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The Gambia Food Crisis Response Programme (2008-2012)

August 2008

ActionAid – NADA – NARI – VSO

**THE GAMBIA
FOOD CRISIS RESPONSE PROGRAMME**

(2008-2012)

August, 2008

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FISACAL YEAR: 1 JANUARY-31 DECEMBER

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS AS AT 12/09/08

Currency	Dalasi
US \$	20.00
Euro €	30.50.

ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

AATG	ActionAid The Gambia
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CPAG	Consumer protection Association of The Gambia
CRRN	Central River Region North
CSD	Central Statistics Department
DCD	Department of Community Development
DOP	Department of Planning of Agriculture
DOSA	Department of State for Agriculture
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreements
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GBOS	Gambia Bureau of Statistics
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LGA	Local Government Area
LRR	Lower River Region
NADA	National Agricultural Development Agency
NARI	National Agricultural Research Institutes
NASS	National Agricultural Sample Survey
NBR	North Bank Region
NCD	New castle Disease
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
VSO	Voluntary Service Overseas
WARDA	West Africa Rice Development Association
WB	World Bank
WR	Western Region
WTO	World Trade Organization

1. INTRODUCTION

The recent rapid increase in global food prices reached critical proportions in the first quarter of 2008 with varying impacts on lives and livelihoods. This has raised concerns among many quarters, particularly among the vulnerable who have to adjust to the consequences of decreased purchasing power, which in most cases, affect their ability to buy enough food to feed their families. According to the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), 37 Countries are facing a crisis and requiring external assistance: 21 from Africa (including Gambia), 10 from Asia, 5 from Latin America and one from Europe (Crops Prospects and Food Situation No. 2, April 2008). Global factors which contribute to the current food crisis are:

Decreased stock levels mainly of cereals since the 1990's due to the high cost of management of perishable products.

Increased demand - Economic growth in China, India and elsewhere has led to change in life style and dietary patterns consequently resulting to increased demand for all cereals to feed both humans and livestock.

Bio-fuels demand and expansion - Decisions by the United States (US) and the European Union (EU) to promote the use of bio-fuels by providing various tax exemptions and subsidy programs has also increased the overall demand for some crops, and reduced the amount of land available for food crops for human consumption.

Oil and other input prices - The doubling of oil prices from USD 60 per barrel in April 2007 to over 110 in early 2008 has led to high cost of production and transportation which are both important factors for determining food prices. High price of oil has been one of the incentives for the bio-fuels expansion. This is particularly important for countries like The Gambia who are net food importers.

Climate change and crop failures - The impact of climate change on agriculture is evident in recent years. Droughts and floods are recurrent in many areas. Traditional cropping patterns are difficult to follow leading to low production and productivity and sometimes total crop failures.

Lack of aid for rural development and investment in agriculture - Many developing countries have reduced their investment in agriculture and rural development such as extension services, agricultural research and infrastructure investment mainly due to International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (WB) conditionalities.

Commodity markets: Although price rises are caused by real factors such as increased demand in China and other countries, and the expansion of bio-fuels, the effects are magnified by the operation of speculators in the international commodity markets.

Liberalization and de-regulation of agricultural trade and markets - Policy changes in many countries over the last 20 years have increased the impact of international markets for both producers and consumers. Trade liberalization, the abolition of Marketing Boards, and the

ending of subsidy programs have all made national markets more vulnerable to changes in international markets, and increased import dependency.

The Gambia being a net importer of food commodities is directly affected by the global food crisis including a high import bill. As a least developed, low income and a food deficit country that has one of the highest population densities (128 persons per square kilometer) in the continent, The Gambia is highly vulnerable to the soaring food prices. A recent consultation by ActionAid The Gambia (AATG) and partners across the country confirms the level of vulnerability among the population.

The price of rice (the staple food) increased by about 42 percent between April and July 2008, consequently limiting intake of both quantity and quality food by the poor households. Poor households are particularly affected as they no longer are able to provide enough food for their families. According to FAO (2008) the current food price increase is expected to be with us for at least the next ten years. This can be attributed to the complex nature of the causes both at global and national levels.

In light of the above, in March 2008, AATG and its partners; National Agricultural Development Agency (NADA), Voluntary Service Organizations (VSO), and National agricultural Research Institutions (NARI) constituted a taskforce to review the food crisis situation in The Gambia and to prepare a national response strategy and programme for the short, medium and long term. This initiative is complimentary to the Inter-Agency Assessment and Country Action Plan Identification Mission¹ fielded from July 21st to August 1st 2008.

2. CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Poverty and Food Price Rise

The Gambia is among the poorest countries in the world as indicated in its ranking in the United Nation's Human Development Index (HDI) where it is positioned 155th out of 177 countries (HDR, 2007). According to the Household Poverty Survey Report of June 2006; 57.9 percent of the population lives in poverty with 39 percent in extreme poverty. In addition about 46 percent of rural households fall below the food poverty line, compared with 15 percent in urban areas and 4 percent in the Greater Banjul Area. Approximately, 91 percent of the extremely poor and 72 percent of the poor are dependent on agriculture for survival.

The current global food crisis has significant negative impact on the Gambia especially among the poor. The Gambia is particularly vulnerable as it was already a food deficit country before the current crisis. With the crop failures experienced in the last two cropping seasons, the hungry season which usually manifests itself in August when most household stocks deplete and there is virtually no cash, has set in since May this year. In response to the food shortages, farmers revert to mortgaging their properties especially farm implements at a time when these implements are most needed.

¹ The Mission Comprised World Bank, FAO, WFP and DOSA

For most Gambian households who already spend 60 percent of their income on food, the sudden price increase is devastating. The evidence is glaring with the cost of a 50 kilogram bag of rice increasing from D600 in April to D975 (63 percent increase) in September with some forecast of it reaching D1,250 by October 2008 (108 percent increase) if mitigating measures are not put in place. This has serious implications on the majority of Gambian families who are mainly low income. The official minimum daily wage in The Gambia is D27.50 (equivalent of \$1.4). This is equivalent to a monthly average income of D605.00 (\$30 equivalent). This is much less than the cost of one bag of rice which as at end September stands at D975 (\$48.8 equivalent). This is much more than the income of a typical low income earner. It is important to note that the average family size in the Gambia is ...and consume more than 2 bags of rice in a month. The expected price increase to D1,250 (\$63 equivalent) by October this year will be totally out of the reach of most Gambians. Table 1 below shows the monthly increases from March to September 2008.

Table 1: Average Monthly Retail Prices of Rice (in Dalasi Per Kilogram) (March to August 2008)

Month	Price in dalasi/50kg of rice
March	580
April	600
May	725
June	800
July	850
August	870
September	975

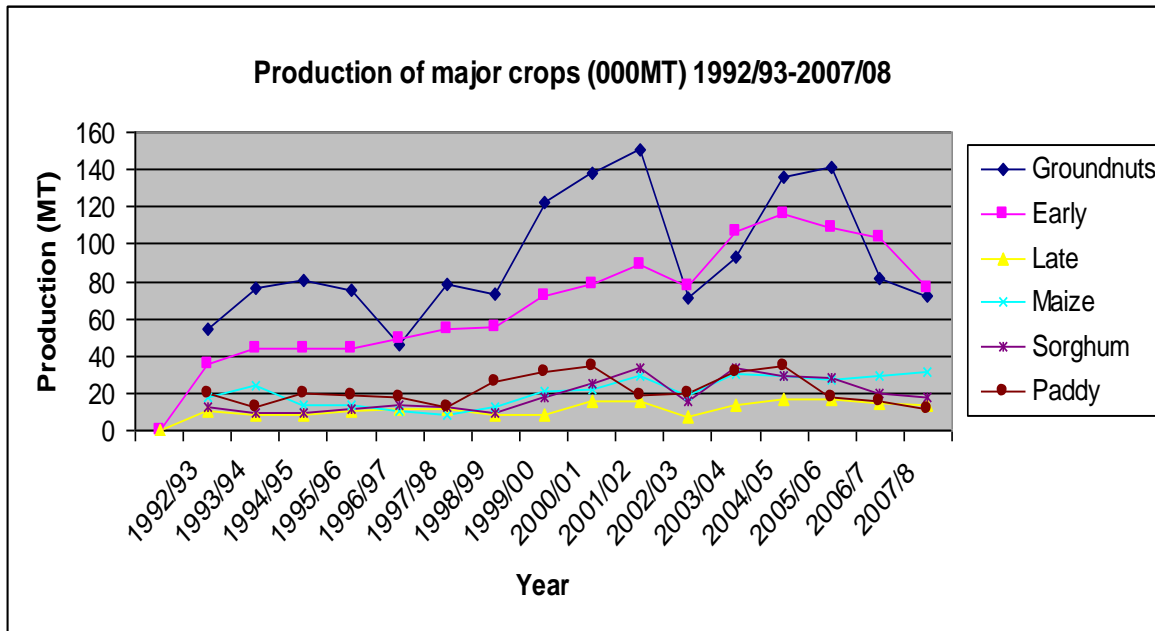
Source: Own Data, August, 2008

2.2 Food Production and Consumption

The Gambia was already a food deficit country before the current crisis as mentioned above. This is attributed to the low production and productivity due to factors such as the country's very high dependence on rain-fed agriculture; high prevalence of subsistence farming; and the general lack of production resources. The production data for the last two years (2006 and 2007) indicate that the country was only able to produce 7314MT (4.6 percent) of the national requirement for the staple food rice which is estimated to be 160,000MT annually. The Gambia has the highest consumption of rice in the sub-region.

