources Development/Management Project comprising the community irrigation were also added as a component of the programme. The programme directly relates to Priority Areas 1 to 4 of the NMTIP (1: Productivity Improvement, Rural Livelihoods and Household Food Security; 2: Sustainable Water and Land Resources Development/Management; 3: Rural Infrastructure; and 4: Strengthening Support Services and Institution Building) and supports all CAADP Pillars².

I.3. The programme is complimentary to and would build on the gains of similar and ongoing programmes/projects such as the Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS), The Lowland Agricultural Development Programme (LADEP) and the Rural Finance and Community Initiatives Project (RFCIP) all of which support food security and employ participatory approaches with community and beneficiary initiatives as centre stage.

I.4. It programme would fall mainly within the ambit of the Departments of State for Agriculture; Fisheries and Water Resources; and Natural Resources and the Environment. However, given the participatory and demand–driven approach communities would be centre stage in the implementation of the programme. Non–Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the private sector would also play key roles during implementation.

¹ The other one is the *Natural Resources and Environmental Management Project (NREMP)*

² These are:

1. Sustainable land management and reliable water control systems.
2. Improvement of rural infrastructure and trade–related capacities for improved market access.
3. Enhancement of food supply and reduction of hunger.
4. Development of agricultural research, technological dissemination and adoption.
5. Sustainable development of fisheries, forestry and livestock resources.

B. General Information

I.5. The Gambia is situated on the West Coast of Africa, and forms an enclave in the Republic of Senegal except for a short seaboard on the Atlantic Coastline. It has a total land surface area of 10,690 km² of which 4,300 km² are regarded as arable agricultural land. It lies within the valleys of the Gambia River, stretching 400 km East to West and varies in width of about 50 km near the mouth of the river to about 24 km further inland. The topography is flat, particularly near the sea and nowhere does it rise more than 90 m above sea level.

I.6. The River Gambia runs right through the length of the country dividing the country into two halves — the North and South banks. In addition to useful transportation, it also provides irrigation water and good fishing grounds. Salinity intrusion from the sea however makes water near the coast unsuitable for crop cultivation. The Salt water intrusion extends to Kuntaur (approximately 240 km from its estuary) particularly in the dry season. The remaining salt-free portion of the river serves as one of the main sources of water supply for surface tidal and pump irrigation. The climate is tropical with a wet and dry season. The dry season lasts from November to May followed by a short wet season from June to October. Average rainfall is about 1,000 mm, but yearly variations are large ranging from 800 to 2,200 mm.

I.7. The Gambia is primarily an agricultural country, with an estimated 70 percent of the population depending on the sector for its food and cash income. The agriculture sector accounts for over 30 percent of GDP and 90 percent of export earnings. The population of The Gambia in 2003 (2003 Population Census) was 1.4 million with a growth rate of 2.8 percent. Over two-thirds of the population live in the rural areas and derive their livelihood from agriculture and/or agriculture related activities. The population structure is characteristic of a young one, with nearly 40 percent under 15 years of age. The population density currently estimated at 128 persons per square kilometre, is also one of the highest in Africa. For agricultural land, the population density is estimated at over 300 inhabitants per square kilometre and the resulting intensive land use poses potential serious threat of degradation to agricultural land.

I.8. Food production, constitute crops (field crops and horticulture), livestock and fisheries. Crop production has been fluctuating amongst the years, with the level of performance varying amongst crops. The most significant and consistent increase has been registered for the coarse grains (maize, millets, sorghum), with early millet constituting the largest increase for a single crop. In contrast, swamp rice production has declined during the period as indicated in Annex 2, Table 1, which presents the evolution of crop production from 1992/93 to 2002/03.

I.9. Horticultural production has been gaining momentum especially in the Western part of the country (WD and NBD) where climatic conditions are favourable. Although the full potential of the industry are yet to be realized, production has nonetheless been increasing due principally to increased area cultivated by communal village vegetable gardens managed by women.

I.10. Livestock comprises cattle, small ruminants, different species of poultry, pigs and equines. They constitute important sources of food, income, manure and farm labour. Per capita meat consumption is estimated at 8 kg per annum. Large volumes of meat, eggs and milk are annually imported to meet consumption requirements. Current livestock population is estimated at around 300,000 cattle; 140–150,000 sheep and 200,000–230,000 goats; 10,000 pigs; and 700,000 chickens. Due to the low input management systems and poor husbandry practices, productivity and output have been generally low.

I.11. Fisheries constitute an important natural resource and provider of cheap protein for a significant proportion of the population. It is estimated that the Maximum Sustainable Yield from the Gambia’s continental shelf and estuarine area is 80,000 mt per year, whilst current catches are put at 30,000–40,000 mt; although data indicates that high valued demersal species are under threat from exploitation. High post-harvest losses, lack of credit, low skill levels and lack of infrastructure for landing constitute key constraints encountered in the sub-sector.

C. Poverty and Food Security in The Gambia

I.12. The Gambia is classified among the Least Developed, Low Income Food Deficit Countries and is currently ranked as 151 out of 175 countries according to UNDP’s Human Development Index (HDI) for 2003. Domestic food production only caters for 50 percent of consumption requirements; with the rest filled by imports particularly of rice. Current rice annual imports exceed US\$40m and thus constitute a huge drain on the foreign exchange reserves. Furthermore most producers are net purchasers of food and face food insecurity particularly during the lean period, before harvest, when cash and food stocks are lowest. Consequently, large percentages of the population live below the poverty line and suffer from malnutrition and other health/nutrition related problems. With growing pressure on land and other natural resources, these areas are becoming insecure pockets of poverty. The geographical distribution of poverty is uneven, with poverty being highest in the rural groundnut areas. This is evidenced by data from the Household Poverty Survey of 1998 which indicated that the North Bank, Upper River and Lower River Divisions have a poverty incidence of around 65 percent. In the Western and Central River Division, about 45–55 percent of the population is poor. Table 4 in Annex 3 presents data ranking divisions according to various food security indicators comprising availability; access; utilization; and food security. The data indicates the Upper River Division as the most food insecure division in the country.

I.13. Sources of food in The Gambia comprise local production and food imports (commercial and food aid). Local production emanates from field crop, horticulture, livestock and fisheries. The large food consumption and production gap is filled by importation (commercial and food aid). Food insecurity is prevalent in the Gambia and is attributed to low intake in term of both quantity and quality. The low intake is manifested in under-nutrition with resulting malnutrition. Also poverty in the Gambia has been closely linked to food insecurity as indicated by several survey including the 1998 Household Poverty Survey Report (see Annex 3, Tables 2, 3 and 4).

