

ANNEX 1 GNAIP Programmes, CAADP Alignment and GAFSP Proposal¹

GNAIP Programmes	GNAIP Strategic Objectives	CAADP Alignment				Country Policy Alignment	Proposed GAFSP Sub-components
		1	2	3	4		
<p>1. Improvement of Agricultural Land and Water Management</p> <p>(i) Lowland Development for Rice Production</p> <p>(ii) Irrigation for Horticulture and Upland Crops</p> <p>(iii) Capacity Building of Support Services Institutions</p> <p>87.77 Million Dollars</p>	<p>Increased food and nutritional security and incomes of farmers, particularly women and youth, through sustainable land and water management</p>	X		X		<p>PAGE, ANR, Seed Policy, Medium Term Soil Fertility Policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowland development for rice production • Horticulture development
<p>2. Improved Management of Other Shared Resources</p> <p>(i) Improved Rangeland Management and Organization of Transhumance</p> <p>(ii) Sustainable Forest Resources Management</p> <p>(iii) Sustainable Fisheries Resources Management</p> <p>(iv) Sustainable Management of Parks and Wildlife Resources</p> <p>37.23 Million Dollars</p>	<p>Improved livelihoods, food security, and reduced poverty of populations depending on shared natural resources through their sustainable use and management</p>	X				<p>GEAP, PAGE, ANR, National Biodiversity Policy, Forestry Policy, Fisheries Policy, NAPA, Water Resource Policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquaculture development • Livestock development
<p>3. Development of Agricultural Chains and Market Promotion</p> <p>(i) Development of Agricultural Marketing Chains</p> <p>(ii) Strengthening of National Operator Support Services and Structures</p> <p>(iii) Development of Domestic, Intra-regional and Extra-regional Markets</p> <p>89.85 Million Dollars</p>	<p>Increased incomes of agricultural value chain actors due to a transformation from a subsistence to market-oriented commercial sector</p>			X		<p>PAGE, ANR, Trade Policy, NES, GIEP, National Road Policy, National Nutritional Policy, National Policy for Advancement of Gambian Women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-harvest/agro-processing • Agribusiness/micro enterprise development • Producer organization support • Access to microfinance • Strengthening market information systems (MIS) • Market access: feeder roads
<p>4. National Food and Nutrition Security</p> <p>(i) National Food Security</p> <p>(ii) Disaster Risk Management</p> <p>45.13 Million Dollars</p>	<p>Improved household food and nutritional security including during periods of disaster, targeting vulnerable groups</p>				X	<p>PAGE, National Nutritional Policy, NDM Policy and Act</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the school feeding programme • Provision of cereal/seed storage facilities • Development of Social Protection Policy

¹ Abbreviated for presentation

<p>5. Sustainable Farm Development (i) Sustainable Farm Management (ii) Land Use Suitability and Land Tenure Security (iii) Capacity Building of Support Services and Farmer Organizations 18.66 Million Dollars</p>	<p>Increased, sustained production and productivity, introducing improved practices with attention to environmental impacts, climate change adaptation</p>				<p>PAGE, ANR, Medium Term Soil Fertility Policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upland soil management and erosion control
<p>6. GNAIP Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation (i) Institutional Arrangements and Coordination (ii) Financing Mechanisms (iii) Monitoring and Evaluation (iv) Implementation capacity building 8.91 Million Dollars</p>	<p>GNAIP institutional arrangements are established with adequate capacities of relevant institutions to effectively implement programmes supported by an enabling environment for facilitating well-coordinated successful operations and monitoring of GNAIP</p>				<p>PAGE, ANR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs assessment of CPCU • Operational strengthening of CPCU • Human resource capacity building (Coordination, Management, M&E, Procurement, Financial, Management), Subject Matter Specialists (agronomists, livestock, commercialization)

ANNEX 2 - GNAIP OBJECTIVES

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

ANNEX 3 – PUBLIC EXPENDITURE IN AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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

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

* Approved

** Estimated

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

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

Annex 3c. Budget execution rates

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

¹ Execution rates for MoFWR and MoFEN could not be computed. Given satisfactory execution rates for all ministries, it can be assumed that those of MoFWR and MoFEN's could be in same order.