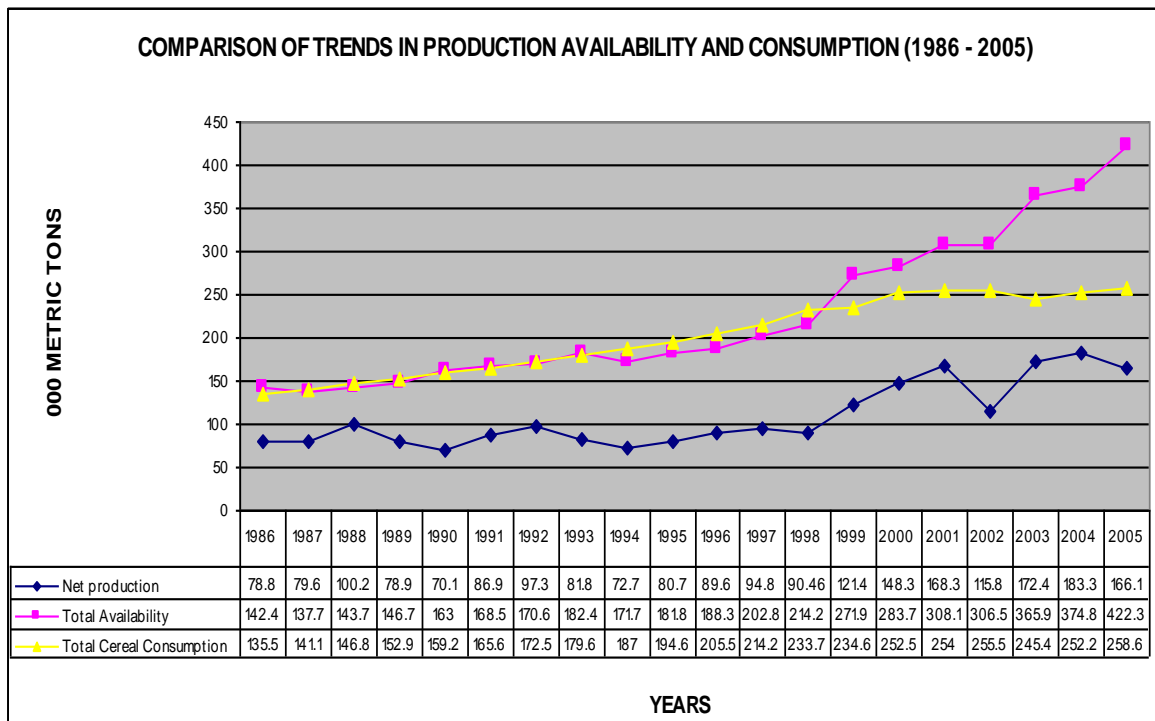
Data from NASS (1992/93 to 2007/8) show a general decline for all key food crops (rice, millet, maize, sorghum and groundnuts) except for early millet as can be seen in Figure 1 below. The situation is more marked for 2002 and 2007 when sharp declines in production of all cereals were experienced due mainly to the poor distribution of rainfall. The high dependence on the short erratic rainy season can be highly blamed for the annual variations in production. Figure 2 presents data on local production, availability (imports and local production) and consumption requirements for key food crops. This shows that while availability and consumption have peaked, production continues to be fairly stagnant.

Figure 1: Production of major crops (000MT) 1992/93- 2007/08



Source: Department of Planning, NADA, 2008

Figure 2: Trends in Production, Availability and Consumption(1986-2005)

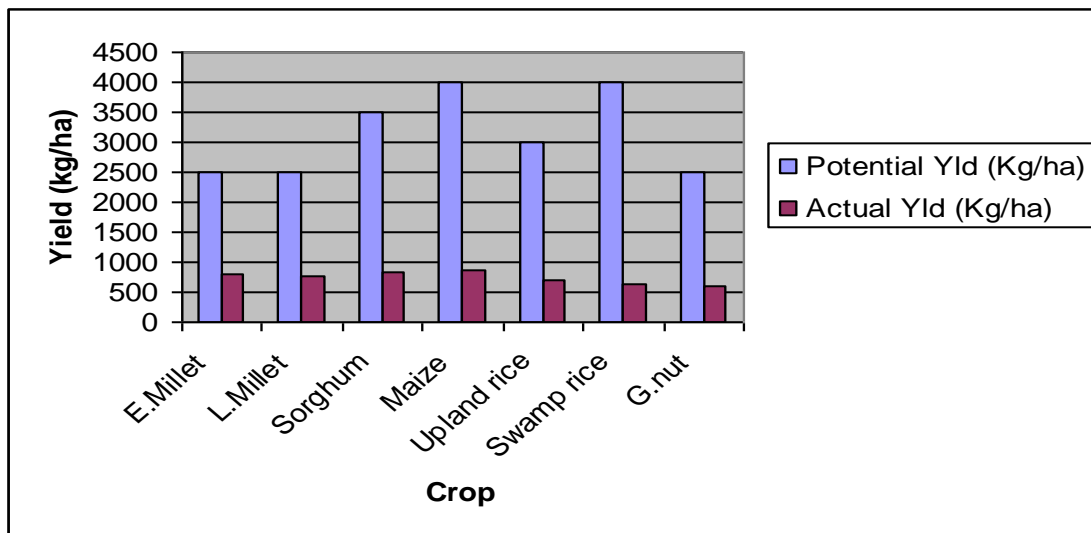


2.2.1 Production and Consumption of Key Crops

Rice Production, Consumption and Production Projections

Rice is the main staple food of the Gambian population with its consumption far exceeding production as indicated above (160,000mt vs 7314MT clean rice respectively). Rice is grown in three main ecologies in The Gambia; upland, swamp (lowland) and irrigated (tidal and pump) areas. Currently the area put under production for rice is generally low for all ecologies despite the large quantity of arable land available under the different ecologies. In 2007 for example, the total area put under cultivation for all ecologies is 18610 hectares: swamp 5,688 ha, upland 10,722 ha, and pump and tidal irrigated rice 2,200 ha. This is only 10% of the total area put under cereal production compared to other cereals: Millet (60%), Maize (19%) and Sorghum (12%). In addition to the low area under production, rice production in the country is also severely affected by the low productivity. Figure 3 below shows the very low yield levels of rice for all ecologies (an average of 1MT/ha) compared to the potentials of \$MT/ha (conservative estimates).

Figure 3. Actual Yield against Potential Yield per Hectare



Source DOP 2007

It is important to note that an important factor affecting the area put under production for rice is the fact that the major producers of rice are women who mainly depend on rudimentary technologies such as the traditional handhoe for ploughing and weeding and the knife for panicle by panicle harvesting. This does not only affect production but also result to high post-harvest losses. Among the key factors which influence the low production and productivity of rice are women's general lack of productive resources, the high dependence on rain-fed agriculture, salt intrusion in the swamps and the difficulty in marketing locally produced rice which competes with the imported rice and which until recently was much cheaper.

Despite all the above challenges, The Gambia also has great potential for increased expansion in land area under rice production and increased productivity. The Gambia can achieve 50 percent of its requirements for rice by increasing productivity from one metric ton per hectare to a

potential of three and four MT per hectare for the area currently under production for swamp and upland alone. The country can achieve self-sufficiency in rice if the current area under all ecologies is increased by two folds, at three to four MT per hectare. This can be facilitated by provision of appropriate technological support such as improved farm implements, irrigation (surface and underground) facilities and use of high yielding varieties such as NERICA. It is particularly important that interventions target reducing dependence on rain-fed agriculture.

The specific interventions essential for increased production and productivity in rice for self sufficiency and commercialization will require production levels above the 160,000 Mt national annual requirements. This as indicated above can be achieved through increase in the yield per hectare targeting minimum yields of 4 and 3 Mt per hectare for upland and swamp respectively and increasing the area put under production at least by two folds as stated above. It will require expansion of the land area for upland and swamps from 16,588ha to 79,610ha by 2013. Production targets by ecology are presented in Table 2 below (on page 8).

Table 2: Rice production projection by ecology (2008-2012)

Period	UPLAND				SWAMP				TIDAL				PUMP IRRIGATION			
	Target Area (ha)	Target paddy (Mt)	Clean rice (65% paddy)	% Clean Rice	Target Area (ha)	Target paddy (Mt)	Clean rice (65% paddy)	% Clean Rice	Target Area (ha)	Target paddy (Mt)	Clean rice (65% paddy)	% Clean Rice	Target Area (ha)	Target paddy (Mt)	Clean rice (65% paddy)	% Clean Rice
Year 1	15000	60000	39000	27.97	6000	18000	11700	23	2400	14400	9360	60	500	2500	1625	12.5
Year 2	27000	108000	70200	50.3	11000	33000	21450	42.30	2800	16800	10920	70	1375	6875	4468.75	34.37
Year 3	37000	148000	96200	69.01	16000	48000	31200	61.53	3200	19200	12480	80	2250	11250	7312.5	56.25
Year 4	47000	188000	122200	87.67	26000	78000	50700	100	3600	21600	14040	90	3125	15625	10156.25	78.13
Year 5	53610	214440	139386	100	26000	78000	50700	100	4000	24000	15600	100	4000	20000	13000	100
Overall Targets	53610	214440	139386	100	26000	78000	50700	100	4000	24000	15600	100	4000	20000	13000	100

Coarse Grain Production

This comprises early millet, late millet, maize, sorghum and findi. These traditional crops are largely early maturing and are thus harvested during the peak of the hungry season. Annually area put under cultivation and production vary according to the crops. Early millet has registered the most significant increase in both cultivated area and production among the coarse grains. A more than two fold increase was registered in both cultivated area and production from 1992/93 to 2007/2008. Early millet due to its early maturing characteristic is considered as a crop that breaks the hungry period, hence the area expansion by farming households in the growing area to ensure food security. In the case of late millet, sorghum and maize cultivated area and production increases have been fluctuating. Figure 2 above shows the production trends for coarse grains and other key food commodities. Yields for coarse grains in general continue to be low and generally below their potential as highlighted in figure 3. This is attributed to the type of varieties (low yielding), low plant populations, inadequate use of farm implements (inappropriate seeding-plate), low fertilizer use and the incidence of insect pests and diseases.