I.14. According to that survey, 47 percent of the population of The Gambia lived in poverty, 30 percent in extreme poverty. Poverty is mainly a rural phenomenon with about 50 percent of the rural population being poor. About 35 percent of rural households fall below the food poverty line, compared with 15 percent in urban areas and 4 percent in Greater Banjul. Rapid urbanization is leading to a danger of rising urban poverty. About 91 percent of the extremely poor and 72 percent of the poor are working in agriculture. Women are generally worse off than men. On the basis of Participatory Poverty Assessments, conducted by SPACO, it can be concluded that the main causes of rural poverty are agricultural issues (lack of land or water, erosion, marketing, poor conservation methods), made worse by large family sizes, rural-urban drift and lack of skills. People in rural areas see themselves as poorer during the rainy season. Hunger is particularly prevalent during the peak of the rainy season (July–September), when household food stocks are low and labour requirements are high.

I.15. The rural poor generally do not have access to inputs, credit, and remunerating marketing channels, but are forced to produce for home-consumption and sell surpluses at disappointing prices. Labour productivity (production, post-harvest and processing), soil fertility and marketing are

bottlenecks to income growth. Groundnut farmers have by far the highest rate of poverty of any of the socio-economic groups (PRSP, 2002). The impact of efforts to diversify agricultural production is still limited.

I.16. The programme would be in support of the government’s goal to make The Gambia a middle income and food self-reliant nation by 2020. This is articulated in The Gambia Incorporated Vision 2020. The strategy for the attainment of the Visions’ objectives is further elaborated in the Draft Agriculture and Natural Resources Sector Policy (2001–2020), and the Strategy for Poverty Alleviation (SPA II)/Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). The medium-term specific policy goals of the sector are, among others, to: (i) achieve national food self-sufficiency and security through the promotion of sustainably diversified food production programmes with emphasis on cereal production to contain the growth of imported rice; (ii) increase the sector’s overall output, especially of domestic food and export products, in order to ensure food security and enhance foreign exchange earning capacity to finance other aspects of the development process; (iii) create employment and generate income for the majority of the rural population who are dependant on primary production, particularly women, youth and producer associations; and (iv) diversify the production base to facilitate the production of a wide range of food and export crops, in order to reduce the fluctuations and uncertainties in household incomes and export earnings.

I.17. The institutional set up for food security interventions comprise the public sector consisting of the departments of state for Agriculture, Fisheries and Water Resources and Natural Resources and the Environment; the National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI); NGOs such as Action Aid The Gambia (AATG), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Methodist Mission Agriculture Programme (MMAP), Gambia Food and Nutrition Agency (GAFNA), National Women Farmers Association (NAWFA) amongst others; and donors comprising the African Development Bank (AfDB), the European Development Fund (EDF), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Annex 4 presents public sector food security related projects which are ongoing or in the pipeline and includes the Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS), the Lowland Agricultural Development Programme (LADEP), the Rural Finance and Community Initiatives Project (RFCIP) which employ demand-driven participatory approaches.

II. PROJECT AREA

II.1. The proposed project would be implemented nationwide with interventions in specified areas dependent on comparative advantage and potential to improve food security of beneficiaries. The Gambia is divided administratively into five divisions and Greater Banjul Area. Differences in comparative advantages can be observed, given that the divisions fall under the three agro-ecological zones (a small sahelian zone with erratic and average annual rainfall of less than 600 mm; an intermediate and large sudano-sahelian zone with average annual rainfall range of 600–900 mm and a small but more humid sudano-sahelian zone with average annual rainfall range of 900–1,000 mm); and are characterized by different fresh water regimes of the river and distance from the urban markets.

II.2. Table 1 below presents the different commodities and the divisions where comparative advantage for them exists. It indicates that there are no marked differences in the range of annual crops grown in the different administrative divisions, with the exception of irrigated rice produced in the CRD, where the River Gambia is fresh throughout the year. Cotton production is confined to URD and CRD where it has been intensively promoted since the 1970s and facilities including a ginnery

installed. On the other hand, WD and NBD, which are nearer to the urban and peri–urban markets and where the climate is more favourable, have comparative advantage for horticultural production.

Table 1: Comparative Advantage of Commodities by Division	
Division	Commodities
Western Division	Fruits/Vegetables (groundwater irrigation), poultry, small ruminants, rainfed rice, oilseeds, fisheries (coastal)
Lower River Division	Fisheries (artisanal), rainfed rice, coarse grains, oilseeds, small ruminants
North Bank Division	Fisheries (artisanal), rainfed rice, coarse grains, oilseeds, fruits and vegetables
Central River Division	Irrigated rice, fruits & vegetables, oilseeds, cotton, aquaculture, small & large ruminants
Upper River Division	Fruits & vegetables, cotton, small & large ruminants

II.3. Although poverty is endemic in The Gambia, the incidence of poverty is higher in the rural areas. Data from the Household Poverty Survey of 1998 indicate that 35 percent of rural households fall below the poverty line compared with 15 percent in urban areas. People in rural areas are particularly prone to poverty and food deficit during the peak of the rainy season (July–September) when households’ food stocks and cash are low, labour requirements high and when morbidity is highest. The same survey indicates that 91 percent of the extremely poor and 72 percent of the poor work in agriculture. Consequently in the rural areas, the agriculture sector is the prime sector for investment to improve food security and reduce poverty.

II.4. Smallholder producers encounter numerous constraints inhibiting production and productivity. Key amongst these include:

- limited access to services and inputs for improved production and productivity;
- inadequate infrastructure for production, marketing, storage and value–added;
- high–post harvest losses and instability of food supply to smallholder producers; and
- unreliable rainfall for production, intense drudgery particularly with irrigation techniques and wastage/loss of run–off.

II.5. In order to improve the target beneficiaries’ household and eventually national food security there is a need to: (i) improve and strengthen support services; (ii) diversify the agricultural production base and income of smallholders producers; (iii) promote post–harvest handling practices for crops, livestock and fisheries products and food reserves; and (iv) promote small–scale community water management through irrigation and water harvesting.

II.6. Some activities are innovative and would require a more phased introduction. Activities would be implemented in selected villages in all 5 divisions which are currently not supported by other similar donor interventions. It is expected, given the programme resources that 200 villages would be covered during the first 6–year phase of the programme. Some activities would be specifically confined to particular divisions.

II.7. Criteria for eligibility for groups/beneficiaries in villages/community implementation of programme interventions would include:

- Beneficiaries/groups exhibit interest in adopting improved production and management practices and are willing to contribute labour and local resources for implementation of interventions;

- Groups/beneficiaries are engaged in production activities and are low-income smallholders who exhibit potential for enhanced food security through intervention; and
- Cohesive and organized village groups exist.