ANNEX 4 - The National Consultative Process in Development of Gambia's National Agricultural Investment Programme (GNAIP)

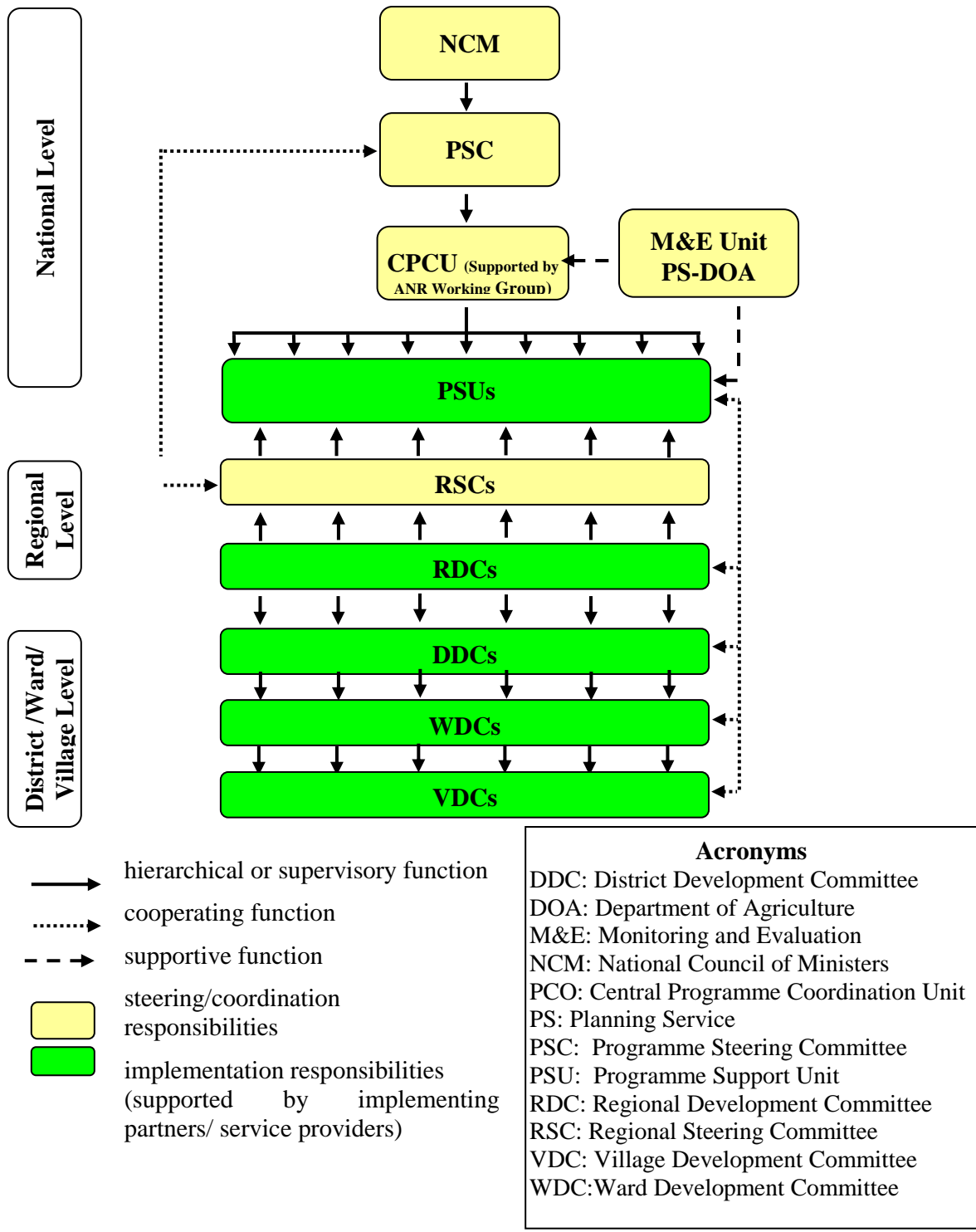
Date	Activity	Purpose	Venue	Participants	Outcome
Pre-CAADP Compact and Preparation of the Gambia Agricultural Investment Programme					
June 2008	CADDP inception mission from ECOWAS, and visits to natural resource ministries, technical departments and Ministry of Trade	To discuss the formulation of CAADP/NAIP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

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

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

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

ANNEX 5 - Organogram of GNAIP Institutional Arrangements



ANNEX 6 - M&E FRAMEWORK

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

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

¹ Women are mainly the target (70%)

