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THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK



PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT

Additional Financing to The Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Project

REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA

USD 12,000,000

BOARD PRESENTATION DATE: 30-NOVEMBER-2023

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Exchange rate effective 8/1/2023

Currency Unit ¹	Equivalent
1 Unit of Account	1.34 USD
1 United States Dollar	GMD60.00

FISCAL YEAR

1 January 2023 – 31 December 2023

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Metric ton	2,204.62 Pounds (lbs)
1 Kilogramme (kg)	2.20462 lbs
1 Meter (m)	3.28 Feet (ft)
1 Millimetre (mm)	0.03937 Inch (“)
1 Kilometre (km)	0.62 Mile
1 Hectare (ha)	2.471 Acres

¹ Add any additional foreign or local currencies relevant to the project and their currency equivalents.

ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

ADF	African Development Fund
AEFPF	African Emergency Food Production Facility
AF	Additional Financing
AfDB	African Development Bank
AVCDP	Agricultural Value Chain Development Project
CRR	Central River Region North and South
COVID-19	Corona Virus Infectious Disease
CRFA	Country Resilience and Fragility Assessment
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
EIRR	Economic Internal Rate of Return
ESCON	Environmental and Social Compliance Note
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESCON	Environmental and Social Compliance Note
FC	Foreign Currency
FIRR	Financial Internal Rate of Return
GAFSp	Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Project
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GBoS	Gambia Bureau of Statistics
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Green House Gases
LC	Local Currency
LRR	Lower River Region
Mt	Metric Tons
NaNA	National Nutrition Agency
NASS	National Agricultural Sample Survey
NBR	North Bank Region
NDP	The Gambia National Development Plan
NNP	National Nutrition Policy
NPV	Net Present Value

NSPP	National Social Protection Policy
OCB	Open Competitive Bidding
PAR	Project Appraisal Report
PCN	Project Concept Note
PCR	Project Completion Report
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PLW	People Living with Disabilities
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SBCC	Social and Behavioural Change Communication
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation and Harassment
SO	Strategic Objectives
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
UA	Unit of Account
URR	Upper River Region
WCR	West Coast Region
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

PROJECT INFORMATION SHEET

CLIENT INFORMATION

Additional Financing Project Name	The Gambia Agriculture Food Security Project Additional Financing
Original Project Name	Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Project
Sector	Agriculture
Grant Recipient	Republic of The Gambia
Project Instrument	GAFSP Grant
Executing Agency	Ministry of Agriculture

COUNTRY AND STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Country Strategy Paper Period:	2021-2025
Country Strategy Paper Priorities supported by Project:	Single Priority Area-Modernization of Agricultural value chains for inclusive growth
Government Program (PRSP, NDP or equivalent):	National Development Plan (NDP) 2023-2027
Project classification:	<p>Feed Africa Improve the Quality of life for the people of Africa. Industrialize Africa</p> <p>[SDG Name(s)] SDG 1- No Poverty SDG 2-No Hunger SDG 6- Clean Water and Sanitation SDG 10- Reduced Inequalities SDG 13-Climate Action</p> <p>Strengthening agricultural value chains (2.2), Improving nutrition and food security (2.3), Supporting enterprise development (3.2), Building skills for decent jobs and expanding economic opportunities (5.2).</p>
Country Performance and Institutional Assessment²:	3.1 (2020)
Projects at Risk in the country portfolio:	18% of red flagged operations (31/07/2023)

PROJECT CATEGORISATION

Environmental and Social Risk Categorization	Original Project	Category 2, [27/09/2021]
	Overall Project ³	Category 2, SNSC Validation Date- N/A
Does the project involve involuntary resettlement?	Original Project	No
	Overall Project	No
	Original Project	Category 2

² Obtain CPIA rating here - [Country Policy and Institutional Assessment \(afdb.org\)](https://www.afdb.org/en/knowledge/publications/country-policy-and-institutional-assessment) (VPN required)

³ Overall Project is the original project + the AF

Climate Safeguards Categorization:	Overall Project	Category 2
Fragility Lens Assessment:	Original Project	Yes
	Overall Project	Yes
Gender Marker System Categorization:	Original Project	Category 2
	Overall Project	Category 2

Source	Amount (millions)	
	USD	Financing Instrument
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)	12,000,000	GAFSP Grant
Total Project Cost:	12,000,000	
Additional Financing as percentage of Original Project total cost	75%	
Reason(s) for additional financing (check all that apply)	Scaling Up a project;	

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE AND COMPONENTS

AF Project Development Objective:	Increase food and nutrition security as well as household income for the vulnerable households in the project area (West Coast Region, Lower River Region, North Bank Region, Central River Region, Upper River Region)
AF Project Components:	Component 1: Developing sustainable systems for improved livelihood, productivity and commercialization and climate resilience of existing farmers and schemes (US \$5,892,030)
	Component 2: Reducing Vulnerability through Social Protection, improving nutrition and climate resilience (USD 4,055,920)
	Component 3: Project Management (USD 1,480,590)

AF PROJECT PROCESSING SCHEDULE TO BOARD APPROVAL

Appraisal Mission:	July- 2023
Planned Board Presentation:	November-2023
Effectiveness:	December- 2023
Project Implementation Period:	January 2024 2023- December 2027
Planned Mid-term Review:	[July 2025]
AF Project Closing Date:	[December 2027]
Original Project Closing Date:	[December 2027]