III. PROJECT RATIONALE

III.1. Despite the high proportion of the labour force (80 percent) involved in agriculture and related activities; food production and productivity remain low with the country meeting only 50 percent of its food requirements. Most farmers (85 percent) are smallholders who are largely subsistent, cultivating less than 1.5 ha. With obtainable yields of only about 1 mt/ha for food crops, most farmers are net purchasers of food and over 40 percent of the population do not have adequate, balanced and quality food. The widening gap between food production and consumption has to be filled by imports which now constitute a huge drain on the limited foreign exchange generated in the economy.

III.2. The programme is to address the above constraints and is in line with the long-term strategic development framework outlined in The Gambia Incorporated Vision 2020; the shorter-term strategy the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper/SPA II; and the Draft Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy 2001–2020. Permeating the above mentioned policy and strategy frameworks is improving the income of the poor to raise farm productivity, to diversify household production and the marketing mix that is still based on groundnuts, and to increase the share of marketed production. Diversification efforts focus mainly on horticulture, cotton, sesame, cashew, small ruminants, poultry, bee-keeping and dairy. Gradually improving traditional extensive farming systems, including maintenance of soil fertility through increased access to production inputs; promoting water controlled schemes; diversification of agricultural enterprises; reducing post-harvest losses and strengthening support services would be the principal interventions. In view of the need to improve welfare, it is recommended to target the poorest farmers.

III.3. A number of similar projects/programmes involving individuals, farmers groups, public agencies and NGOs have been implemented in The Gambia with positive results. These include the IFAD/AfDB funded LADEP, the Government of Italy/IDB/FAO-funded SPFS, The IFAD-funded RFCIP, all of which involving multiple stakeholders and interventions.

IV. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

IV.1. The *overall objective* of the programme is to improve household and national food security through improved agricultural productivity, increased production and income of producers and processors.

IV.2. In order to realize the overall objectives, *specific programme objectives* include:

- to improve and strengthen support services with smallholder agricultural producers, processors, growers associations and traders (rural finance, marketing, inputs, research and extension);
- to diversify the agricultural production base into crop, livestock and fisheries products and increase income of smallholders producers (fruits, livestock, fattening, cashew, processing, groundnuts, fisheries);

- to promote post–harvest handling practices for crops (including fruits and vegetables), livestock and fisheries products and food reserves; and
- to promote small scale community water management through irrigation and water harvesting.

V. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

V.1. The programme would be implemented in two main phases for ten years. The first phase is expected to last 6 years. At start–up, baseline information would be collected and analyzed and a framework for monitoring and evaluation established. PRAs would be conducted to determine priorities of communities and identify programme investments and activities for implementation by the communities, NGOs and government agencies. The components detailed below would constitute the first phase of the programme. The second phase of four years would be largely devoted to consolidation of the achievements of the first phase on supporting private sector initiatives aimed at further transformation of the agricultural sector.

V.2. In line with the objectives set earlier, five components have been identified for the programme. These comprise the following:

- Strengthening Service Delivery with Smallholder Producers;
- Agricultural Diversification and Income Enhancement;
- Promoting Post–harvest Handling Practices and Community Food Reserves;
- Community Small Scale Water Management; and,
- Programme Coordination.

V.3. The components would be implemented concurrently in all rural divisions but in a phased manner in the different agricultural divisions of the country.

Component 1: Strengthening Service Delivery with smallholder producers/Institutional Strengthening/Social Capital Building

V.4. This component is expected to strengthen the support services for smallholders for inputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, drugs, vaccines and farm implements), extension, research, markets and market information through enhanced capacity of operators, farmer organizations, networks and systems for improved production and productivity in crop, livestock and fisheries. Through the interventions, smallholders would have increased access to production inputs, improved technologies, rural finance and marketing services.

V.5. A sub–component would focus on building social capital and the bridges between service delivery and smallholder producers by strengthening the skills of service delivery (organisational and participatory methods) and organisational skills of producers. This sub–component would prepare communities to work with each component, including methods to assist in sustaining auto–financing of service provision or capital assets (e.g. pumps). Linkages to overall Component 1 would include building linkages between producer organisations and new producers; to Component 2, building skills including formation of marketing groups; to Component 3, assisting the producer groups and service providers to prepare for community grain storage systems; and to Component 4, strengthening of

water user associations. At least 20,000 men and women producers would be involved in community-based learning for technical, marketing, organizational and sustainable financing skill building. Component 1 would support training of extension staff, producer organisation staff, farmer leaders and village producers. Men and women involved about equally but dependent on main focus area.

V.6. **Main Activities.** At the onset a rapid participatory review of service delivery to smallholder producers would be conducted with a view to identifying relevant areas of intervention. This would be followed by enhancing the capacity of support service providers through training and access to financing. The 25 District Extension Centres (DECs) which used to serve as extension staff and farmer leader training centres and which are largely in a dilapidated state would be rehabilitated (housing, water and extension training materials) and strengthened to serve as multi-purpose training and input centres. The NARI, with FAO assistance, has prepared a Master Plan: key areas include the development of cluster sites in the three agro-ecological zones, which would be supported by the project. Community-based learning would follow-up extension staff and farmer leader training for the majority of the 20,000 farmers to be involved in the activities.

V.7. Markets would be provided for agricultural products particularly horticulture, livestock and fish. These would be further enhanced with regular market information to be disseminated through the mass media (TV, Radio and print media) for traders, consumers and producers. Where appropriate communities would be organized (radio listening groups) and provided with radio sets to be able to access the market information.

V.8. Numerous agricultural producer organizations exist at various levels but are currently generally weak in organizational and management aspects. Under the component capacity support would be provided for their strengthening. The principal outputs of the components would be realized through the following activities:

- Develop efficient and adequate input delivery systems to ensure access by producers, including capacity strengthening of the private sector operators. The use of input to assets scheme would be piloted for field crop enterprises;
- Develop efficient and adequate marketing channels(mechanisms), information systems and quality control particularly for horticulture, livestock and fisheries;
- Rehabilitate and strengthen 25 DEC's as multi-purpose training and agricultural input centres;
- Strengthen technology generation and dissemination to smallholder producers (research and extension and linkages with farmers);
- Strengthen and develop the organizational and management capacity of agricultural producer organizations, and improve access of entrepreneurs to financing for investment in agriculture.
- Conduct cross cutting training in community-based activities with men and women producers. Field schools, study groups, farmer-to-farmer, demonstrations and workshop formats would be used as appropriate. This training would provide a community-based participatory platform for introduction of inputs and activities under each of the components 1 to 4.