The intervention in coarse grains will focus on yield improvements, value addition through the provision of processing facilities and the promotion of local consumption. Given the importance of maize in livestock feed, its production will be promoted.

Oilseeds

Groundnut Production

Groundnut is both a cash and food crop for the Gambia, an important source of livestock feed and accounts for most of the country's export earnings. A number of varieties both early and late maturing are grown throughout the country. Like most other crops its production and productivity has been fluctuating depending on rainfall, seed availability, fertilizer use, pests, pricing policy etc.

The recent declines can be attributed to the declining rainfall and poor distribution, pest problems, declining seed quality, low application of fertilizers and other farm inputs, injudicious pricing policies and poor markets and marketing facilities which proved to be serious disincentives to producers. Poverty assessments (1998 household economic survey) of households by socioeconomic categories show groundnut producers, particularly the medium growers, as the poorest segment of the population. The oil from groundnut is among the best quality in the World, and The Gambia has to take advantage of this by increasing output and producing quality groundnut particularly for the local market.

Although cultivated area has mostly been on the increase during the period 1992/93 to 2007/08 as indicated in figure 2, significant declines can be observed for 1996, 2002 and 2007 when both area and production plummeted. Production statistics for 2007 for example show that 117,591ha of groundnuts were cultivated with a total production of 72,318.5Mt. This is way below the potential output of 293, 977Mt. Thus intervention in groundnut production should focus on increased productivity rather than increased area under production.

Sesame Production

Sesame, introduced by the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) through NAWFA is gradually becoming an important cash crop. Although official statistics are not available, an estimated 5-7,000 ha is cultivated annually. Yields remain very low ranging from 150 to 350 kg per hectare depending on the variety. High post-harvest losses further lower the output of producers. Production estimates indicate an increase from 51 MT in 1994 to a high of 1314.9 MT in 1998/99. Efforts continue to be made by the National Women Farmer's Association (NAWFA) to expand the area put under sesame production, improve yields and facilitate local level processing.

Although the crop is widely accepted for its significant contribution to household income, improved nutritional status and thus poverty alleviation, the full potential of the crop is far from being exploited. Several constraints limit the increased production of the crop, including inadequate research information, high plant population, late planting, low use of fertilizers and improved varieties and the inadequate use of farm implements.

Processing of both Groundnuts and Sesame need to be adequately promoted to facilitate both marketing and availability of good quality cooking oil in the local market and also increased availability of good quality livestock feeds.

Horticultural Production

Horticultural crop production is widespread in the Gambia, particularly in the Western and North Bank regions where favourable climatic conditions and markets exist. Key horticultural crops grown for both the domestic/tourist and export markets comprise onions, tomatoes, cabbage, eggplant, okra, peppers, lettuce, cucurbits, carrots, beans, citrus fruits, mangoes, cashew, papaya, banana, green herbs, etc. These are generally produced from three main production/management typologies: smallholder schemes, medium scale holding and commercial farms using modern technologies. Horticulture is pivotal in providing food, on-farm income and export earnings. It currently contributes about 4.2% to GDP and employs over 65% of the agricultural labor force.

Over the last fifteen years tremendous improvements in horticultural production in the Gambia have been realized. The export value of fruit and vegetables increased from 1993/94 to 1998/99 by 19% to the D22.3 million and thereafter stagnated. The stagnation can be attributed to high airfreight cost, limited cargo space and only two commercial farms now operating in the export trade.

While horticultural production has increased over the last decade, their potentials are yet to be fully exploited. The perishable nature of horticultural products requires quick movement of produce from producers to consumers. Good transportation facilitates for efficient flow of commodities from producers to final consumers is very important and in addition, meeting the demand of international consumers requires efficient air-cargo facilities. Transport services in The Gambia to facilitate inter-regional and international trade, are minimal and this represent an important constraint for the sector. Cold storage of produce is also critical as most produce are

ready for harvest at the same time resulting in a glut in the market. Furthermore, the country has limited air and sea freight facilities.

The potential exists for the sub-sector to expand and serve alternative domestic inter-regional and international markets. An expanded horticultural sub-sector could become a major foreign exchange earner and provide year round employment to several thousand agricultural workers. Since the majority of horticultural operations involve women labourers, the increased employment and income would have a favourable gender based distribution effect in favour of women. Horticultural produce from the Gambia are competitive in European winter markets. This is because of the close proximate to Europe (5-6 hours), suitability of climate and soils in the production of temperate crops in the winter months. Gambia also has good Tele-communication systems which can facilitate international trade.

In the small-holder vegetable and fruit gardens the lifting and distribution of water for irrigation, which represents a substantial investment of human energy, is a serious production problem. Also the high cost of concrete-lined well construction, limits the number of good wells available and also the total amount of irrigated land available to growers. The use of modern irrigation techniques such as boreholes and tube wells using drips and sprinklers for distribution in small-holder plots are currently being investigated by Government projects and local NGOs. The possibility of exploiting the River Gambia which has enormous potential for horticultural production is relevant.

There is currently, very limited industrial processing of fruits and vegetables in the Gambia although a number of attempts have been made in the past. There is need however to further develop cottage-type Agro-industries as part of The Gambia's horticultural development programme. There is however a significant amount of home processing of surplus fruits and vegetables, usually by sun drying (chilies, okra), fermentation and bottling for both home use and local sales.

Root and Tuber Production

Root and tubers mainly comprising cassava and sweet potatoes have been grown in The Gambia for ages with cassava occupying the larger area. Production of cassava declined in the 1980's following the outbreak of the cassava mealy bug. Cassava is increasingly becoming an economic crop. Recently NARI has taken keen interest in adaptive trials and in promoting high yielding varieties of both cassava and sweet potatoes. A number of projects including the Peri-urban Smallholder Improvement Project (PSIP) have also been promoting cassava and sweet potatoes as diversification crops with some 800-1000 ha now under cultivation. Their flexible demand on labour, limited input requirements and short cycle make them favourable crops for enhanced food security.

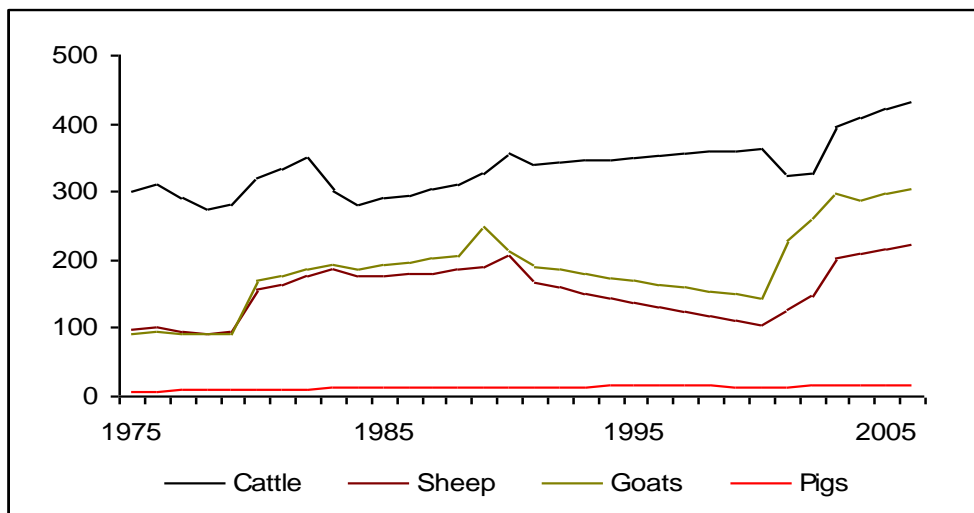
2.2.2 Livestock Production

Livestock comprising cattle, small ruminants, poultry, pigs and equines, constitute important sources of food, income, manure and farm power. Per capita meat consumption is estimated at 8 kg per annum with a larger per capita consumption in the urban areas. Large volumes of meat,

eggs and milk are annually imported to meet consumption requirements. This is despite the large size of livestock in the country. Figure 4 below presents trends in the livestock population from 1975 to 2005. According to the data, the cattle population averages around 430,000 heads; 220,000 sheep and 300,000 goats and 16,000 pigs. The pattern shows a general increase in population for cattle and for small ruminants whilst that of pigs is stagnating probably because Gambia is a predominantly Muslim country. Despite the large number of cattle off-take remains low because livestock for most farmers is seen as reserves of wealth by owners and not a business. This is particularly true for cattle and small ruminants (sheep and goats) which will necessarily have to change. Livestock farming has a great potential to reduce poverty and must be seen as a business.

The large import of livestock products, which are often cheaper than those domestically produced has served as a disincentive for local producers, particularly for poultry. This has sent almost all local poultry farmers out of business. Livestock production in the Gambia particularly in the rural areas uses free range with very poor management and husbandry practices. These result to low productivity and output. In the emerging modern sector semi-intensive management systems are predominant with increasing utilization of composite animal feed and concentrates which prove to be very expensive, thus making local produce very uncompetitive.