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1. BACKGROUND

1. The Board of Directors of the African Development Bank on 21st September 2021, approved The Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Project (GAFSp), with a grant funding of USD 16 million from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP), and USD 1.37 million as counterpart contribution from the Government of The Gambia.
2. The project is designed with the overall objective (PDO) to increase food and nutritional security, as well as household income, particularly for the vulnerable households in five administrative regions: Central River Region (CRR North and South), Lower River Region (LRR), Upper River Region (URR), North Bank Region (NBR) and West Coast Region (WCR) of The Gambia, through the strengthening of the sustainable Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) Programme. This will be achieved through: i) structuring the food demand side (for school feeding) to match with the supply side (local production by smallholder farmers) through the government institutionalized homegrown school feeding programme, ii) improving smallholder's income and productivity by increasing food production, postharvest management, market access and resilience for identified food chains; and, iii) promoting social protection and food safety net programs to reduce food and nutrition insecurity of vulnerable populations in the project areas. Key outcomes of the project comprised: increase in the productivity of commodities such as rice, maize, groundnut, cowpea, vegetables and cassava; increase in labour productivity in project targeted regions; reduction in stunting rates among children under 5 years; reduction in wasting rates among children under 5 years; reduction in the prevalence of moderate to severe food insecurity in project target Regions; and reduction in school dropout rates for children under 12 years in project target Regions.
3. The parent project encountered a slow start for six months as a result of delays encountered in meeting conditions precedent to first disbursement after project approval. However, once the first disbursement was made, project implementation was accelerated resulting to the disbursement of 10% of project funds by end of December 2022 and further improved to 32.83% in July 2023. As such, The project has made satisfactory progress towards the Project Development Objective (PDO) as indicated in the latest Implementation Progress Report (IPR). The Project implementation status Report (IPR) for the GAFSp as of July 2023 is satisfactory and has reached 63,936 (40%) of project beneficiaries, produced 14 Mt of poultry meat, 964.2 Mt of assorted vegetables and 167,450 eggs. These have generated an estimated income value of GMD 44 million (USD 750,000). It has also provided nutritious daily meals to 39,397 school going children (56% girls). The project is in full compliance with the fiduciary undertakings in the Protocols Grant Agreement and Project Appraisal Report. The financial audit for the year ended 2022 has been submitted to the Bank. The project's current Financial Management performance is rated as satisfactory, and the Financial Management risk rated as moderate. The procurement records management system of the project has kept satisfactory records for all currently ongoing procurement activities. The various procurements under Bank Procurement Policy and methodology have largely followed the agreed procedures for implementation of the project. The overall Project Performance rating is 3, which is satisfactory.
4. The Bank's engagement in The Gambia through GAFSP in contributing to tackling Gambia's overarching development challenge led to the successful approval of the Gambia Agriculture Food and Security Project (GAFSp) with funding of USD 16 million following the 5th call for proposal in 2020. Based on the promising results achieved during the first year of implementation, a USD 12 million grant was subsequently approved as additional financing to the initial project, following the GOTG response to the GAFSP 7th Call for Proposals for Additional Financing in 2022.

2. ADDITIONAL FINANCING

A. Rationale

5. The Gambia's dependence on imports for the supply of key commodities and staple food have deepened its vulnerability to external shocks (Climate Change, COVID-19 pandemic, and Russia invasion of Ukraine). The impact of these crisis and its disruptions on global supply chain has resulted in hike prices of staple food such as cereals and fertilizer on the global market. The trickle effect on this is evidence on The Gambia with high prices of staple commodities such as the price of bread increased by 114% in March 2022, millet by 32.4%, vegetable oil by 50.5% and imported rice increased by 11%. Further to this, the prevalence of food insecurity increased from 13.4% in 2021 to 26.5% in 2022 (CFSVA 2021, and 2022 National Food Security Survey (NFSS)). Additionally, the cost of fertilizer doubled and its by smallholder farmers became a challenge. In 2022, the Government was able to procure only 14,000mt of fertilizer which was less than the 52,000mt of compound fertilizer needed for an annual agriculture production on cultivated land in The Gambia. This is estimated to drastically affect food production and its availability from 2022 to mid-2023, thereby, exacerbating the food insecurity and malnutrition at household. The Government of The Gambia, in the bid to mitigate the impacts and build resilience for vulnerable communities and households, formulated a Food Security Crisis Response Plan (MOA, October 2022) which prioritize measures to address immediate food security, while strengthening the resilience of food systems in the long term. This is the basis on which the Additional Finance (AF) was developed.
6. The Additional Finance (AF) is designed to complement the Government's efforts to address fragilities and strengthen the resilience of The Gambia's food systems as part of the short-term emergency response while building medium to long-term resilience for the recovery of agriculture and food systems. The Additional Finance (AF) is anchored to respond to 3 out of the 4 key pillars of the Food Security Crisis Response Plan which includes: (i) Emergency food assistance and resilience building which would be addressed through the expansion of the school feeding program to provide critical safety net to school children through nutritious meals and compensate the household food expenditures in the short term. In the long-term, this is expected to contribute to improved food and nutrition security, health, and increase educational retention; (ii) Support for increased agricultural production and productivity through increasing availability and access to critical agricultural production inputs amid the price hikes which will contribute to increase food production and productivity in the short to medium term. In the medium to long-term it will contribute to improved food and nutrition security, increased income and building resilience against such vulnerable shocks; (iii) policy and coordination; and (iv) design and implementation strategy to maximize impact.
7. The Additional Finance follows the eligibility criteria for Project Scaling up Checklist in the 2021 revised policy for Additional Financing in the annex, section 8. It demonstrates alignment with the AF eligibility as it is expected to scale up the scope as well as coverage of the original project within the same project intervention areas. The development objective and development out of the additional financing project is same as the original project, with the aim build resilience particularly for vulnerable households and to increase food and nutritional security. Hence, designing the project as an additional financing is a better option than starting a new project as this takes into consideration, the existing implementation structure of the original project to respond to the adverse impact of the crises on food systems in The Gambia in other maximise efficiency while accelerating the project development outcomes. Moreover, the overall project is technically feasible, economically, and financially viable; in addition to having a satisfactory institutional, fiduciary, environmental and social safeguards arrangements. In terms of the AF's strategic alignment, just as the original project, the Additional finance intervention is in line with the Bank's Country Strategy Paper's (CSP 2021-2025) which aims to assist the country in laying the foundations for socioeconomic transformation and building resilience. The Project is consistent with two priorities of the Bank's High 5s vision for Africa's economic transformation; thus, Feed Africa and Improve

the Quality of Life for the People of Africa. In addition, the project is aligned with the Bank's key strategies and initiatives including the Gender Strategy 2021–2025, the Jobs for Youth in Africa Strategy (2016-2025), the **Strategy for addressing fragility and building resilience in Africa** for the period 2022-2026, the Strategic Framework on Climate Change and Green Growth (2021-2030).

8. At the national level, the AF is aligned with The Gambia National Development Plan (NDP 2023-2027) whose strategic objectives are: (i) build household and community resilience to address shocks and crises arising from climate change, economic volatility and to counter the effects of disease pandemics (COVID-19). At the sectoral level, it is in line with the Country's Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy (ANRP) 2017-2026; The Gambia National Agricultural and Food and Nutrition Security (GNAIP II, FNS) 2019-2026; the National Nutrition Policy (NNP) 2021-2025; National Climate Change Policy of The Gambia (2016); and The Gambia Gender and Women Empowerment Policy (2023-2033).