Component 2: Agricultural Diversification and Income Enhancement

V.9. This component is expected to further diversify the agricultural production base into the production of food and high-value crops (cassava, cashew, sesame, mushrooms, sweet potato, fruit-tree orchards), livestock (sheep and goats, rabbitry, duck farming, piggery, poultry and other short-cycled poultry species), fisheries (aquaculture, shrimp farming, oyster culture and inland fisheries). Through appropriate mechanisms seed-funds would be established employing recovery and recycling mechanisms to ensure sustainability. Eligible groups and individuals would have enhanced access to inputs and financing to operate agricultural enterprises. Access to accompanying inputs, services would be ensured through the strengthened support services in Component 1 above. Infrastructure for production, marketing and processing would be provided through the programme and where appropriate employing Input-for assets schemes, in which communities/individuals provide labour for infrastructure construction and are paid in inputs. Quality control measures would be undertaken to sustain niche markets (export and tourist sectors). This is to benefit 20,000 households in over 200 villages by the end of the first phase of the programme.

V.10. *Main Activities:*

- Conduct survey (feasibility study) to identify eligible producers and assess the marketing opportunities of agricultural enterprises;
- Strengthen technical capacity of producers through training and technology dissemination (horticulture, field crops, livestock, fisheries, woodlotting; etc.); (linked to social capital building under Component 1);
- Establish and operationalize seed-fund for the provision of seed and other essential inputs on cost recovery basis; and,
- Promote production, storage, marketing and processing infrastructure for small and medium-scale producers.

Component 3: Promoting post-harvest handling practices of products and community food reserves

V.11. Post-harvest losses to agricultural products including cereals, fruits and vegetables, livestock and fish have been huge. Agro-processing and preservation skills and facilities are limited with little value-addition and characterized by high drudgery. Only groundnuts and fisheries which constitute key export items undergo some value-addition. Consequently losses particularly for vegetables and fruits, and livestock products are high. Farmers because of the need for cash (e.g. payment of school fees) sell their produce at very low prices at harvest only to repurchase them during the lean period at higher prices. This situation results as most producers do not meet their food needs from own production and are therefore net purchasers of grain.

V.12. This component is expected to address the above constraints culminating in reduction of post-harvest losses and ensuring availability of food at reasonable prices at community and household levels. In this regard, interventions for the component would include a detailed survey to identify and determine extent and causes of post-harvest losses in crops (cereals, root and tubers, horticulture), livestock (meat and milk) and fish and propose tangible interventions. Following from the survey, various small and medium-scale value added enterprises for processing and preservation particularly in horticulture, livestock and fisheries would be promoted for communities and individuals. The component would also support the establishment of appropriate storage structures including cold

storage facilities to prolong shelf life and ensure stability of food supply of horticultural, livestock and fish products at strategic locations nationwide. Similarly, the component would provide support to community managed cereal and seed banks for eligible communities in financing and capacity building to ensure food availability at affordable prices for rural producers. The intervention would be effected through the following activities.

V.13. **Main Activities:**

- Survey and identify post-harvest losses in crop, livestock and fisheries sub-sectors and propose intervention areas;
- Promote value-added through processing and preservation (horticulture, field crops, livestock, fisheries and forest products); (linked to social capital building under Component 1);
- Develop and promote appropriate storage structures for crops, livestock and fisheries products; and,
- Promote community managed seed and cereal/food banking (linked to social capital building under Component 1).

Component 4: Promotion of small scale community irrigation

V.14. Erratic rainfall and its short duration is a major limitation to agricultural (crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry) production and productivity. This is due principally to uncertainty in weather conditions which make production susceptible to vagaries of the weather especially droughts. In order to ensure reliable food production; irrigation and rainwater management need to become critical elements of the production system.

V.15. This component interventions would reduce the risks due to irregular and unreliable rainfall and would provide improved irrigation facilities through the establishment and rehabilitation of community irrigation schemes and involving small uplift from river/water bodies for rice and vegetable production for small acreages (2–25 ha). The component would also promote the exploitation of groundwater resources through open wells employing small uplift pumps (Indian mark II, treadle, etc.) for high valued vegetable and fruit production. Where appropriate bore holes would be provided for medium to large scale producer communities/entrepreneurs for high valued crop and livestock production. Water harvesting techniques making use of run-off would also be piloted for the production of vegetables, fruits and livestock watering. In view of the foregoing, key activities would include the following:

V.16. **Main Activities:**

- Establish/rehabilitate community irrigation schemes involving small uplifts from river/water bodies up to 30 metres (2–25 ha) for rice and vegetable production;
- Promote groundwater exploitation through open wells and lift through small pumps for vegetable/fruit tree production;
- Provide boreholes for high-valued crop/livestock schemes;
- Promote water harvesting making use of surface dykes to impound run-off; and
- Community-based training for water user or water harvesting groups (linked to social capital building under Component 1).

Component 5: Programme Coordination

V.17. This component would be responsible for the day to day coordination and management of programme activities, including the monitoring of project interventions. A lean unit headed by a Programme Coordinator to be assisted by an accountant, M&E Officer, short-term specialists (e.g. irrigation, institutional development, marketing, post-harvest management; see Chapter X) and secretarial staff would be established. Given the multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral nature of interventions a Programme Steering Committee would be established comprising a technical team drawn from representatives of communities; the Department of State for Agriculture; Department of State for Water Resources and Fisheries and Department of State for Natural Resources and Environment, as well as selected NGOs. This committee would guide the implementation process.

V.18. As indicated above, the programme would involve several department of states/ministries and departments. However, because of the dispersion of responsibilities in the government institutions, the programme would need to be anchored in one department of state for accountability and implementation. This could be the Department of State for Agriculture as it would be involved in most activities of the programme.

V.19. In view of the participatory and demand-driven nature of the programme, benefiting communities would assume responsibility for the organization of their members and would be participate in decision-making structures of the project at the technical and divisional levels (see Chapter IX).

VI. INDICATIVE COSTS

VI.1. The programme cost is estimated at US\$13.65m of which US\$2.63m would constitute local cost and 11.02m would be foreign cost. Costs per component indicate US\$3.5m for Strengthening Support Services with smallholder producers; US\$3.0m for Agricultural Diversification and Income Enhancement; US\$2.5m for Promoting Post-Harvest Handling Practices and Community Food reserves; US\$3m for Promotion of small scale community irrigation; and, US\$1m for Programme Coordination Unit. The indicative costs are summarized in Table 2 below. Annex 5 provides a tentative breakdown by main activity and project year.