Figure 3: Livestock Population (000 heads) 1975-2005



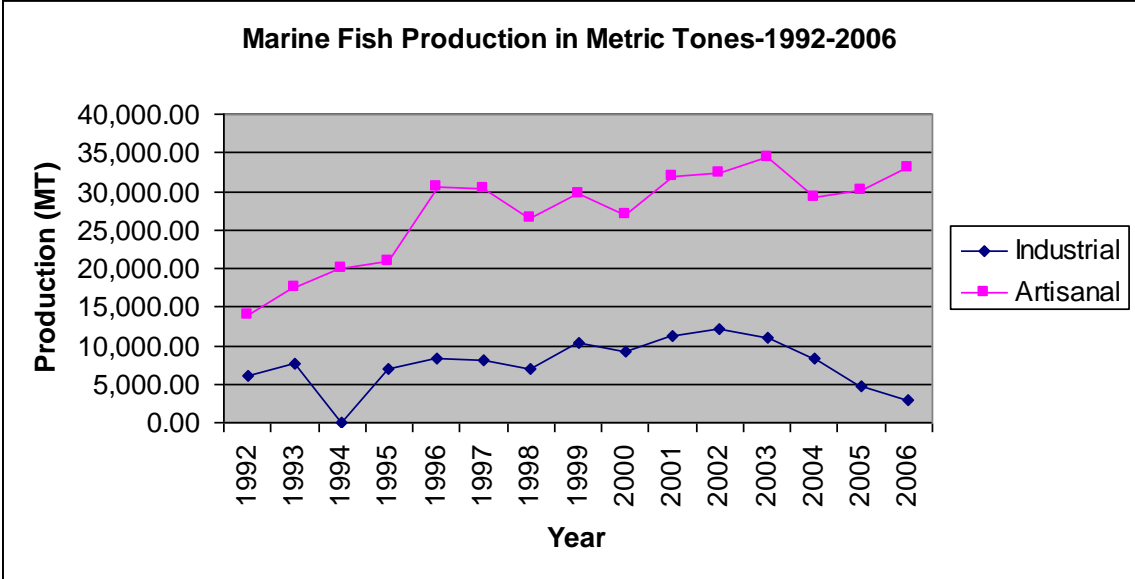
Source: National Agricultural Sample Survey, 2006

2.2.3 Fisheries Production

The Gambia is endowed with abundant marine and riverine fish. The 4,000 square Km of continental shelf in the East Central Atlantic Ocean is a rich fishing zone with a range of pelagic and demersal fish as well as Crustacean. Estimates from surveys highlight that demersal stocks are heavily fished with sustainable limits being approached; the pelagic resources are however under-exploited.

Fisheries constitute an important natural resource and provider of cheap source of protein for a significant proportion of the population. According to a recent survey, 40% of the protein in the domestic diet is derived from fish (UNDP 1999). Per capita fish consumption is higher in the coastal areas with 36 kg/per caput/annum for Banjul compared with 18 kg/per caput per annum for URR (lowest) in eastern Gambia. 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. The observation also indicates that high valued demersal species are under threat from exploitation. Figure 4 presents fish catches from the artisanal and industrial fisheries subsectors from 1992 to 2007. It shows dwindling catches from the industrial sector whilst those of the artisanal sector show an increasing trend. The difference could however be due to the fact that most industrial catches are not landed in The Gambia due to the absence of a fisheries port. Key constraints encountered in the sector include high post-harvest losses, lack of credit, low skill levels and lack of infrastructure for landing.

Figure 4: Marine Fish Production in Metric Tonnes-1992-2006



Source: Department of Fisheries, 2006

3. CHALLENGES, CONSTRAINTS AND OPPURTUNITIES

3.1 Challenges and Constraints

Key challenges and constraints in the food sector centre on low crop productivity, land tenure practices that are not amenable to investment in conservation, degradation of the natural resource base, limited availability of productive and processing infrastructure, weak facilities for livestock production, weaknesses in support service institutions weak infrastructure for fisheries development and restrictive financial markets. These are detailed below:

3.1.1 Low Crop Productivity

Key factors culminating in low productivity particularly in the crop sector include (i) non availability of certified or quality seed; (ii) rising cost of fertilizer; (iii) limited access to credit; (iv) erratic and inadequate rainfall; (v) long spells of drought; (vi) very limited use of available water resources for irrigation; (vii) declining soil fertility and soil erosion, particularly for the uplands, due to unsustainable land use practices; (viii) salt intrusions upstream of the river, particularly during dry season; (ix) high pest and disease incidence; (x) lack of storage and high post-harvest losses; and (xi) low risk farming and low external input utilization.

3.1.2 Land Tenure System not Amenable to Conservation Investment

The present land tenure system still restricts farmers' ability to make investments in land improvement (e.g. soil conservation), by inhibiting their ability to raise resources using land as a collateral. Youth migration to urban areas has left behind an aged farming population whose capacity to adopt modern technologies continues to decline.

3.1.3 Degradation of the Natural Resource Base

The environment and natural resource base is being rapidly degraded due to: (i) unsustainable exploitation and management practices; (ii) increasing population pressure; and (iii) unstable weather and climatic conditions. Efforts to check degradation are inhibited by limited information on the status of resources.

3.1.4 Limited Availability of Productive and Processing Infrastructure

The development of the sector is severely hampered by the lack of basic infrastructure such as good transportation systems, reliable utilities supply, modern processing and storage facilities, adequate market infrastructure and irrigation facilities.

3.1.5 Weaknesses in Support service institutions

Key constraints that hinder production and productivity and efficient support service provision, centre around the following: (i) poor linkage and coordination within government agencies and between government agencies and NGOs operating in the sector; (ii) poor research extension farmer linkages; (iii) numerous but weak farmer/producer organizations; (iv) continuing debate between the discipline-based, multiple or polyvalent extension services; (v) ineffective farmer training; (vi) limited technical expertise in field extension; (vii) national research system suffering from under funding resulting in its limited ability to address farmer crop/livestock production issues and farmer organizations with limited management and organizational capacity. Agency coordination in the sector is weak resulting in duplication of efforts and sub-optimal use of scarce resources. The ANR Public Expenditure Review (2002) showed that the key extension service-institutions for crops, livestock, fisheries, forestry and wildlife are acutely under-funded in relation to their putative work programmes.

3.1.6 Weak facilities for Livestock production

The livestock subsector faces a number of constraints including the lack of improved breeds, crude butchering and processing facilities, poor and under-developed marketing, poor linkages with other tertiary sectors, including tourism, insufficient mechanism to control animal diseases, sub-standard animal husbandry practices and shortage of pasture and water, especially during the dry season. Besides the competing demand for land use between the crop agriculturists and livestock keepers, creates social conflicts.

However, with the increasing demand from the hotel industry and urban consumers, there is significant potential for commercialization of livestock enterprises to fill this market niche.

3.1.7 Weak infrastructure for Fisheries Development

The key constraints centre around inadequate infrastructure, such as landing sites, fish handling facilities, lack of a fisheries port, which result in a significant portion of catches made in Gambian waters being landed outside The Gambia. Other contributory factors inhibiting optimal utilization of fisheries resources include: (i) high investment cost of fishing gear and lack of investment capital/access to credit; (ii) poor surveillance, resulting in poaching of fish resources in the continental shelf; (iii) low rate of new entrants due to high risks to life and investment; and (iv) lack of training facilities for fishers. With the current low exploitation particularly of the pelagic species, significant opportunities exist for increased catches, value-addition and exports.

3.1.8 Restricted Financial Markets

Lack of credit availability at affordable prices, is rated as one of the important key constraints for The Gambian production systems. A limited number of players are involved in financial intermediation particularly in the rural areas. Currently, the credit needs of the smallholder farming community (generally restricted to short-term production, processing or trading loans) are served largely by village savings and credit associations (VISACAs), and about four non-banking financial institutions, namely the Gambia Women Finance Association, the Social Development Fund, the Gambia Rural Development Agency, and the National Association of Cooperative Credit Union.

The reluctance of the commercial banking industry to step into rural lending for the smallholder sector arises from considerations of unacceptably higher risk, high transaction costs of purveying and recovering small loans scattered over large areas, and absence of collateral to secure the loans. The small farmers' access to credit is restricted by high interest rates of over 28 percent, and collateral requirements such as title deeds

3.2 Strengths and Opportunities

Despite the numerous challenges and constraints facing the food production sector as highlighted above, a number of strengths and opportunities exist. These comprise availability of an enabling macro-economic environment, existence of a viable microfinance market, availability of key ingredients for crop sector development, diversification of income from prudent natural resources management. niches in agro-processing; favourable land and water policies.

3.2.1 Availability of an enabling macro-economic environment

A sound macro-economic framework exists anchored in the country's long-term strategy document Vision 2020, and the PRSP II, Strategy for Poverty Alleviation (SPA II). In this regard opportunities exist for a variety of possible enterprises which attract a number of incentives available to the investors, and are encouraged by the existence of an appropriate legal and regulatory framework for investment under proactive promotion and coordination of The Gambia Investment Promotion and Free Zone Agency (GIPFZA).

3.2.2 Existence of a Viable Micro Finance market

The village-run VISACAs are seen as vehicles through which rural financial services can be made available to small-scale farmers and rural entrepreneurs. Opportunities exist for expanding the reach of these markets further by proactive support to the non-banking financial institutions which have established a niche in this area.