B. Project Description

9. The project development objective for the additional financing remains the same as the parent project which seeks to increase food and nutrition security as well as household income for the vulnerable households in the project area. There is no change in geographic coverage with the Additional Finance. The same five administrative regions of The Gambia: Central River Region (CRR), Upper River Region (URR), North Bank Region (NBR), Lower River Region (LRR) and West Coast Region (WCR) are targeted. The selection of the regions has been based on five main criteria: (i) poverty levels; (ii) malnutrition of Children Under Five (CUF); (iii) food insecurity; and (iv) production potential. These selection criteria remain relevant with the AF.

10. The project specific objectives are consistent with the original project, which is to: (i) Structure food demand and improve smallholders' productivity by increasing food production, post-harvest management, market access and resilience for identified food chains; (ii) promote food and nutrition security of vulnerable populations in the project areas; and (iii) strengthen national capacities for ownership and good governance of the FNS Sector. The achievement of these objectives will enable end beneficiaries and stakeholders build medium-term resilience to climate change through Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices; and foster inclusive transformation through social protection, improved nutrition, gender transformative actions empowerment, and climate-resilient water, sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH).

C. Project Components

11. The proposed project has three main components, namely: i) Developing sustainable systems for improved livelihood, productivity, commercialization and climate resilience of existing farmers and schemes; ii) Reducing Vulnerability through Social Protection, Improving Nutrition and Climate Resilience; and iii) Project Management, Monitoring & Evaluation.

Component 1: Developing sustainable food systems for improved livelihood, productivity and climate change, gender equality and Women empowerment.

12. The objective of the component is to develop gender transformative food systems for improved productivity and enhanced climate resilience through Climate Smart Agricultural (CSA) practices. It will be implemented through two subcomponents: (i) Climate Smart Agriculture; and (ii) Post-harvest Management and Commercialization Investment.

Subcomponent 1.1: Climate Smart Agriculture

13. The objective of this subcomponent is to support smallholder farmers particularly women and youth with certified climate smart seeds of groundnut, rice, maize, findi, cowpea, cassava cuttings and vines of Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato doubling the target area of the upland crops to 3,000 ha while increasing the area under rice from 3,000 ha to 4,500 ha. The certified climate resilient seeds of rice, maize, cowpea, findi and groundnuts will be sourced from local seeds growers who will employ CSA practices and are supervised by the National Seed Secretariat (NSS) to ensure adherence to quality standards. The climate resilient vegetable seeds will be sourced from reputable seed centres in the subregion. Fertilizers comprising NPK (6: 20: 10), NPK (15: 15: 15) and Urea (46%) will be provided to boost productivity of upland crops and rice. Complementary GAP training with emphasis on CSA for smallholder farmers and extension agents will be conducted. Activities to be implemented under the subcomponent include: support the cultivation of additional 100 ha of vegetable in 20 women garden schemes including improvement of existing infrastructure⁴ and provision of small garden tools; support the cultivation of additional 800 hectares of climate resilient groundnut varieties in three of the five project intervention regions; support the cultivation of additional 400 hectares of climate resilient maize varieties; support the cultivation of new 100 hectares of findi, an iron rich cereal; support the cultivation of additional 200 hectares of cassava, cowpea, and orange flesh sweet potato; support the cultivation of additional 1,500 ha of rice; establish 150 poultry layer schemes for women in targeted vulnerable households in project intervention sites; construct 25 compost chambers in the women vegetable gardens being supported in the original project; construct 20 compost chambers in new additional women vegetable gardens targeted for expansion ; train an additional 200 extension agents of crops and livestock in Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) technologies; train an additional 8,000 smallholder farmers (52% women) in Good Agricultural Practices including Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) technologies; provide extension service support through implementing partners (Department of Agriculture-DOA, Department of Livestock Services-DLS, National Seed Secretariat-NSS); provide extension service support to additional 1,500 smallholder livestock farmers through the Farmer Field School National Extension strategy; and, provide fertilizer to enhance productivity in additional 1,500 ha of Rice.

Subcomponent 1.2: Post-harvest management and commercialization Investment

14. The objective of this subcomponent is to enhance access to post-harvest management technologies for perishable commodities. The activities to be implemented under the sub-component include: providing an additional 20 solar powered cold storage facilities in women vegetable gardens targeted within the school meal expansion sites; and, training of additional 2,000 smallholder farmers in post-harvest management for crops and livestock products to ensure efficiency and sustainability component seeks to support smallholder farmers particularly women and youth with the climate smart certified seeds of groundnut, rice, maize, findi, cowpea and vines of Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato doubling the target area of the upland crops to 3,000 ha while increasing the area under rice from 3,000 ha to 4.500 ha. Fertilizers comprising NPK (6: 20: 10), NPK (15: 15: 15) and Urea (46% will be provided to boost productivity of upland crops and rice. Complementary GAP training with emphasis on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) for smallholder farmers and extension agents will be conducted.

15. In the bid to enhance access to post-harvest management technologies for perishable commodities, 20 additional bulking facilities (prefabricated cold storage containers) will be provided in 20 additional vegetable schemes. The schemes will be provided on the operation and maintenance of the facilities to ensure efficiency and sustainability. The current support to poultry production, will be expanded targeting smallholder farmers to increase self-sufficiency and household's incomes with 100 smallholder households provided with battery cages with capacity for 50 birds. Beneficiaries

⁴ Watering facilities (borehole, overhead tank, reticulation system), fencing, compost chamber and solar-powered cold storage facilities.

will be provided initial starter kits comprising feed, vaccines, and medication. Twenty (20) existing vegetable schemes will be upgraded through improvements in watering facilities, to be equipped with compost chambers and provided with training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) which are focused on Climate Smart Agriculture practices. Improve access to mechanized farm implements and agro processing to reduce drudgery, in this regard motorized machinery and equipment comprising power tillers, rippers, coarse grain threshers and milling machines, and groundnut threshers will be provided. Complementary capacity building will be conducted for beneficiaries to ensure efficient and sustainable utilization of the facilities/machinery.

Component 2: Reducing Vulnerability through Social Protection, Improving Nutrition and Climate Resilience.

16. This component aims to address vulnerability by enhancing social protection, improving nutrition, and building climate resilience. The key outputs to be achieved are as follows: expanding the Home-Grown School Feeding program to benefit more vulnerable children, increasing the number of school-going beneficiaries from 131,900 to 203,900, of which 54% will be female.