Table 2: Indicative Project Cost Summary per Component					
Component <i>(amounts in US\$ '000)</i>	Local	Foreign	Total	% Foreign Exchange	% Total Base Costs
1. Strengthening support services with smallholder producers	500	3,000	3,500	86	27
2. Agricultural diversification and income enhancement	600	2,400	3,000	80	23
3. Promoting post-harvest handling practices and community food reserves	500	2,000	2,500	80	19
4. Promotion of small scale community irrigation	500	2,500	3,000	83	23
5. Programme coordination	400	600	1,000	60	8
Total Baseline Costs	2,500	10,500	13,000	81	100
Physical Contingencies (2%)	50	210	260	81	2
Price Contingencies (3%)	75	315	390	81	3
Total Project Costs	2,625	11,025	13,650	81	105

VII. PROPOSED SOURCES OF FINANCING

VII.1. The proposed sources of financing comprise both external and local sources (government and beneficiaries). Out of a total estimated cost of US\$13.65m; US\$11.02m would be expected from external sources (81 percent) with 20 percent coming from local sources. The indicative breakdown by component is presented in Table 3 below. At this moment, specific donor contributions have not been indicated, however government would fund staff remunerations, offices, inputs and materials for infrastructure. Communities would be expected to contribute to the investment of productive assets and to the maintenance of facilities.

Component <i>(amounts in US\$ '000)</i>	External Financing Sources	Government	Beneficiary Contribution	Total
1. Strengthening support services with smallholder producers	3,000	330	170	3,500
2. Agricultural diversification and income enhancement	2,400	500	100	3,000
3. Promoting post-harvest handling practices and community food reserves	2,000	400	100	2,500
4. Promotion of small scale community irrigation	2,500	400	100	3,000
5. Programme coordination	600	400		1,000
Total Base Cost	10,500	2,030	470	13,000
Total (including 5% Contingency)	11,025	2,132	493	13,650

VIII. PROJECT BENEFITS

VIII.1. The programme is expected to have both direct and indirect benefits, including the following:

- **Impact on livelihoods of 20 000 smallholder beneficiary households:**
 - Improved food security through increased and year-round, reliable and increased agricultural production by project beneficiaries;
 - Improved technical and organisational skills resulting from capacity building;
 - Increased income by at least 30 percent from increased productivity, reduced losses and the sale of value-added products;
 - Reduced drudgery through the use of agro-processing technologies for crops, livestock and fisheries;
 - Reduced post harvest losses by 50 percent particularly of fruits and vegetables.
- **Indirect benefits:**
 - Enhanced status of soil and water resources through the employment of conservation practices
 - Increased access to services and production inputs with the establishment or strengthening of 40 input networks.
 - Stronger producer organizations able to take a more active technical and financial role in collaboration with service providers and private sector.

IX. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

IX.1. Programme execution would be the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture (DOSA) specifically under its Programme/Project Coordinating Office (PCO). Day to day responsibility for coordination and management would be vested in the Programme Coordination Unit with staff recruited from DOSA, other departments of state or from outside.

IX.2. A Technical Steering Committee drawn from professionals in crop production, livestock, fisheries irrigation, post-harvest technology, rural finance and community mobilization, including representatives of communities, would be responsible for guiding the programme implementation process. They would review and approve work plans and budgets, provide policy orientation and planning.

IX.3. Given the decentralization process underway, at the divisional levels, the Divisional Coordinating Committee (DCC) would be utilized to guide and monitor the implementation process regionally as many of the actors would be operating at that level (the DCC provides a forum and brings together both governmental agencies and NGOs involved in development and is chaired by the Commissioner). This committee should be expanded to include farmer organizations and community representatives at divisional level.

X. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

X.1. Given the multi-sectoral and multi-dimensional nature of programme interventions, Technical Assistance would be needed for effective and efficient implementation and achievement of programme goals. Expertise in the following areas would be required for the programme on a short and medium-term basis:

- Food Technology/Post Harvest Management;
- Soil and Water Conservation;
- Rural Credit/Micro-finance;
- Institutional Development/Organizational Development;
- Socioeconomics/Rural Sociology;
- Crop/Animal Husbandry;
- Aquaculture;
- Agricultural Marketing;
- Veterinary Services;
- Community-based Learning

XI. ISSUES AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

XI.1. A number of issues related to technical, financial, institutional and policy aspects are pertinent for the efficient and smooth implementation of the programme. These are detailed below, including the proposed actions:

XI.2. **Technical.** Soils in The Gambia, particularly in the uplands are inherently of low fertility culminating in low crop productivity. This requires the use of quality inputs including fertilizers and other complimentary inputs such as seeds, pesticides and farm implements. However access to these inputs by smallholder farmers is limited, culminating in their low outputs. In order to ensure access to inputs by smallholder producers, input networks for, e.g., fertilizers, seeds, veterinary drugs, vaccines would be developed/strengthened through training in management and book keeping. Access would also be facilitated by credit funds. From producer side, capacity building for technical and organisation strengthening would ensure that sustainable results are found.

XI.3. **Financial.** Absence of adequate financing, particularly at smallholder level, is a major inhibitor to the adoption of improved technologies and improved practices for enhanced production and productivity. In this regard, the programme would establish seed funds and other financing mechanisms to enable smallholders take up opportunities for increased production, productivity and diversification.

XI.4. **Institutional.** Weak orientation and inefficiency of agricultural support services culminate in low technology generation and dissemination. In this regard, support would be provided for the implementation of key aspects of the Research Master plan such as the establishment of cluster sites in the 3 agro-ecological zones and the strengthening of District Extension Centres (DECs). Twenty-five DECs would be rehabilitated and provided with materials to enable them serve multi-purpose training centres. Farmers training, advice and access to inputs would also be provided at the centres.

XI.5. At the grassroots level, several agricultural producer organizations exist but are generally weak and spread too thin, lacking the necessary resources, organization and management capacities. These would be strengthened through training and supported with financial resources. Similarly, participatory demand-driven interventions require that beneficiaries are sensitised to drive the ownership process. This would be ensured through large-scale sensitisation and training sessions. In order to ensure sustainability of facilities and service provision, it would be crucial that beneficiaries contribute to their maintenance and financial management.

XI.6. **Policy.** In the bid to ensure stability of food supply particularly to smallholders, enhanced storage capacity and cereal banking would be promoted. Adequate and appropriate storage structures would be provided and training and resources accessible to groups willing and interested to undertake these interventions.