The Government is aware of the need to take the next steps in order to introduce progressive policies for attracting commercial banks to engage in rural lending, establish a refinance facility at the central bank to support institutional rural credit, and regular monitoring of the lending operations to ensure that the social guidelines for directing a percentage of the loan portfolio to the rural priority lending areas is achieved.

3.2.3 Availability of key ingredients for crop sector development

The agricultural sector displays numerous strengths such as a willing and experienced peasantry, a history of several multilateral, bilateral and NGO development interventions in agriculture. Key opportunities include availability of high yielding adaptable varieties of rice and maize (NERICA rice, and early maturing maize varieties) and all season horticultural crops(vegetables), availability of vast amounts of tidal, surface and underground water resources for irrigation; an expanding market in the urban areas and popular tourist destinations, and availability of several processing technologies.

3.2.4 Diversification of Income from Prudent Natural resources Management

Significant opportunities exist for attracting investments in promoting wildlife and eco-tourism, fisheries focused on pelagic fish and fish processing, and promotion of tree farming and downstream processing industry of wood and paper products.

3.2.5 Niches in Agro-processing

The Gambia has considerable potential in agro-processing. The country has an abundant raw material based on groundnut, horticulture, livestock and fisheries. The subsectors of food processing, beverages and wood processing offer significant potential, which has already secured private sector entry.

3.2.6 Favourable Land and Water Policies

The Gambia has in place an appropriate institutional framework for promoting rational utilization of land and water. It has abundant untapped surface and underground water sources. What is needed is an appropriate perspective plan supported by investment sourcing for exploiting water for irrigation, drinking and industrial use. Use of water harvesting structures, micro-and minor community-managed irrigation schemes can put The Gambian agriculture on a sustainable path, besides increasing productivity and production, and helping in drought mitigation.

3.2.7 Coordinating Mechanisms for Natural Resources Management

Following awareness of the state of the environment and the need for rational exploitation of the natural resource base, opportunities exist for regeneration and improved biodiversity based on: (i) the experience gained in promoting community management practices in the forestry, wildlife and fisheries subsectors; (ii) recent revisions of policies in these subsectors to give them pro-environment focus; and (iv) the existence of a coordinating framework which is operated through the National Environment Agency (NEA) and its Gambia Environmental Action Plan II (GEAP II).

4. PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

4.1 Programme Goal

The overall objective of the programme is to ensure food security particularly for the vulnerable and to ensure sustainable food production in The Gambia in the medium to long-term.

4.2 Programme Development Objectives

The development objectives based on the programme goal are to:

- reduce the negative impact of high and volatile food prices on the lives of the vulnerable groups and
- support broad based sustainable growth in production, processing (value-addition) and marketing for improved livelihoods of the small farmers

4.3 Programme Components

In response to the above development objectives, seven components have been identified for intervention which is discussed below with detailed implementation plans and budgets presented in Annexes 1 and 2:

4.3.1. Social Protection for Vulnerable Groups

Poverty is endemic and pervasive in The Gambia with most households even before the soaring food crises spending 60 percent of their income on food. The price rises has created serious

imbalances and most in this category have resorted to coping strategies including reduced rations and skipping meals. In the bid to assist households cope with this calamity, a number of agencies have been undertaking interventions including food safety nets², food for work and cereal banking³.

Activities in the component will enable vulnerable groups such as public daily wage earners⁴, smallholder farmers who are net food purchasers, the urban poor, lactating mothers, infants and those attending public primary schools to enable them access food on a sustainable basis. All the activities under this component need to be implemented immediately which are:

- Conduct of a food/nutrition needs assessment (hunger audit)⁵
- Expansion of emergency stocks and the school feeding programme
- Expansion of food for work
- Support for seed money to establish cereal/seed banks.

4.3.2 Policy and Advocacy

Following the food price hike, government took a number of policy measures including the waiver of custom duties and sales tax on rice as a temporary measure up to September 2009. These measure has kept the price of rice below D1,000⁶. However, by the proposed expiry date at the end of September most cereals will not be ready for harvest, with no stocks and cash, the impacts will be catastrophic. Also the prices of fuel and agricultural inputs have risen, increasing the cost of transportation and production. These costs will ultimately be passed to consuming households and contribute to more price hikes.

Investment by both the public⁷ and private sectors has been inadequate culminating in the low production and productivity experienced by the sector. This is particularly important for the low investment in the processing of coarse grains hence causing increased dependence on rice. The component will address the above issues through dialoguing with Government and other stakeholders with the aim of making food affordable and that investment resources are available particularly to smallholder producers. The proposed activities include:

- Advocating for prolonging the temporary waiver/lowering of import tariff on food/fuel beyond the current period
- Lowering import tariff for key production inputs such as feed, fertilizers, vaccines etc.
- Advocating for increased investment in agriculture and rural sector by both the private and public sectors

Source: Department of Planning, NADA

² CRS in The Upper River Division, AATG in CRR and URR, GRCS with Refugees from Cassamance

³ Rural Finance and Community Initiatives Project, AATG, ADWAC, AFET, NAWFA and NAYAFS

⁴ Earning D27.50 per day

⁵ A quick nutrition needs assessment (food audit) is proposed to identify the most vulnerable with the bid to provide timely and effective response.

⁶ 50 kilogram bag

⁷ Budgetary allocations to agricultural is less than the 10 percent target of the Moputo Declaration

- Promoting the consumption of locally produced cereals through processing (value-addition)
- Promoting food safety and quality assurance and
- Formulating and implementing a comprehensive agriculture and Natural Resource policy

Key activities particularly the waiver/lowering of taxes on food/fuel and on agricultural inputs to producers need to be implemented immediately **to mitigate the the soaring of food prices.**

4.3.3 Improve Agricultural Production and Productivity

Due to the dependence on rainfall for food production, the small size of holdings and limited access to productive resources, production and productivity have been stagnant with most producers being net purchasers of food. Activities proposed under the component are aimed at boosting sustainable agricultural production and productivity through enhanced access to production inputs e.g seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, vaccines, feed etc. The following interventions are proposed:

- Establish a revolving fund for improved access to agricultural inputs for small farmers (both crops and livestock farmers)
- Increased access to farm machinery including building the capacity for local manufacturing of farm implements.
- Improve access to fish production inputs/gears

All the above activities need to be started immediately

4.3.4 Diversification of the Agricultural Production Base

Most farmers in The Gambia practice mixed farming, this is largely as a result of risk aversion. Currently a number of governmental and NGO interventions are ongoing in vegetable production, small ruminant fattening and breeding and small scale poultry (broiler and layer) and aquaculture. The support provided is however generally inadequate.

The aim of this component is to ensure diversification through the promotion of various enterprises such as horticulture, livestock and fisheries. Activities proposed under this component are aimed at diversifying the production base, reduce risks to farmers and ensure sustainability. The following interventions are proposed:

- Improve horticultural production for small holder farms and school farms and gardens
- Support production and management of short-cycled livestock (poultry and small ruminants)
- Promote peri-urban dairy and beef production,
- Promote production of roots and tubers (cassava and sweet potato)
- Promote aquaculture and artisanal fisheries production and processing

All these activities need to be started immediately

4.3.5 Support to Production and Processing Infrastructure

Infrastructure for production and processing are generally limited and constitute key inhibitions to production expansion. Current interventions in infrastructure have largely been through donor support in pump and tidal irrigation, soil and water conservation structures, groundnut processing, slaughter slabs, livestock watering points, lined wells and few boreholes and some fish landing facilities. The current state of agricultural production and processing infrastructure will need to be revamped for any meaningful progress to be made and sustained.

Interventions proposed under the component will provide infrastructure for production of field crops, horticulture, livestock and fisheries enterprises for accelerated growth in production. Key interventions comprise:

- Expand surface irrigation facilities for crops and livestock production
- Increase sustainable utilization of underground water for crops and livestock production
- Provide soil and water management infrastructures (dykes, conservation, water catchments and water harvesting etc.)
- Construct/rehabilitate Agricultural Improvement Centres; and,
- Provide marketing, processing and storage infrastructure for crops, fish and livestock produce and products

4.3.6 Strengthening of Institutions and Service Providers

A number of institutions and service providers from both the public and private sector intervene in the food production sector in areas such as extension advice, cooperative/group and enterprise development, adaptive research, rural financing and marketing. Most of the services provided to farmers are largely inadequate to make sustainable impacts on their livelihoods. Inadequacy of resources available (human and material), poor coordination and poor linkages with complimentary support services such as financing and marketing are key inhibiting factors to the effectiveness of the institutions. The farmer organizations are generally weak particularly in organizational management, resource mobilization and management.

Interventions under this component seek to strengthen the capacity of institutions to effectively improve their services to the agricultural sector. Interventions planned under this component include:

- Strengthening the capacity of agricultural producer/civil society organizations;
- Strengthen research, extension and service providers;

4.3.7 Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

Given the multi-sectoral nature of the interventions, an effective coordinating mechanism must be put in place. It requires the establishment of an oversight committee (programme coordinating committee) which should compose of heads of relevant institutions (government, and development partners) headed by office of the Vice President, Technical working groups and sub-groups (specialized groups)

4.4 Implementation Plan

This programme is planned for implementation over a 5-year duration spanning 2008 to 2012 and has short, medium and long-term interventions. The interventions have been grouped into the 7 components as presented in section 4.3 above. Annex Table I presents details of the implementation plan highlighting measures, time frame and the responsible agency to carry out the implementation.