Subcomponent 2.1: Fostering Inclusive Transformation

17. The objective of this subcomponent is to improve health and nutrition status of children. The planned activities include promoting the consumption of micronutrient fortified rice and introducing Findi, an iron rich cereal and a biofortified crop (orange- fleshed sweet potato) in the 268 schools covered by the project. Additionally, the sub-component aims to provide Vitamin A Supplementation and Deworming tablets to additional 72,000 school children (18,000 per year for 4 years). It also involves supporting local salt producers to produce iodized products and raising awareness on the importance of micronutrients and their consumption in additional 68 schools through gender transformative Information, Education, Communication/Social and Behaviour Change Communication (IEC/SBCC) campaigns.

Subcomponent 2.2: Food and Nutrition Security, Resilience and Food Safety Nets

18. The objective of this subcomponent is the expand the school meals coverage as school feeding constitutes one of the most powerful and scalable social safety net tools in The Gambia. School meals not only reduce the costs associated with sending children to school but also complement their daily meals at the household level. Moreover, these meals promote local food production creating income opportunities for producers and traders. In line with the proposal the school meals program will cover an additional 72,000 pupils from vulnerable households. Furthermore, to improve the health status of the pupils, the school meals will be complemented by Vitamin A Supplementation and deworming interventions.
19. The activities to be implemented under this subcomponent include providing nutritious and diverse meals to an additional 72,000 school going children (54% female) in 68 schools over a period of 4 years (18,000 per year). The project will also focus on capacity building by training 200 additional cooks in 68 schools on food preparation, standards, and hygiene. Additionally, 150 storekeepers in 68 schools will be trained on commodity management and recordkeeping. To enhance knowledge and skills 200 additional Mothers' Club members in 68 schools will receive training on nutrition, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and reproductive health. The project aims to establish School Level Procurement Modalities in these 68 additional schools, providing fencing materials and assorted climate resilient vegetable seeds for school gardens. Furthermore, the construction supervision of School Feeding Infrastructure including boreholes for improved water facilities, additional school kitchens, toilets (gender responsive) and food commodity stores will be carried out in these 68 schools.

Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring & Evaluation

20. This component will support the existing coordination, monitoring and evaluation and facilitate results management and reporting on the implementation of the project. Specific activities will comprise reporting (including fiduciary and safeguard), communication and knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation including generation of evidence on the impact of HGSP on incomes of smallholder farmers and education, health, and nutrition outcomes for children.

D. Expected Results

21. The Additional financing will contribute by providing additional results to increase the project outputs as well as the overall development outcome of the parent/original project as follows:

i) Under the *Production and productivity of climate-resilient home-grown food commodities⁴ in regions LRR, CRR-N, CRR-S, and WCR (Regions with production activities financed by the project)*, the production hectareage will increase from 100 ha to 150ha for vegetable garden schemes; increase production area from 1,500ha to 3,000 ha for upland crops (groundnuts, maize, millet, cowpea, findi); and increase the hectareage under rice production from 3,000 ha to 4,500 ha within the Project area. With the increase in input support from the additional finance, productivity (yield increments) will be achieved with rice yields increasing from 2.0 Mt/ha to 2.5 Mt/ha; and maize from 1.8Mt/ha to 2.0 Mt/ha. Similarly, the production of groundnuts is to increase from 20,423 Mt to 23,614 Mt. Overall, the number of smallholder farmers benefiting directly from the project's support in production will increase from 10,000 to 18,000 of which 50% youth and 52% women.

ii) Under the *Reducing vulnerability through social protection, improving nutrition, promoting gender and WASH*, the number of pupils provided with nutritious and diverse foods will increase from a total of 131,900 to 203,900 for the five years comprising 52% female. Similarly, the number of micronutrients fortified foods will increase from three to four and the number of biofortified crops increased from four to five. Deworming will be an added complementary activity to maintain good health and nutrition.

iii) The school nutrition, SBCC and infrastructure interventions have also been demonstrated and upscaled by the WFP and the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MOBSE) and found to be technically sound. The design of the project has been informed by key lessons learnt including from the WFP Gambia Country Strategic Programme Evaluation (2020), which has shown that the daily meals provided by WFP in targeted schools contributed to an increase in Primary School enrolment (84.5% to 85.7% for males and 91.4% to 92.8% for females), while helping to reduce drop-out rates (the graduation rate from Primary School increased from 77.4% to 79.7% for males and 80% to 84.3% for females). There is evidence of gender integration in schools, which has resulted in higher enrolments for girls and management committees having a greater representation of women.

E. Revised Project Cost and Financing Arrangements

22. The GAFSP Additional financing will be fully financed by the grant resources from the GAFSP fund. The total project cost of USD 12 million will cover all physical and price contingencies with no other counterpart financing from other sources. The financing plan for the additional financing takes into consideration the in-kind government's contribution under the GAFSP. This includes the use of existing project office spaces under the GAFSP, other facilities provided by the MOA, and extension workers used in the implementation of the project. This cost is inclusive of physical and price contingencies computed at 5%. A summary project cost estimates by component, expenditure categories and schedule are presented as Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 below, while details are provided in Technical Annexes B2 Volume II of the Appraisal Report.

Table 1: Estimated Cost of the Overall Project by Component

Components	Original Project (USD million)		AF Project (USD million)		Total (USD million)	% of Total Project Cost
	Foreign Currency	Local Currency	Foreign Currency	Local Currency		
Component 1	5.05	1.26	4.71	1.18	12.20	43.6
Component 2	5.98	1.50	3.24	0.81	11.53	41.2
Component 3	1.64	0.41	1.18	0.30	3.53	12.6
Total Base Costs	12.67	3.17	9.14	2.29	27.27	97.4
Physical contingencies	0.06	0.02	0.23	0.06	0.37	1.3
Price contingencies	0.06	0.02	0.23	0.06	0.37	1.3
Total Project Costs	12.79	3.21	9.60	2.40	28	100.00

Table 2: Overall Project Sources of Financing (USD million)

Sources of Financing	Original Project		AF Project		Total	% of Total Project Cost
	Foreign Currency	Local Currency	Foreign Currency	Local Currency		
GAFFSP	12.79	3.21	9.60	2.40	28	100
Government of The Gambia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Project Costs	12.79	3.21	9.60	2.40	28	100