XII. POSSIBLE RISKS

XII.1. Lessons learnt from previous and ongoing projects have been incorporated into the design of the programme, nonetheless a number of possible risks exists including the following:

- Multiplicity of stakeholders and the inability of implementing agencies to work in harmony with all of them. This would be addressed through sensitization and regular information exchanges.
- Farmer and community apathy and disinterest in the programme and their inability to assume ownership of the programme effectively. This would be addressed through beneficiary involvement in all stages of the project cycle.
- Implementing agencies may lack the capacity to identify and implement interventions effectively. This would be addressed through training during implementation.

- Delays in implementation due to bureaucratic issues or lack of financing.
- Structural changes in domestic and foreign demand could alter the comparative advantage of commodities being produced.
- High price and unavailability of farm inputs may inhibit the attainment of the productivity gains necessary.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Map of The Gambia

Annex 2: Logical Framework – National Programme for Food Security

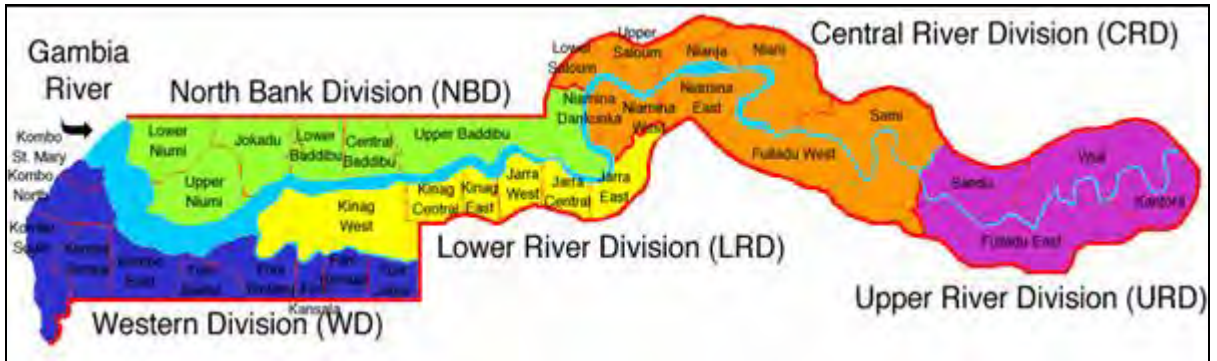
Annex 3: Background Tables

Annex 4: Ongoing/Planned/Recently Completed Projects and Programmes in Support of Agriculture and Food Security

Annex 5: Indicative Project Costs by Main Activity and by Year

Annex 6: List of References

Annex 1: Map of The Gambia



NEPAD – Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
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Annex 2: Logical Framework – National Programme for Food Security

Narrative Summary	Objective Verifiable indicators	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Goal Improve household and national food security through improved agricultural productivity, increased production and income of producers and processors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent of farming population below poverty line. • HDI indicators. • Achievements in the MDGs. • GDP per capita. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Household Poverty Surveys. • MDG Reports. • PRSP Progress Reports. • Poverty Monitoring Reports. 	
Purpose Boost agricultural production and productivity of smallholders by strengthening and improving support services; diversifying production; reducing post-harvest losses and reliable community irrigation systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume of agricultural production. • Daily caloric intake. • Level of food reserve stocks with households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Agricultural Sample Survey Reports. • Household Food Consumption Surveys. • Nutrition Surveillance Survey Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macro-economic and institutional environment conducive to pro-poor growth. • Natural calamities such as drought could reduce community incentive to invest their labour in food production.
Outputs <u>Component 1:</u> Support services with smallholder producers, marketers and processors improved and strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved/strengthened input delivery systems/network for seeds, fertilizer, veterinary products and fisheries established. • Social capital increased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Progress Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prices of inputs too high.
<u>Component 2:</u> Agricultural production base and income of smallholders producers diversified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversified agricultural products and income of smallholder producers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys. • Annual Progress Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structural changes in domestic and foreign demand alters the competitiveness of commodities.
<u>Component 3:</u> Post-harvest handling practices of crops, livestock and fisheries products and community food reserves promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced level of post-harvest losses and increased adoption of post-harvest handling practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Progress Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of implementing agencies to effectively implement activities.
<u>Component 4:</u> Small-scale community irrigation promoted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established/rehabilitated community irrigation schemes involving small uplifts from river/water bodies; groundwater exploitation through open wells and lift through small pumps and water harvesting through impounding run-off promotes in pilot sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill and technology for community irrigation available.
<u>Component 5:</u> Project effectively coordinated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrated capacity of PCU to deliver outputs of the programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCU Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitably qualified persons can be contracted and retained.

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Narrative Summary	Objective Verifiable indicators	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Activities 1.1 develop efficient and adequate input delivery systems to ensure access by producers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review conducted on input delivery policies and mechanisms. • Capacity building sessions for input networks conducted. • Funding accessed by Networks and members. • 40 Input delivery systems/networks for seeds, fertilizer, veterinary products and fisheries developed/strengthened and functional. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports. • Progress, Evaluation Reports and Surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inputs are available.. • Manpower is available and retained.
1.2 Strengthen technology generation and dissemination to smallholder producers(research and extension and linkages with farmers).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 DEC's rehabilitated and functional as farmer training, information and input access site. • 3 annual in-service trainings conducted for extension agents. • 5 annual farmer training on improved technologies conducted at the DECs. • 3 cluster research sites (1 in each AEZ) established and functional. • 6 improved technologies generated by research. • 6 improved technologies disseminated by extension. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress Reports. • Progress Reports. • Progress Reports. • Progress Reports. • Progress Reports. • Progress Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing and man power available. • Extension agents available for training. • Farmers available for training sessions. • Manpower and financing are available. • Technologies are adaptable. • Farmers are receptive of technologies.
1.3 Develop efficient and adequate marketing channels(mechanisms), information systems and quality control particularly for horticulture, livestock and fisheries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing network established and functional for at least 5 commodities. • Regular market information system on agricultural products (cereals, horticulture, livestock and fisheries) established and functional by Radio, TV and print media. • 25 agricultural producer organizations including apexes strengthened. • 1,000 groups and 10,000 individuals access investment financing for agricultural enterprises. • 20,000 men and women (approximately 50–50%) graduate from field schools, learning groups, or workshops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports. • Progress, Evaluation Reports and Surveys. • Progress Reports. • Progress Reports. • Progress Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surplus commodities produced for markets. • Information is collected and slots exist in radio, TV and print media.
1.4 Strengthen and develop management capacity of agricultural producer organizations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 agricultural producer organizations including apexes strengthened. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducive environment for operation of farmer organizations.
1.5 Improved access to financing investment in agricultural enterprises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,000 groups and 10,000 individuals access investment financing for agricultural enterprises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial markets function.