4.5 Coordination Mechanism

The coordinating arrangement for the programme is proposed to be at two principal levels:

1. National level coordination to be vested with the National Task Force on Food Security Chaired by the Office of the Vice President with overall responsibility for coordination of activities , resource mobilization and monitoring of interventions. Its Secretariat (DOSA) will take minutes of meetings and provide communications as directed by the Chairperson.
2. Agencies with their specific mandates and competencies particularly the Intergovernmental agencies and NGOs can mobilize resources through their traditional sources and implement their interventions. These should however be regularly reported to the National Task Force.

4.6 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the interventions will be conducted on a regular basis to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in the operations of the programme. Monitoring indicators specified as outputs will be utilized in reporting progress monthly, quarterly and in annual reports as required. The Department of Planning of DOSA and The Gambia Bureau of Statistics will be charged with conducting the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Programme.

The monitoring mechanism will be boosted by regular and effective communication channels and feedback amongst the Task Force members with regular meetings and information flow through reports.

4.7 Financing Plan

The programme comprises 7 components which will all require financing in the short, medium-long terms during the 5-year implementation period. The financing is summarized in Table 3 per component. Total financing required as presented in the Table is 97.25 million US\$. The potential funding sources have been identified for each and is detailed in Annex Table II.

Table 3: Summary Budgetary Requirements by Component

Component	Total Estimated Budget in millions of US\$
Social Protection for Vulnerable Groups	10.2
Policy and Advocacy	0.45
Enhancing Agricultural Production and productivity	17.2
Diversification of the Agricultural production base	11.1
Strengthening of Institutions and Support Services	32.5
Support to Infrastructure	25.7
Monitoring and Evaluation	0.10
Total	97.25

Annex Table I: Implementation framework (2008-2012)

Component	Output	Activities	Time Frame (Year)								Implementation Agency	Target (Quantity)											
			Year 1				Year 2																
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2	3	4	5													
Social Protection for vulnerable groups	1.1 Food needs assessment conducted	1.1.1 Conduct Nutrition/food Needs Assessment (Food Audit)			X		X																
	1.2 Food stocks available for national and community levels for vulnerable groups	1.2.1 Support expansion of emergency stocks for safety net			X		X																5000 MT of rice & assorted foods
		1.2.2 Support to expansion of School feeding programme			X		X			X													3200 MT of rice & assorted foods for schools
		1.2.3 Provision of food support to breast feeding mothers and infants			X		X			X													2000 MT of cereals to FCH facilities and Mothers clubs

									X						X	NADA	Number of sensitization campaign with radio TV and field shows	
	2.3 Consumption of locally produced cereals increased														X	FNU/NADA, CPAG	Number of recipes using local cereals develop for promotion to households	
	2.4 Food Safety and quality assurance increased														X	NCC(NaNA), CPAG	Number food safety sensitizations conducted	
3.0 Enhancing agricultural production and productivity	3.1 Farmers access to seed increased																2,000 MT of Foundation seed	
	3.2 Farmers access to fertilizer increased																1,000 MT of NERICA seeds	
																	1,000 MT of improved seed	
																		5,000 MT of Compound & Urea

									x		x	x	x	x	X	NGO, Govt	500 MT of Assorted pesticides
	3.3 Farmers access to pesticides increased	3.3.1 Provide pesticides to farmers													X	NGO, Govt	NCD Vaccine 500,000 doses/annum
	3.4 Increased number of animals vaccinated increased	3.4.1 Provision to farmers of NCD Vaccine													X	NGO, Govt	
															X	NGO, Govt	PPR Vaccine 200,000 doses /annum
	3.5 Farmers access to poultry feed increased	3.5.1 Provide poultry feed to farmers													X	NGO, Govt	100 MT of poultry feed
	3.6 Farmers access to farm implements and mechanization increased	3.6.1 Provide farm implements for farm mechanization (animal traction implements)													X	NGO, Govt	4000 set of farm implements (sinehoe, seeder and single mouldboard plough)
	3.7 Fisheries sector developed through increased private sector involvement	3.7.1 Provision of Fishing gears and canoes to fisher folk													X	NGO, Govt	2000 sets of fishing gears and canoes to fishermen

							x	X		x	x	x	x	x	Private sector, NADA	Improved seed and equipment support for an incremental 4000 ha
	4.5 Sesame production increased	4.5.1 Provide improved seed and implements to sesame producers particularly smallholders					x	X		x	x	x	x	x	Private sector, NARI	Improved seed and equipment support for an incremental 4000 ha
	4.6 Cowpea and soya beans production increased	4.6 Provide cowpea and Soya beans seeds to farmers					x	X		x	x	x	x	x	Private sector, NARI	Improved seed and equipment support for an incremental 4000 ha
	4.7 Root and tuber production increased	4.7.1 Provide improved cassava cuttings to farmers					x	X		x	x	x	x	x	Private sector, NARI	
		4.7.2 Provide improved sweet potato vines to farmers					x	X		x	x	x	x	x	Private sector, NARI	Provision of improved variety cuttings for 5000 ha
	4.8 aquaculture promoted	4.8.1 Promote Aquaculture					x	X		x	x	x	x	x	Dept. of fisheries	15 ponds of 1 hectare each
	4.9 Artisanal fisheries promoted	4.9.1 Promote artisanal fisheries					x	X		x	x	x	x	x	Dept. of fisheries	7 artisanal fisheries centres

5.0 Strengthening of institutions and support serves	5.1 capacity of agricultural producers/ civil society organizations strengthened																		
	5.2 Demand driven research in agriculture strengthened																		
	5.3 Linkages between extension, research, farmer organizations and NGOs strengthened																		
	5.4 capacity of extension services strengthened																		
	5.1.1 Provide training in organizational management and Communication and office equipment support																		
	5.2.1 Update and mobilize resources for the research master plan																		
	5.2.2 Implement the master plan																		
	5.3.1 Establish linkages between extension, Research and Farmers organizations and NGOs through RELO																		
	5.4.1 Provide capacity Strengthening for extension workers and farmers																		

			x				x		x	x				NADA (DVS,DOP,DT S)	Enhance diagnostic capacity in 7 DVS centers; operational Agric statistical data base and annual sample survey for DOP; 3 specialized units of DTS operational
5.5 Increased support to public service providers in agriculture	5.5.1 Support Public service providers in agriculture						X							Private Sector	6 private agricultural service providers supported in information and capacity building
5.6 Increased support to private agricultural services providers	5.6.1 Support private agricultural service providers (suppliers of inputs, information and maintenance of equipments)						x							Private Sector	6 private agricultural service providers supported in information and capacity building
5.7 Agricultural development bank established	5.7.1 Establish a bank that can provide medium term lending for agricultural enterprises.						x							Private Sector	Agricultural development bank established
5.8 Micro finance institutions strengthened	5.8.1 Provide support to strengthen micro-finance institutions						x							NADA, Private Sector, NGOs	6 Micro finance institutions provided with financing and capacity building support
Financing of Agricultural Enterprises growth															

Facilitate Marketing of Agricultural Commodities (Horticulture, livestock, oil seeds)	5.9 Cooperatives and private marketing agencies strengthened	5.9.1 Provide support to strengthen cooperatives and private marketing agencies (Horticulture, livestock, field crops)	x X x x x X x																
	5.10 Increased export of agricultural products	5.10.1 Provide support to export development of agricultural products (Horticulture, livestock and fisheries)	x X x x x X x																
	5.11 Market information system for agriculture strengthened	5.11.1 Develop and strengthen market information systems for agricultural products	x X x x x X x																

6.0 SUPPORT TO INFRASTRUCTURE	6.1 Surface irrigation facilities expanded									X	Govt Projects/NGOs	3,200 ha for tidal and pump
Production Infrastructure		6.1.1 Provide facilities for the expansion of surface irrigation for rice	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Govt Projects. NGOs	100 ha tidal and pump
		6.1.2 Provide facilities for the expansion of surface irrigation for horticulture	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Govt Projects. NGOs	100 ha tidal and pump
		6.2.1 Provide facilities for irrigation of Horticultural crops using underground water	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Govt Projects. NGOs	80 schemes (5 ha each) provided with fencing and water infrastructures
	6.2 Underground water for crop development exploited	6.2.2 Provide irrigation facilities for groundnut seed production using underground water	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Govt Projects. NGOs, NARI	50 ha provided with fencing and water infrastructure for groundnut seed production
	6.3 Underground water for livestock watering developed	6.3 Develop underground water for livestock watering	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Govt Project, NGOs	10 watering points with drinking troughs and water storage tanks

					x	X	x	x	x	x	x	X	Govt Projects, NGOs	de 100 km
		6.4.1 Provide soil and water management infrastructures for dikes												
6.4 Soil and water management infrastructures provided		6.4.2 Provide soil and water management infrastructures for water harvesting												
6.5 Agricultural improvement centres constructed/rehabilitated		6.5.1 Construct/rehabilitate agricultural improvement centres												
6.6 Facilities for livestock slaughter and marketing constructed		6.6.1 Construct facilities for livestock slaughtering												
		6.6.2 Construct facilities for livestock marketing												
6.7 Cottage industries for processing of horticulture products established		6.7.1 Establish cottage industries for processing of horticulture products												
6.8 Processing facilities for local cereals established		6.8.1 Establish processing facilities for local cereals												