Table 3: AF Project cost by category of expenditures

Category	USD (million)			% of Base Total Cost	% of Total Project cost
	F.E.	L.C.	Total		
Goods	1.45	0.36	1.82	15.9	15.2
Works	5.42	1.35	6.77	59.2	56.4
Services	1.34	0.33	1.67	14.6	13.9
Operating Costs	0.94	0.23	1.17	10.2	9.8
Total Base Costs	9.14	2.29	11.43	100.0	95.2
Physical contingencies	0.23	0.06	0.29	2.5	2.4
Price contingencies	0.23	0.06	0.29	2.5	2.4
Total Project Costs	9.60	2.40	12.00	105	100

Table 4: AF Project Expenditure Schedule

Component	USD (million)				
	PY1	PY2	PY3	PY4	Total
Component 1	0.76	2.52	2.45	0.17	5.89
Component 2	0.75	1.50	1.17	0.64	4.06
Component 3	0.36	0.37	0.35	0.40	1.48
Total Base Costs	1.86	4.39	3.97	1.21	11.43
Physical contingencies	0.05	0.11	0.10	0.03	0.29
Price contingencies	0.05	0.11	0.10	0.03	0.29
Total Project Cost	1.95	4.61	4.17	1.27	12.00

F. Implementation Arrangements

23. The implementation structure for the initial project remains relevant in this additional financing and would be applicable with no significant changes. The Executing Agency for this

operation will remain the Ministry of Agriculture of The Gambia. Given that this Additional Financing is anchored on the existing Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Project the same Project Management Unit (PMU) within the Central Project Coordination Unit (CPCU) would ensure effective project coordination and monitoring, the day-to-day project administration. The existing implementation structure of the GAFSp PMU has been assessed based on their capacity under project implementation ratings, financial management, disbursement, and procurement, and has been satisfactory in its ratings. The World Food Program (WFP) will remain the implementing partner for the execution of all activities under the component 2 on “reducing vulnerability through social protection, improving nutrition and climate resilience” just as the initial project. The existing memorandum of understanding (MOU) will be amended to cover the increased scope with the AF.

24. The PMU is also staffed with key qualified staff in the various fields in relation to the project components (Project Director, an agronomist, Livestock/Poultry Specialist, Business Development Officer, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Procurement Officer, and a Project Accountant). However, as part of the key lessons from the implementation of the initial project, there is a critical expert needed to address all environmental and safeguards activities as well as issues during project implementation. Hence, an E&S officer will be assigned by the CPCU to the PMU.

Procurement

25. Procurement of goods works and services will be carried out using Bank Procedures “Procurement Policy and Methodology for Bank Group Funds and Operations” BPM, October 2015 and following the provisions stated in the Financing Agreement; and the World Food Programme procedures as applicable for procurement related to the school feeding activities that will be executed by WFP.

Bank Procurement Policy and Methodology (BPM): Bank standard PMPs, using the relevant Bank Standard Solicitation Documents (SDDs), will be used for Open Competitive Bidding International (OCB-I) contracts for acquisition of Consulting Services as outlined in the procurement plan in the technical annex of this report. Small threshold items planned for Shopping as will be established in the procurement plan will follow Bank procedures but under post review oversight of the Bank.

Third Party Procurement: Goods, Services and Non-consulting Services required for Components 2 of the Programme-Reducing Vulnerability through Social Protection, Improving Nutrition and Climate resilient shall be procured in accordance with the WFP procurement system in line with arrangements captured under the Fiduciary Principles Agreement signed between the Fund and the World Food programme (WFP) dated 21st August 2017 as amended from time to time. The WFP shall use the appropriate method and solicitation document as set out in the WFP procurement system.

26. The procurement system of The Gambia was assessed focusing on the existing procurement arrangement within the CPCU in relation to the original project to determine its capacity to manage the additional finance project. The assessment confirmed Ministry’s performance and the capacity of the CPCU in the implementation of similar past and on-going projects including the original project, other Bank financed projects, the World Bank and the Islamic Development Bank funded projects which is deemed satisfactorily in procurement activities albeit some delays. The Project Implementation Manual (PIM) of the unit has adequate provision on procurement, in addition the procurement responsibilities and reporting mechanisms within the existing procurement structure of the agency is adequate for the proposed project. In terms of procurement expertise, the current project management unit has one procurement officer and a procurement assistant supported technically by engineering consultants. The existing project procurement management capacity at the GASFP PMU and WFP is confirmed as adequate for the implementation of the project.

Table 5: Summary of procurement Schedule per year

ACTIVITY/ ITEM	BASE COST (USD)					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	AMOUNT (USD)	of Total Cost
WORKS						
Component 1: Developing Sustainable Food Systems for Improved Livelihood, Productivity, Commercialization and Climate Resilience of existing farmers and schemes	185,073	462,716	203,073	0	850,863	7.1
Component 2: Reducing Vulnerability through Social Protection, Improving Nutrition and Climate Resilience	0	466,601	500,542	0	967,143	8.1
Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	185,073	929,317	703,615	0	1,818,006	15.2
of Total Cost	1.5	7.7	5.9	0.0	15.2	
GOODS						
Component 1: Developing Sustainable Food Systems for Improved Livelihood, Productivity, Commercialization and Climate Resilience of existing farmers and schemes	255,133	567,133	720,900	47,000	3,690,167	30.8
Component 2: Reducing Vulnerability through Social Protection, Improving Nutrition and Climate Resilience	666,361	883,137	639,749	39,749	2,828,997	23.6
Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	921,495	1,450,271	1,360,649	86,749	6,519,164	54.3
of Total Cost	7.7	20.4	19.7	6.6	54.3	
SERVICES						
Component 1: Developing Sustainable Food Systems for Improved Livelihood, Productivity, Commercialization and Climate Resilience of existing farmers and schemes	315,200	488,733	522,067	25,000	1,351,000	11.3
Component 2: Reducing Vulnerability through Social Protection, Improving Nutrition and Climate Resilience	80,230	149,550	30,000	0	259,780	2.2
Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	65,000	80,000	60,000	04,332	309,332	2.6
Total	460,430	718,283	612,067	29,332	1,920,112	16.0
of Total Cost	3.8	6.0	5.1	1.1	16.0	
OPERATION						
Component 1: Developing Sustainable Food Systems for Improved Livelihood, Productivity, Commercialization and Climate Resilience of existing farmers and schemes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Component 2: Reducing Vulnerability through Social Protection, Improving Nutrition and Climate Resilience	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	292,823	292,823	292,823	92,823	1,171,290	9.8
Total	292,823	292,823	292,823	92,823	1,171,290	9.8
of Total Cost	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	9.8	
Total Base Cost	,859,820	390,694	,969,153	08,904	11,428,571	95.2
Contingency (5 of Base cost)	92,991	219,535	198,458	60,445	571,429	4.8
Total Project cost	,952,811	610,229	,167,611	69,349	12,000,000	100.0
of Total Cost	16.3	38.4	34.7	10.6	100.0	