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Narrative Summary	Objective Verifiable indicators	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
1.6. Improved social capital leading to marketing, producer and water user/harvesting organisations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 000 men and women (approximately 50–50%) graduate from field schools, learning groups, or workshops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graduation Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of trainers in extension and farmer leaders proceeds as part of component.
2.1 Conduct survey to identify eligible producers and assess the marketing opportunities of agricultural enterprises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey conducted identifying profitable agricultural enterprises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress Reports. 	
2.2 Strengthen capacity of producers through training and technology dissemination (horticulture, field crops, livestock, fisheries, woodlotting; etc.).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 annual training sessions conducted for agricultural enterprises covering production techniques for relevant agricultural enterprises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology is readily acceptable to farmers.
2.3 Establish and operationalize seed-fund for the provision of seed and other essential inputs on cost recovery basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seed fund for inputs and capital items established amounting to US\$1,500–5,000 accessible to at least 6,000 beneficiaries nationwide. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repayment is ensured through peer pressure.
2.4 Promote production, marketing and processing infrastructure (access, irrigation, livestock drinking).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure for production, marketing and processing established in at least 5 sites per division. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology and capacity to construct Infrastructure is available.
3.1 Survey and identify post-harvest losses in crop, livestock and fisheries sub-sectors and propose intervention areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey conducted on post-harvest losses in agricultural products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey fatigue is not manifested among respondents culminating in bias.
3.2 Promote value-added through processing and preservation (horticulture, field crops, fisheries and forest products).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey conducted on post-harvest losses in agricultural products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology exists.
3.3 Develop and promote appropriate storage structures for crops, livestock and fisheries products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 storage structures (including cold storage facilities) constructed and operational. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology is available.
3.4 Promote community-managed seed and cereal/food banking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 Community-managed seed and cereal banks holding at least 1,000 mt operational. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management capacity exists.
4.1 Establish/rehabilitate community irrigation schemes involving small uplifts from river/water bodies up to 30 m (2–25 ha) for rice and vegetable production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 farmers/farmer groups acquire 5–10 HP pumps with conveyance structures for rice/vegetable production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology and manpower exists.
4.2 Promote ground water exploitation through open wells and lift through small pumps for vegetable/fruit tree production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 farmers/farmer groups acquire treadle pumps (3 per ha) with reservoirs and conveyance structures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers satisfy eligibility criteria.
4.3 Provide boreholes for high-valued crop/livestock schemes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 eligible groups acquire bore holes for high valued livestock/crop schemes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers are eligible.
5.1 Establish Project Coordination Unit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Coordination Unit established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning and M&E Reports. 	
5.2 Establish Project Steering Committee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Project Steering Committee established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes of Steering Committee Meetings. 	
5.3 Strengthen Divisional Coordination Committees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divisional Coordination Committees fully functional, including community representatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes of Divisional Coordination Committees. 	

Annex 3: Background Tables

Table 1: Production of Major Crops 1992/92–2002/03 (in '000 mt)

Year	Groundnut	Early millet	Late millet	Maize	Sorghum	Rice
1992/93	54.87	36.02	10.24	18.27	12.26	19.41
1993/94	76.72	43.66	8.51	23.78	8.97	12.05
1994/95	80.80	44.09	8.75	13.31	8.90	20.27
1995/96	75.18	43.44	10.58	13.63	11.87	18.95
1996/97	45.82	49.50	11.99	10.02	13.72	18.19
1997/98	78.10	54.37	11.72	8.47	12.93	13.05
1998/99	73.46	55.60	8.07	13.01	9.87	26.64
1999/00	122.86	72.62	8.34	20.42	17.97	31.65
2000/01	138.03	78.47	16.11	21.99	24.88	34.08
2001/02	151.07	89.02	15.95	28.99	33.42	19.20
2002/03	71.53	77.34	7.28	18.58	15.21	20.33

Source: National Agricultural Sample Survey/Department of Planning, various years (1992–2003).

Table 2: Rural and Urban Poverty (in %)

	Greater Banjul	Other Urban	Rural	Total
Extremely Poor (a)	4.3	14.9	34.8	19.9
Poor (b)	9.1	17.6	15.2	13.1
Non-poor	86.7	67.5	49.9	67.0

(a) Definition: Extremely poor households are those with expenditure that is less than the cost of a basket of food providing 2,700 kilocalories per day per adult equivalent unit.
 (b) Definition: Poor households are those with expenditures above the poverty line but below a second line, which includes the cost of food plus some additional essential items such as clothing, accommodation and travel.
 Source: SPA-II; 1998 NHPS data.

Table 3: Poverty by Economic Activity (in %)

Activity	Extremely poor	Poor	Non-poor
Agriculture	47	17	36
Fishing	21	13	66
Manufacturing	12	14	75
Wholesale/retail	10	13	78
Hotel/restaurants	6	6	88

Definitions and sources as above.

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Table 4: Ranking of Divisions According to various Food Security Indicators

Division	Availability		Access		Utilization		Food Security	
	Needs covered by production (a)		Population below extreme poverty line (b)		Female Literacy Rates (c)		Stunting (height for age) (d)	
	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%
Western	1	29.4	4	50	5	16.8	4	20
North Bank	5	94.7	2	71	4	14.3	3	29
Lower River	2	54.2	2	71	3	12.9	3	29
Central River	4	92	3	62	2	11	2	33
Upper River	3	88	1	73	1	5.7	1	38

Note: A ranking of 1 indicates the most food insecure and a ranking of 5 indicates the least food insecure division.

(a) Surplus/Deficit production calculated by dividing regional-level total cereal production with consumption requirements for cereals– defined by CILSS as 190 Kg/per capita for Sahelian countries. FAO/GEOWEB (% of need covered by production)

(b) Government of The Gambia. 1998 National Household Poverty Survey Report. Banjul, 1998. pp 174 (% of population below poverty line).

(c) GOTG, Central Statistics Census 1993 (Female Literacy)

(d) GOTG, 1998 National Household Poverty Survey Report. 1998 pp.79 (Stunting).

Source: CRS Senegal and Gambia offices. FY 2002–2006 Development Area Program, Proposal.