	6.9 Facilities for the processing of milk, hide and skin established	6.9.1 Establish processing facilities for milk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NADA, Govt Projects, NGOs	20 milk processing facilities(equip with basic facilities)	
		6.9.2 Establish processing facilities for hide and skin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NADA, Govt Projects, NGOs	10 processing facilities established
		6.10 Cold storage facilities for livestock, horticulture and fisheries provided	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NADA, Private Sector,	7 cold storage facilities with separate compartment for each
	6.11 Village seed stores/ cereal banks constructed and rehabilitated	6.11 Construct and rehabilitate village seed stores/ cereal banks	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NADA, NGOs,	800 seed stores/cereal banks rehabilitated
		7.1 National task force on food security strengthen and early warning system for food security established	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	OVP,DOSA	Functional National Task Force (Minutes & Reports)
		7.1.1 Provide support to the National Task Force on Food Security to strengthen/establish early warning systems for food security												
	7.0 Monitoring and Evaluation													

Annex Table II: Budget Estimates for Response Programme

Objective/Components	Output	Activities	Cost estimate (000,000 US dollars)					Possible Funding Source	Implementation	
			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012			Totals
1.0 SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS	1.1 Food needs assessment conducted	1.1.1 Conduct Nutrition/food Needs Assessment(Food Audit)	0.2					0.2	UNICEF	National Task Force
		1.2.1 Support expansion of emergency stocks for safety net	1.2	1.2				2.4	WFP,NGOs	WFP,NGO
		1.2.2 Support expansion of School feeding programmes	0.8	0.8				1.6	WFP, NGOs	WFP,NGO
		1.2.3 Provision of food support to breast feeding mothers and infants	0.5	0.5				1.0	UNICEF, NGOs	UNICEF, DOSH
		1.2.4 Support Food-for-Work programme for vulnerable groups	1.5	1.5				3.0	WFP, Govt	WFP,NGO
		1.2.5 Provide revolving capital fund for purchase of food stock for Cereal and seed Banks	5.0	5.0			10.0	Govt, NGOs	NGOs	

										2.1 Consumption of locally produced cereals increased	2.1.1 Unde take nation-wide campaign using multimedia	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.1	Govt, NGOs	NADA (FNU, ACU)		
											2.1.2 Development of appropriate recipes for households	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.15	Govt, NGOs	NADA/ FNU, CBOs			
										2.2 Food Safety and quality assurance increased	2.2.Promote food safety and quality assurance											
											2.2.1 Support NC (Codex Alimentarius) to implement food safety interventions	0.1	.025	.025	.025	.025	0.2	FAO,WHO, Govt, EC	NCC (NaNA), CIPAG			
										2.3 Investment in agriculture and rural development increased.	2.3.1 Sensitize potential investors and relevant stakeholders in the private sector											
											2.3.2 Lobby Government to increase Budgetary allocation to meet the 10% in the Maputo declaration							Govt, Civil society, Producers organization	Govt., GIPFZA, PRO-PAG			
2.0 POLICY/ ADVOCACY										2.4 Import tariff on food/fuel lowered or waived	2.4.Lobby Government (DOSFEA) Finance to maintain waiver on food and fuel											
											2.4.2.Lobby Government to Lower import tariff for key production inputs							Govt, NGOs	Govt., Civil Society, Producer organization			

3.0 ENHANCING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY										
3.1 Farmers access to seed increased	3.1.1 Provide Groundnut seed to farmers	2.0						2.0	FAO, WB, BA, Private sector	NGO, Govt
	3.1.2 Provide NERICA seed too farmers	1.0						1.0	FAO, WB, BA, Private sector	NGO, Govt
	3.1.5 provide Maize seed to farmers	0.6						0.6	FAO, WB, BA, Private sector	NGO, Govt
3.2 Farmers access to fertilizer increased	3.2.1 Provide fertilizer to farmers	3.0						3.2	FAO, WB, BA, Private sector	NGO, Govt
3.3 Farmers access to pesticides increased	3.3.1 Provide pesticide to farmers	0.5						0.5	FAO, WB, BA, Private sector	NGO, Govt
3.4 Increased number of animals vaccinated increased	3.4.1 Provision to farmers NCD Vaccine 500,000 doses/annum	0.15						0.1	FAO, WB, BA, Private sector	NGO, Govt
	3.4.2 provision to farmers of PPR Vaccine 200,000 doses /annum	0.15						0.1	FAO, WB, BA, Private sector	NGO, Govt
3.5 Farmers access to poultry feed increased	3.5.1 Provide poultry feed to farmers	0.1						0.1	FAO, WB, BA, Private sector	NGO, Govt
3.6 Farmers access to farm implements and mechanization increased	3.6.1 Provide farm implements for farm mechanization (animal traction implements)	3.0	2.0					5.0	FAO, Govt, NGOs	NGO, Govt

4.0 DIVERSIFY THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION BASE	3.7 Fisher folk access to fishing kits and canoes Increased	3.7.1 Provision of fishing gear and canoes to fisherfolk	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	FAO, Govt, NGOs	NGO, Govt
	4.1 Increased horticultural productions at school farms, gardens, small holders farms	4.1.1 Provide support to school farms and gardens	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	Govt, NGOs	NADA, NGOs
		4.1.2 Provide support to Village Schemes	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.0	Govt, NGOs	NADA, NGOs
	4.2 Increase production of short cycle species	4.2.1 provide support to small-scale poultry	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	FAO, Govt, Private sector	NADA, Private sector
		4.2.2 provide support to small ruminant production	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	FAO, Govt, Private sector	NADA, Private sector
	4.3 Peri-urban dairy production increased	4.3.1 provide support to peri-urban dairy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	FAO, Govt, Private sector	NARI, Private sector
	4.4 Beef Production increased	4.4.1 Provide support to beef production	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	FAO, Govt, Private sector	NADA, Private sector

1. STRENGTHENING OF INSTITUTIONS AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4.5 Sesame production increased	4.5.1 Provide improved seed and implements to sesame producers	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1	FAO, NGOs, Govt	NADA, Private sector	
	4.6 Cowpea and soya beans production increased	4.6.1 Provide cowpea and Soya bean seeds to farmers	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1	NGOs, Gov,t Private sector	NARI, Private sector
		4.7.1 Provide improved cassava cuttings to farmers	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	NGOs, Gov,t Private sector	NARI, Private sector
		4.7.2 Provide improved Sweet potato vines to farmers	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	NGOs, Gov,t Private sector	NARI, Private sector
	4.8 increased aquaculture	4.8.1 Promote Aquaculture	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	Govt, Private sector, Tiwanies	Dept. of fisheries	
	4.9 Artisanal fisheries increased	4.9.1 Promote artisanal fisheries	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	Govt, Private sector, EC		
	5.1 capacity of agricultural producers/ civil society organizations strengthened	5.1.1 Provide training in organizational management and office equipment support	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	EC,FAO, NGOs, BA, Govt	NGOs/CSOs

FINANCING OF AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES GROWTH	5.7 Agricultural bank established	10.0	5.0						15.0	Govt., Private sector	Private sector
	5.7.1 Establish a bank that can provide medium term lending for agricultural enterprises.										
FACILITATE MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES (Horticulture, livestock, oil seeds)	5.8 micro finance institutions strengthened	3.0	2.0						5.0	IFAD, EC, AfDB	Private sector, NADA, NGOs Govt Projct
	5.8.1 Provide support to Strengthen micro-finance institutions										
	5.9 Cooperatives and private marketing agencies strengthened	0.2	0.2						1.0	Govt, EC, WB	GIPFZA, NADA, Private sector
	5.9.1 Provide support to strengthen cooperatives and private marketing agencies (Horticulture, livestock, field crops)										
5.10 Increased export of agricultural products	5.10.1 Provide support to export development of agricultural products (Horticulture, livestock and fisheries)										
	5.11 Market information system for agriculture strengthened									Govt, EC, WB	GIPFZA, NGOs Private sector
	5.11.1 Develop and strengthen market information systems for agriculture									Govt, CILSS, USAID	GIPFZA, NGOs Private sector

6.0 SUPPORT TO INFRASTRUCTURE Production Infrastructure	6.1 Surface irrigation facilities expanded	6.1.1 Provide facilities for the expansion of surface irrigation for Rice	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	3.2	AfDB, IFAD, NGOs, BA	Govt Projects, NGOs
		6.1.2 Provide facilities for the expansion of surface irrigation of Horticulture	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	AfDB, IFAD, NGOs, BA	Govt Projects, NGOs	
	6.2 Underground water for crop development exploited	6.2.1 Provide facilities for irrigation of Horticultural crops using underground water	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.0	AfDB, Govt, EC, BA, NGOs	Govt Projects, NGOs
		6.2.2 Provide irrigation facilities for groundnut seed production using underground water	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.0	AfDB, Govt, EC, BA, NGOs	Govt Projects, NGOs	
	6.3 Underground water for livestock watering developed	6.3.1 Development of underground water for livestock watering	1.2	0.8	0.5		2.0	AfDB, Govt	Govt Projects, NGOs
		6.4 Soil and water management infrastructures provided	6.4.1 Construction of Dikes, causeways and bunds	0.5	0.5			1.5	AfDB, IFAD, Govt, EC, NGOs
	6.4.3 construction of water harvesting structures								Govt Projects, NGOs