27. **Financial management:** The overall financial management risk was assessed in view of the performance and capacity of the existing FM structures to implement the additional financing. Ministry of Agricultural (MOA) will execute the Additional Financing to The Gambia Agricultural Food Security Project (GAFSp) through its existing Central Projects Coordination Unit (CPCU), which is currently implementing the ongoing GAFSp Project. The CPCU has been specifically set up by the Government of the Gambia (GoTG) for the overall coordination, supervision and monitoring of all donor-funded projects and programmes executed by the MOA. The CPCU will use its existing financial management system (comprising of budgeting, Treasury Management- including Disbursement and Funds Flow, Internal Control, Accounting, Financial Reporting and External Audit) to implement the proposed project in harmony with the ongoing GAFSp and other donor financed projects managed by the CPCU. The Project Accountant (who is skilled and conversant with the Bank rules) will oversee the project FM function under the overall supervision of the CPCU Coordinator and Financial Controller who are both knowledgeable on the Bank's FM and disbursement rules. The CPCU has successfully executed the closed FASDEP, and Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (AVCD) and the ongoing Rice Value Chain Transformation Project (RVCTP) funded by the Bank as well as other projects funded by the World Bank, the Global Environmental Fund (GEF), Islamic Development Bank and IFAD. To cope with the workload, the assessment recommends that an Accounts Clerk, be assigned by CPCU to the project to assist with the filing of accounting records and making primary accounting entries. The role of the Accounts Clerk and the Accounts Assistant will be detailed to ensure adequate segregation of duties. The project will adopt the existing CPCU FinEx accounting software, chart of accounts and projects financial management manual (FMM) as well as International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) Cash Basis (for project accounting and financial reporting in harmony with the ongoing GAFSp financed project and other CPCU managed donor financed projects).

28. On a quarterly basis, the Project Accountant will generate from the FinEx accounting package, un-audited interim financial statements (IFRs) which must be reviewed and approved by the CPCU's Financial Controller before submission to the Bank within 45 days after the end of each calendar quarter. At the end of each financial year, the Project Accountant will prepare, using the FinEx accounting software, a consolidated annual project financial statements, covering both project activities, in line with IPSAS Cash Basis, which must be subjected to external audit by the Auditor General of The Gambia or a competitively recruited independent private external audit firm. The audit terms of reference (TOR) shall be agreed with the Bank prior to the commencement of the audit. The audit report (comprising of the audited financial statements with the auditor's opinion and related management letter) must be submitted to the Bank no later than six (6) months after the year being audited. The CPCU is conversant with the contents of both IFRs and annual project financial statements and these shall be further discussed and agreed during project launching. The existing project steering committee (PSC), chaired by the MOA Permanent Secretary, shall provide strategic

direction and oversight guidance as well as approve the annual workplans, budgets and procurement plan before submission for the Bank's 'no-objection'. The existing internal control procedures of CPCU managed projects, shall be implemented by the project to strengthen the control environment. The CPCU internal audit function is headed by an experienced internal auditor (who is a chartered accountant). The internal audit will provide internal checks and periodically review project operations. The internal audit reports must be approved by the head of the internal audit of CPCU before submission to the PSC, which will ensure timely implementation of audit recommendations.

29. **Disbursement Arrangement:** Four (4) disbursement methods are used by the Bank in disbursing funds to its projects: (i) Direct payments; (ii) Special Account (SA); (iii) Reimbursement; and (iv) Reimbursement guarantee methods. Consistent with the disbursement methods used by the going GAFSp project and other Bank financed projects managed by the CPCU, the assessment recommends, the direct payment and Special account methods for the Additional Financing Project. The Direct payment method will be used for payments against larger contracts signed between project management and contractors/suppliers/ service providers. A dedicated special account (SA) in USD will be opened at the Central Bank of The Gambia specifically for the AF to receive advances from the Bank for payments of operating costs. A Gambian Dalasi counterpart fund contributions account will also be opened at the Central Bank of The Gambia to receive government counterpart contributions and other income (including bid sale receipts). The remaining disbursements methods (Reimbursements and Reimbursement guarantee) shall also be at the disposal of the project should the need arise during project implementation.
30. **World Food Programme (WFP)-** Disbursements to the WFP for activities to be implemented under the Additional Financing project, will also follow the Fiduciary Principles Agreement (FPA) signed between the signed between the ADB and ADF and WFP in March 2018. The funds will therefore be received, administered, managed, expended, reported on, and audited, in accordance with the regulations, rules, procedures and administrative practices of the WFP. The Bank will disburse funds on behalf of the Government of The Gambia in tranches (one tranche at the beginning of each fiscal year), through direct transfer to a WFP designated account (details of this account to be provided by WFP). WFP system should be able to itemize and justify expenditures for activities executed based on the ongoing project (GAFSp) and the Additional Financing Project. An addendum will be made to the existing LOA between the GoTG and WFP, detailing the required arrangements in the Additional Financing Project. The following will be the conditions for disbursement: (i) Signed Addendum to the LOA between The GoTG and WFP signing the Letter of Agreement (LoA); and (ii) For each withdrawal request submitted by WFP, should be based on the schedule of consolidated project activities (GAFSp and Additional Financing) to be carried out in the fiscal year, approved by the government of The Gambia, and accompanied with the relevant account details to the Bank for the funds to be disbursed. The assessment recommends that as part of the quarterly un-certified interim financial reports to be submitted to the Bank, WFP should include a fund utilization report or schedule, indicating the funds received, utilised and period fund balance.
31. All disbursements under the project shall be in accordance with the Bank's disbursement procedures outlined in the Disbursement Handbook 2020.
32. **External Audit:** The National Audit Office (NAO) shall audit the consolidated (GAFSp and Additional Financing) annual projects financial statements in line with its legal mandate. The assessment discussed and agreed with the Auditor General (AG) that in instances that the NAO is not able to carry out the audit, the AG will lead the project management in the recruitment of a private independent external audit firm (using a list approved audit firms) through a competitive process,

acceptable to the Bank. The audit terms of reference (TOR) shall be agreed with the Bank prior to the commencement of each audit. The audit reports consolidating the GAFSp and Additional Financing Project, shall consist of the audited financial statements with the auditor's opinion and accompanying management letter. The audit reports must be submitted to the Bank no later than six (6) months after the end of each financial year being audited. The audit cost shall be paid for from project resources. The ongoing project is yet to submit its first audit report for the period 16 June 2022 to 31 December 2022, which was due for submission on 30 June 2023, due to late recruitment of an auditor. Other CPCU management projects except the closed P2RS (which still has its 2021 and 2022 audit reports outstanding) other Bank financed project have consistently complied with the fiduciary requirement regarding audit reports submission. The closed FADEP financed by GAFSP had submitted its closing audit report and also fully justified the project special account.