								reports, NASS reports	
Sub-component 3: Improved horticultural crop production: POI 3.1: Increase in hectrage under improved horticultural production (additional 100ha) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total (1500 farmers) - Women (1000) - Youths (500) 	N/A	5	50	80	95	100	Quarterly, Bi-annual and Annual reports	CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit reports, Progress reports, NASS reports	CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit and PSU of DOA
POI 3.2: Number of women and youth who completed a comprehensive training programme	N/A	75	750	1200	1425	1500	Quarterly, Bi-annual and Annual reports	CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit reports, Progress reports	CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit
Sub-Component 4: Aquaculture Development: POI 4.1: Area under improved aquaculture production increased (10 hectares) <p style="text-align: center;">Total (2000)¹</p>	N/A	2	4	6	8	10	Quarterly, Bi-annual and Annual reports	CPCU/GAFSP M&E Unit reports, and Fisheries Dept Progress reports	CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit and Fisheries Department
POI 4.2: Groups established managing aquaculture production units (80% membership women)	1 (Jahally aquaculture group)	40	80	120	160	200	Quarterly, Bi-annual and Annual reports	CPCU/GAFSP M&E Unit reports, and Fisheries Dept Progress reports	CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit and Fisheries Department
POI 4.3: EIA and ESMP conducted	N/A	Done					Year 1	Field surveys	NEA, CPCU/GAFSP PSU
Sub-Component 5: Improved Livestock production and productivity (small ruminants and poultry): POI 5.1: Production units of small ruminants increased by 20 (50 animals/unit) and poultry by 20 (1000 broilers and 1000 layers/unit) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total - FHH - MHH 	Small ruminants 20 (target of the LHDP)	24	28	32	36	40	Quarterly, Bi-annual and Annual reports	CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit reports, Progress reports, NASS reports	CPCU/GAFSP PSU M&E Unit and PSU of DOA
	Poultry N/A	4	8	12	16	20			

¹ 80 % female

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

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

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

¹ Communication; procurement and contract management; project appraisal and risk management; project management and coordination; project cycle and contract management; risk management, M&E

ANNEX 7: - Results Matrix

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

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

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

			Sensitize horticulture produce and meat vendors and market managers on good food handling and marketing practices
		300 Kms access roads rehabilitated that connect production site, services centres and markets.	Design and upgrade access roads linking production and processing sites to market routes
			Develop a road maintenance programme for the access roads

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

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

ANNEX 8 – Summary Costs

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

ANNEX 9 - GAFSP CONSULTATIONS

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

Date: 24th to 26th February 2012

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

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

Introduction

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

Process

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

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

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

Participants Profile

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

Key findings

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

New Subcomponents Suggested by Participants

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

4. Capacity Building in all the components should be clearly articulated as part of the project.
5. School Farms and Gardens (SFG) to be supported and established as necessary in schools including the Madrassas to supplement the school canteen. The SFG programme will also introduce children to agriculture as a business at an early age in their lives. It will consist of:
 - Vegetable gardening and field crop production (this should include cultivation of beans because of its nutritional value)
 - Animal rearing
 - Orchard development
 - Processing and transformation (value addition)
6. Seed and cereal banks to be established at village, district and regional levels. This will ensure proper storage of adequate food in the area to help in bridging the hungry season and serve as a safety mechanism against various disasters.
7. Provision of supplementary feeding to children under five in order to prevent malnutrition. This could be done either during the hungry season or throughout the year.
8. Linking the private sector and the producers for mutually supporting each other. For instance arrangement contract farming between horticultural producers and the GHE to ensure availability of production inputs and ready market producers.

For the existing subcomponents, participants have emphasised the following:

Component 1: Improved Agriculture Land and Water Management

Water Management

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

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

Livestock Improvement

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

Aquaculture

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

Lowland rice production

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

Upland Soils

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

Component 2: Commercialisation of Smallholder Agriculture

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

- Poor feeder road networks which hamper transportation and marketing of produce on a timely basis.
- Limited formal credit facilities/schemes, high interest rates, bureaucratic transactions and small loan amounts are some of the challenges they are faced with.
- Limited knowledge and skills on agro-processing, preservation, transformation and marketing.
- The need for more and appropriate processing and preservation equipment such as milling machines. Milling machines are very useful in communities in food processing and also making time available for women to participate in other community social and political processes.
- Proper storage facilities for products and by-products
- Strengthening and maximising of the use of community radios in sharing market information (availability of commodities, prices, forecasting of impending disasters relating to food crisis etc).

Component 3: National Food and Nutrition Security

The subcomponents identified are accepted with the following elaboration:

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

Component 4: Strengthening Coordination and Management

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

MINUTES OF THE DONOR CONSULTATION MEETING ON GAFSP FORMULATION PROCESS

Date: Tuesday 6th March, 2012

Venue: UN House

Time: 14.04 pm – 14.55 pm

Chaired by: UN Residence Representative

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

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

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

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

UNFPA Residence Coordinator- asked about the gap reduction period?

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

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

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

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

FAO Representative commented that coordination mechanism will be put in place for the GAFSP –

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ATTENDANCE LIST - DONORS CONSULTATIVE MEETING

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMME CONSULTATION MEETING - 6 MARCH 2012			
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