	6.5 Agricultural improvement centres constructed/rehabilitated	6.5.1 Construction/rehabilitation of agricultural improvement centres	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.0	AfDB, Govt	NADA
Marketing, Processing and Storage infrastructure	6.6 Facilities for livestock slaughter and marketing constructed	6.6.1 Construction of facilities for livestock slaughtering	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	AfDB, IFAO, Govt, EC, NGOs, Private sector	Govt Projects, NADA NGOs
	6.7 Cottage industries for processing of horticulture products established	6.7 Establishment of cottage industries for processing of horticultural products	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.0	CILSS, WB, NGOs, Govt, Private sector	Govt Projects, NADA, NGOs
	6.8 Processing facilities for local cereals established	6.8 Establishment of processing facilities for local cereals	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.2	FAO, AfDB, Govt, Private sector	Govt Projects, NADA, NGOs
	6.9 Facilities for the processing of milk, hide and skin established	6.9.1 Establishment of processing facilities for Milk	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	AfDB, FAO, Govt, Private sector	Govt Projects, NADA, NGOs
		6.9.2 Establishment of processing facilities for Hide and Skin	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.2	AfDB, FAO, Govt, Private sector	Govt Projects, NADA, NGOs
	6.10 Cold storage facilities for livestock, horticulture and fisheries provided	6.10 .1 Provide cold storage facilities for livestock, horticulture and fisheries products	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.0	AfDB, BA Govt, Private sector	NADA, Private sector

		0.8	0.4	0.4				2.0	NGOs, Govt	NOsADA, NG
	6.11 Village seed stores/ cereal banks constructed and rehabilitated	6.11 Construct and rehabilitate village seed stores/ cereal banks								
	7.1 National task force on food security strengthen and early warning system for food security established	7.1 Support to the National Task Force on Food Security to strengthen/ establish early warning systems for food security	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.1	NGOs, Govt	OVP, DOSA
7.0 Monitoring and Evaluation										

Annexes Table III: Logical Framework

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS(OVI)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Goal</p> <p>Ensure food security particularly for the vulnerable in The Gambia</p>	<p>Progress on MDG Goal1 Food Poverty Indicators Poverty Indicators</p>	<p>PRSP II Progress Reports Poverty Surveys</p>	<p>No major economic or natural calamity to fuel price hike</p>
<p>Objectives</p> <p>Reduce the negative impact of high and volatile food prices on the live of the vulnerable in The Gambia</p> <p>Support broad based sustainable growth in production, productivity and market participation in agriculture to ensure an adequate supply as part of a sustained improvement in food supply</p>	<p>Availability of social protection through food safety nets, food for work and cereal banking particularly for the vulnerable</p> <p>Food production and productivity enhanced</p>	<p>Post intervention Impact Assessments</p> <p>Assessments and reports</p>	<p>Timely availability of funds</p> <p>Availability of inputs and absence of droughts or other natural disasters</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>Social Protection for vulnerable groups</p> <p>Policy and Advocacy</p> <p>Enhancing Agricultural Production and Productivity</p> <p>Diversification of the Agricultural Production Base</p>	<p>Expanded food safety net for vulnerable groups</p> <p>Sales/ import tax for food/fuel and agricultural inputs import</p> <p>Budgetary Allocation to Agriculture</p> <p>Increased food Self-</p>	<p>Assessments</p> <p>Reports of activities conducted</p> <p>Assessments and reports</p> <p>Production surveys and reports</p>	<p>Emergency fund in a place and strengthened</p> <p>Stable policy environment</p> <p>Timely availability of funds and inputs</p>

Strengthening of Institutions and Service Providers	sufficiency ratio Strengthened institutions for research, extension, financing and marketing	Annual recurrent budget estimates	Good stability and performance of the economy that is conducive for adequate investment in Agriculture
Support to Production and Processing Infrastructure	Production and processing infrastructure in place	Assessment	Availability of funds
Monitoring and Evaluation	Early warning mechanism functional	M & E Reports	Availability of resources

Activity	Cost	Output Indicators	Assumptions
1.1 Conduct Nutrition/food Needs Assessment (food Audit)	0.2	Needs assessment report available	Timely availability of funds to conduct assessment
1.2 Expansion of safety nets for vulnerable groups (including emergency stock, school feeding)	5.0	Number of areas with Safety nets for vulnerable groups , Increase in emergency stock and number of schools with feeding programs	Availability of required resources
1.3 Support Food-for- Work programme for vulnerable groups	3.0	Number of vulnerable groups supported by the food for work programme	Availability of resources
1.4 To support the establishment and management of Cereal and seed Banks	2.0	Number of cereals banks established and managed	Availability of resources
2.1 Promote consumption of locally produced cereals	0.25	Increased in consumption of locally produced cereals	No drought or natural calamities and no decrease in production
2.2.Promote food safety and quality assurance	0.2	National codex committee supported	NCC and its collaborating institutions in pace and empowered

2.3 Advocate for increased investment in agriculture and rural sector		Increase in agricultural investment	Stable and conducive investment environment
2.4 Advocate for temporary waiver/lower of import tariff on food/fuel		Tariff on food/fuel waived/lowered	Active civil society organisations
3.1 Increase farmers access to Seeds	2.8	Amount of seeds made available to and accessed by farmers	Availability of resources
3.2 Increase farmers access to Fertilizer	3.0	quantity of fertilizer made available to and accessed by farmers	Availability of funds
3.3 Increase farmers access to pesticides	0.5	Quantity of available to and accessed farmers	Availability of funds
3.4 Increase farmers access to livestock vaccines	0.3	Number of livestock vaccinated	Availability of funds
3.5 Increase farmers access to poultry feed	0.1	Quantity of poultry feed accessed by farmers	Availability of resources
3.6 Increase farmers access to farm implements for farm mechanization : small farm and animal traction implements	5.0	Number of farm implements accessed by farmers	Availability of resources
3.7 Fisheries development through increased private sector involvement	1.0	Number of private sector involvement in fisheries	Conducive investment environment
4.1 Promote horticulture (school farms and gardens and smallholder schemes)	3.6	Number of school gardens and farms strengthen, quantity of sesame produced	Availability of funds
4.2 Promote production of short-cycle livestock specie	1.5	Number sensitized, trained and supported to produced short cycled species	Human and financial resources
4.3 promote peri-urban dairy	0.5	Number of farmer associations sensitized trained and Number of dairy plants in place	Human and financial resources
4.4 Promote beef production	1.0	Number of farmer associations sensitized trained and their investment in beef production	Available human and financial resources

4.5 Increase Sesame production at small holder level	1.0	Quantity of sesame produced at small holder level	Availability of resources
4.6 Promote cowpea and Soya beans	1.0	Number sensitized, trained, supported and producing cow pea and soya	Availability of resources
4.7 Promote root and tuber productions	1.0	Number sensitized, trained, supported and producing root and tubers	Availability of resources
4.8 Promote Aquaculture	0.5	Number sensitized, trained, supported and involved in aquaculture	Availability of resources
4.9 Promote artisanal fisheries	1.0	Number sensitized, trained, supported and involved in artisanal fisheries	Availability of resources
5.1 Strengthen capacity of agricultural producers/ Civil society organizations;	0.1	Number of civil society organisations/agricultural producers strengthened	Availability of resources
5.2 Promote and strengthen demand driven research in Agriculture	15.2	Amount of funds allocated to demand driven research in agriculture	Availability of funds
5.3 Strengthen linkages between extension, Research and Farmers organizations and NGOs	0.2	Number of meetings held	Availability of funds
5.4 Strengthen capacity of extension (public and private) services	1.0	Amount of funds made available to public and private services	Availability of funds
5.5 Support to Public service providers in agriculture	3.0	Amount of support given to public service providers and improve output of service providers	Availability of funds
5.6 Support to private agricultural service providers (suppliers of inputs, information and maintenance of equipments)	1.7	Number to private agricultural service providers supported	Availability of resources

5.7 Establish a bank that can provide medium term lending for agricultural enterprises.	15.0	Agricultural development bank established	Stable macro economic environment and availability of funds
5.8 Strengthen micro-finance institutions	5.0	Number of micro finance institutions strengthened	Stable macro economic environment and availability of funds
5.9 Strengthen cooperatives and private marketing agencies (Horticulture, livestock, field crops)	1.0	Number of groups sensitized, trained, qualified for loan and given loan	Availability of resources
5.10 Promote export development of agricultural products (Horticulture, livestock and fisheries)	1.0	Quantity of agricultural products exported	Availability of resources
5.11 Develop and strengthen market information systems for agriculture	2.5	No of trainings conducted , information system strengthened	Availability of resources
6.1 Provide facilities for the expansion of surface irrigation	4.0	Number of facilities for surface irrigation provided	Availability of resources
6.2 Exploit underground water for crop development	7.0	Number of underground water facilities for crop development exploited	Availability of resources
6.3 Development of underground water for livestock watering	2.0	Number of watering facilities developed for livestock	Availability of resources
6.4 Provision of soil and water management infrastructures	1.5	Number of soil and water management infrastructures provided	Availability of Resources
6.5 Construction/ rehabilitation of agricultural improvement centres	2.0	Number of agricultural improvement centres constructed/rehabilitated	Availability of resources
6.6 Construction of facilities for livestock slaughtering and marketing	1.5	Number of livestock slaughter and marketing facilities constructed	Availability of resources

6.7 Promote establishment of cottage industries for processing of horticulture products	2.0	Number of cottage industries for processing of horticulture products	Availability of resources
6.8 Promote establishment of processing facilities for local cereals	1.2	Number of facilities established for local cereals	Availability of resources
6.9 Promote the establishment of processing facilities for milk,hide and skins	0.5	Number of facilities established for processing of milk, hide and skins	Availability of resources
6.10 Provide cold storage facilities for livestock , horticulture and fisheries	2.0	Number of cold storage facilities for livestock, horticulture and fisheries provided	Availability of resources
6.11 Construct and rehabilitate village seed stores/ cereal banks	2.0	Number of village seed stores/cereal banks	Availability of resources
7.1 Support to the National Task Force on Food Security to strengthen/ establish early warning systems for food security	0.1	Early warning system for food security established and strengthened	Availability of resources



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