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

Monitoring and Evaluation

34. The project, in similarity with the parent project, will build a robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system based on the results framework with an emphasis on outcomes, as well as the regular monitoring of processes, inputs and outputs covering the key project components. Mid-term (MTR) and end term evaluations (PCR) will be conducted to measure project impacts. Reliance will be made on the baseline survey undertaken for the parent project on which progress will be monitored. Effort will be made to ensure gender-disaggregated data at every level and where applicable the project will update the existing computerized M&E system as required. In order to stimulate stakeholder participation in M&E, the project will additionally employ participatory approaches such as beneficiary contact monitoring and assessments and use of focus groups. The Bank will field supervision missions twice a year. Table 6 highlights details of the monitoring process for the Project.

Table 6: Monitoring Process

Time Frame	Milestone	Monitoring Process/Feedback loop
Year 1	Baseline data collection(update)	M&E officer, Project Team, and Data collectors/analysts
Year 1-4	Project Implementation	M&E Officer, Project Team, Service Providers, and beneficiaries
Year 1-4	Impact of project activities	M&E officer, Project Team, Project Steering Committee, Service Providers, and beneficiaries. Annual process along project implementation with progress report
Year 2	Mid-term review	Beneficiaries, Bank, WFP CO, PSC and Project Team
Year 1-4	Audit Reports	Project Team and Auditors, annually
Year 4	Project Completion Report	Beneficiaries, Bank and Project Team

Governance

35. There are no major issues linked with Governance. The project will be embedded in the CPCU and will use its internal control procedures and rules to ensure efficient, effective and ethical management of the project. In this regard, the arrangements adopted must provide (i) control and classification of the Project's income, expenses, and transactions; (ii) reliable financial statements for the preparation of satisfactory financial reports to the Bank and Project management; (iii) protection of the Project's resources; (iv) efficient disbursements in accordance with the applicable rules and procedures. The day-to-day operations of the project will be managed by the PMU of GAFSP which comprises officers competitively recruited and tasked with technical, fiduciary, M&E activities, reporting and communications. Strategic and oversight governance will be provided by the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The PSC which has been constituted comprising representatives of the Association of Non-Governmental Organizations, farmer-based organizations, the private sector and United Nation agencies. The PSC shall review and approve annual workplan and budgets, procurement plans and monitor project performance. Annually, a financial audit will be conducted by the National Audit Office.

Sustainability

36. The parent project benefits from government commitment with budgetary support in counterpart funding and is embedded in the Central Project Coordination Unit (CPCU) of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA). Furthermore, it mainstreamed the extension approach of Farmer Field Schools (FFS) embraced by the National Agricultural Extension Policy (NAEP, July 2018) and using Department of Agriculture (DOA) extension staff for the dissemination of technologies to smallholder farmers. There is congruence and support to the interventions through the National School Feeding Policy (December 2015)⁵ and the National Social Protection Policy (NSPP, 2015-2025). Stakeholders will be at the driver's seat, supported with inputs and linked with markets.

37. Several elements⁶ of the parent project and the additional financing are of technological, economic, socioeconomic, institutional and environmental in nature that are geared towards sustainability of the interventions, these include: promotion of simple and adoptable technologies that are scalable and at the means of smallholder farmers and SMEs; strengthening of the Seed system with support to the provision of certified climate resilient seeds of rice, maize, cowpea, groundnuts, and vegetable seeds to smallholder farmers for enhanced productivity; enhanced private sector comprising suppliers of goods (production inputs, machinery and equipment), services (land preparation) and works (construction of post-harvest facilities, garden infrastructure); accrual of sustainable benefits (products and income) to beneficiaries including smallholder farmers and SMEs in their enterprises; capacity building of Smallholder farmers, SMEs and Schools in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Good Storage Practices (GSP) and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMC); and, employment of climate resilience technologies and practices for sustainable production in the face of climate variability.

38. The Gambia Education Sector Policy, 2016-2030 (Section 5) states that "Government will gradually take ownership of the School Feeding Program through the implementation of the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme. In facilitating the gradual take over, capacities will be built to support the management of the programme". The said policy initiatives were complemented by resource allocations and structures to facilitate implementation of the programme. Since 2019, a

⁵ Hinged on Education Policy (2016-2030)

⁶ Institutional market through the Home-Grown School Feeding and Implementation through Departments, NGOs and CSOs through MOU's.

national budget line for school feeding has been identified in the Ministry of Education budget to support the school feeding programme in the regions already handed over to the Government.

Risk Management

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

Table 7: Risk Matrix and Mitigation Measures

Risk category	Risk description	Rating	Mitigation	Risk owner
Environment and Social	Climate change and variability. Risk of crop failure due to extreme weather events such as droughts and floodings	Moderate	Promote Climate Smart Agriculture (varieties and technologies) and proofing of infrastructure	Bank and The Government of The Gambia
Environment and Social	Unsuitability of the technologies promoted	Low	Working closely with TAAT/CGIAR centers on selecting the best proven technologies	The Government, Bank and TAAT/CGIAR
Other – pest and disease	Diseases and pest's outbreaks for crops and livestock(poultry) due to natural causes	Moderate	Regular crop monitoring and disease surveillance and vaccinations of birds	Government
Capacity of implementing entity	Weak capacity of national implementing partners to deliver services on a timely basis	Moderate	Appropriate technical experts are provided by service providers who are competitively recruited.	Bank and the government of Gambia
Environment and Social	Gender and youth participation is low in Project interventions	Moderate	Awareness building and training with the use of SBCC to engender participation and capacity in production, nutrition, and WASH.	Bank and the government of The Gambia
Environment and Social	Inadequate access to markets due to inadequate post-harvest processing capacity	Moderate	Provision of appropriate training and linkage with the Home-Grown School Feeding	Bank, Government of The Gambia, and WFP
Sector Strategy and Policies	Inadequate private sector involvement and opportunities for agribusiness	Moderate	Incentivise SMEs and strengthen capacity in services such as aggregation, land preparation, processing, packaging, and marketing	Bank and The Gambia Government