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**Annex 4: Ongoing/Planned/Recently Completed Projects and Programmes
in Support of Agriculture and Food Security**

Cooperating Partner	Executing Agency	Name	Main Objectives	Start–End	Budget	Project Area
Ongoing and Recently Complete Programmes/Projects						
AfDB and IFAD	DOSA	Lowland Agricultural Development Programme	Expand rice production to improve food security and welfare	1997–2004	US\$11.66m	Nationwide
AfDB	DOSA	Peri–Urban Smallholder Improvement Project	Increase on a sustainable basis the production, marketing of livestock and horticultural products	2001–2005	UA5.7m	WD and NBD
	DOSF&WR	Artisanal Fisheries Development Project	Establish a central fish market within the Kanifing Municipality, to improve existing inland community fisheries centres and create a cold chain for the preservation and marketing of marine products throughout the country.	2002–2007	UA13.47m	Nationwide
	DOSA	NERICA Promotion Project	Improve food security through increased rice production	2004–2009	UA3.0m	Nationwide
EDF	DOSA	Pan African Control of Epizootics	Enhance the capacity of DLS in disease surveillance, improve veterinary services through greater privatisation and fight against rinderpest through vaccination and strengthening surveillance networks	1999–2004	€664,000	Nationwide
		Research and Development Project for Livestock (PROCORDEL)	Conduct research on animal health, production and on the socio–economics of low input market oriented systems	2000–2004	€2.9m	Nationwide
	DOSFEA	STABEX Support to the Groundnut Subsector	Revitalize the groundnut subsector to ensure sustainable increase in groundnut production and productivity; to enhance export by supporting key aspects of production, handling, marketing, processing and export.	2002–2004	€243,850	Nationwide
	DOSLGL	Support to Decentralized Rural Development)	Support to local government for poverty reduction	1999–2004	€2.9m	Nationwide
IFAD	DOSA	Rural Finance and Community Initiatives Project	Increase household food security through enhanced access of local producers to credit and support to related mini–projects	1999–2005	US\$10.99m	Nationwide (LRD and CRD for local initiatives)
JICA	DOSA	Programme for the increase of food production	Improve food security through increased area and productivity	1997–2005 annual	¥170m	Nationwide
Government of Italy, IDB and FAO	DOSA	Special Programme for Food Security	Increase food security through production of short–cycled species of crops and livestock and diversification of production	1999–2005	US\$2.65m	Nationwide

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Cooperating Partner	Executing Agency	Name	Main Objectives	Start-End	Budget	Project Area
FAO	DOSA	Improving milk Safety and Income for farmers	Improve the safety of milk and milk products in The Greater Banjul Area	2002–2004	US\$235,000	WD
		Integrated Production and pest management training through Farmer Field Schools in smallholder women farmer production systems	Improve and safeguard the livelihood of small farmers, predominantly women organized in Women Garden groups by organizing their production and pest management capacities in order to meet EU requirement for the export of horticultural crops	2003–2005	US\$311,000	Nationwide
KFAED	DOSA	Integrated Rice Development Project	Increase rice production and productivity in CRDN	2001–2005	US\$3.728m	CRD North
Pipeline Projects						
AfDB	DOSA	Farmer Managed Tidal Irrigation Project	Facilitate sustainable income improvement and increase rice production	2005–2009	UA5.7m	CRD
		Livestock Development Programme	Improve livestock production and productivity and increase farmers income	2006–2011	UA5.0m	Nationwide
AfDB and IFAD	DOSA	Participatory Integrated Watershed Management Project	Reduce rural poverty by increasing total land productivity on a sustainable basis through sound environmental and natural resources management	2005–2010	US\$14.72m	Nationwide
EDF	EC	Support to Non-State Actors in Rural Development	Build capacity of non-state actors/implementers in the field to deliver services, e.g. extension; strengthen producer organizations and conduct training in trade and enterprise development	2005–2008	€7.2m	Nationwide
FAO, Others	DOSA	Special Programme for Food Security(SPFS)	Improve household and national food security through improved agricultural productivity, increased production and income of producers and processors	2006–2011	US\$13.65m	Nationwide
IDB	DOSA	Integrated Rural Sector Development Programme	Improve rural welfare through agricultural expansion and improved productivity in the lowlands	2005–2008	US\$10m	Nationwide with phased implementation
World Bank	DOSFEA	Community Development Project	Empower rural communities to undertake activities that enhance their livelihoods and support social capital development	2006–2009	US\$26m	Nationwide

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Annex 5: Indicative Project Costs by Main Activity and by Year

Main Activity	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total
1.1 Development/strengthen of Input Systems	20,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	90,000
1.2 Strengthening technology generation and dissemination	300,000	400,000	180,000	180,000	80,000	50,000	1,190,000
1.3 Market and market information system	50,000	50,000	30,000	30,000	15,000	15,000	190,000
1.4 Strengthen Agricultural Producer Association	30,000	35,000	25,000	25,000	20,000	20,000	155,000
1.5 Social capital building	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000
1.6 Access to financing	200,000	300,000	150,000	150,000	75,000	-	875,000
Sub-Total Component 1	800,000	1,000,000	600,000	600,000	300,000	200,000	3,500,000
2.1 Survey on producers and marketing opportunities	20,000						20,000
2.2 Enhancing capacity of producers	30,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	280,000
2.3 Establishment and operation of seed-fund	150,000	200,000	200,000	250,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000
2.4 Provision of infrastructure for production, marketing and processing	200,000	350,000	350,000	500,000	250,000	50,000	1,700,000
Sub-Total Component 2	400,000	600,000	600,000	800,000	400,000	200,000	3,000,000
3.1 Survey on post-harvest losses	20,000						20,000
3.2 Promoting value-added through processing and preservation	100,000	120,000	120,000	150,000	75,000	50,000	615,000
3.3 Developing and promoting storage structures	180,000	200,000	200,000	150,000	125,000	50,000	905,000
3.4 Community managed seed/cereal banks	200,000	280,000	280,000	100,000	100,000	-	960,000
Sub-Total Component 3	500,000	600,000	600,000	400,000	300,000	100,000	2,500,000
4.1 Rehabilitate/establish community irrigation using small uplift from water bodies	150,000	200,000	200,000	100,000	60,000	25,000	735,000
4.2 Ground water exploitation through small pumps	250,000	300,000	300,000	150,000	100,000	50,000	1,150,000
4.3 Provision of boreholes for crops/livestock	140,000	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	-	740,000
4.4 Promoting water harvesting	60,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	40,000	25,000	375,000
Sub-Total Component 4	600,000	800,000	800,000	400,000	300,000	100,000	3,000,000
5.1 Programme Coordination	150,000	45,000	65,000	-	-	-	260,000
5.2 Programme Management	120,000	120,000	100,000	63,000	62,000	60,000	525,000
5.3 Operation and Maintenance	30,000	35,000	35,000	37,000	38,000	40,000	215,000
Sub-Total Component 5	300,000	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000
Total Base Cost (US\$)	2,500,000	3,100,000	2,700,000	2,200,000	1,400,000	700,000	13,000,000

Annex 6: List of References

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