Knowledge Building

40. The Knowledge base of beneficiaries will be built on improved agricultural practices including Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA), poultry management, good storage practices, record keeping, nutrition, WASH, and reproductive health. Key stakeholders comprising farmers, particularly women and youth; commodity specific farmer associations; MSMEs; and school related institutions (Mother Clubs, storekeepers, garden masters, school management committees) will be trained using

modules developed and delivered through service providers including extension workers including the use of the Farmer Field Schools (FFS) approach and Social and Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC). Furthermore, the project will ensure Joint reviews with stakeholders to generate timely feedback for the PSC members, Bank Group and WFP on issues and problems that might emerge during implementation. Similarly, provisions have been made for knowledge and information management including baseline studies (update in year 1 (PY1) with gender-disaggregated data, beneficiary impact assessment studies and reports from project stakeholders, supervision missions, Mid Term Review (MTR), Project Completion Reports (PCR) and Audit reports. These and other products generated by the Parent Project and GASFP Additional Financing will be instrumental in the design and implementation of similar Bank projects in the future.

3. PROJECT FEASIBILITY

A Technical Analysis

41. Technical analysis of the technologies promoted through the project interventions indicate their simplicity, ease of adoption by smallholder farmers, already demonstrated and high capacity for upscaling. The school nutrition, SBCC and infrastructure interventions have also been demonstrated and upscaled by the WFP and the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MOBSE) and found to be technically sound.
42. Specifically, the crop varieties promoted are certified as climate resilience sourced from the National Seed Secretariate (NSS) released by the National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI) of The Gambia. The crops comprising rice-grown⁷ under tidal conditions which is considered low-cost and more sustainable compared to pump; Upland crops of groundnuts⁸, maize, cowpea, cassava is adapted to local conditions, including to drought. The Biofortified crop-Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP) is vitamin A -rich, released by NARI and promoted by NGOs e.g Universal Purpose (UP) in vulnerable communities with high levels of malnutrition; findi, an iron-rich cereal fetching high prices (5 times the value of rice) is highly adopted to local conditions and climate resilient with varieties released by NARI. The women vegetable growers grow crops⁹ (onions, chillies, tomato, okra, cabbage) which are highly adapted to local growing conditions. The project is promoting Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) technology through training of farmers and frontline extension workers. Similarly, the project is promoting compost chambers to provide organic fertilizers in women vegetable garden schemes, to minimize the use of inorganic chemical fertilizers. In the bid to reduce post-harvest losses in vegetables, solar-powered cold storage (containerized) facilities for prolonging shelf life of vegetables are being promoted in both the original and the additional financing. In the poultry intervention, battery cage system for poultry (layer) production practiced by commercial farms in The Gambia is being promoted. Supplementary nutrition/health products (Vitamin A10 and deworming tablets¹¹) for school going children promoted by NaNA and the Ministry of Health will be provided to school going children. This is being complemented with SBCC for awareness on nutrition and hygiene for mothers' clubs promoted by NaNA. School infrastructure for WASH used and recommended by the WFP and the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MOBSE) are being provided.

⁷ Under System of Rice Intensification (SRI) yields of 4.5Mt/ha compared to local conditions of 1.002Mt/ha

⁸ Groundnut yield of 1.0 Mt/ha compared to 0.9 Mt/ha without GAP.

⁹ Vegetable yields of 7.4 Mt/ha compared with 5.0 Mt/ha under local conditions.

¹⁰ Vitamin A supplementation declined from 99% in 2010 to 30% in 2018-UNICEF Country Office Annual Report, 2022.

¹¹ Contribute to increased national coverage of 227,044 from 155,044 by end of project.

B Financial and Economic Analysis

43. The Financial and Internal Rate of Return (FIRR) and the Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) analysis of the overall Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Project (GAFSp) project including the Additional Financing indicate that it is viable both financially and economically. The results of the key economic and financial figures summarized in in Table 5 present FIRR of 27% and a Net Present Value (NPV) of \$131,642,311 using a discount rate of 15%. The EIRR computed is 26% which is above the cost of capital.

Table 2: Key economic and financial figures (for cost benefit analysis)

FIRR (base case)	27%
EIRR (base case)	26%
NPV, (discount rate)	\$131,642,311 (15%)

44. Analysis of gross margins of selected crop and poultry enterprises for the Additional Financing concern: rice (1,500 ha), maize (400 ha), groundnut (800 ha), findi (100 ha), 200 ha (66.7 ha each) of cassava, cowpea and Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato, assorted vegetables (100 ha) and poultry (150-layer schemes) show accrual of positive revenue to farm enterprises. The overall project cost comprising of USD16 million of the original project and USD 12 million of the Additional Financing invested over 4 years was computed together with the operational costs of the enterprises and constituted the cost stream. Benefit streams from the selected enterprises; the cost streams and the consequent cash flows were discounted at 15% for a 20-year period.

45. The determination of the economic benefits took into consideration mainly the direct agricultural benefits and not the full multiplier effects of the value chains. The assumptions also considered an open economy, family labour and subsidies on fertilisers. The Sensitivity analysis of FIRR, NPV and B/C ratios comprising decrease (10%, 20% and 30%) for benefits and increases (10%, 20%, 30%) in costs were computed. It shows that the project is sensitive economically to variations of benefit and cost.

Additional Positive Effects

46. In addition to financial benefits from revenue accrual of the selected enterprises and employment creation at the various stages of the value chains; potential non-financial benefits include enhanced climate resilience, increased shelf life for products and improved food security and nutritional status for farmer beneficiaries; and improved school infrastructure and enhanced access to WASH for school going children leading to improved health and educational outcomes.

C Environmental and Social Safeguards

47. Environmental and Social Risk Category: The project is classified in the Schedule B, screening list class C (low risk) in accordance with the National Environmental Management ACT, Cap. 72.01 Laws of the Gambia, 2009 and Environmental Impact Regulation 2014. This categorization corresponds to category 3 of the Bank's ISS.

48. Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts: The activities to be financed by the AF are expected to have very low E&S risks due to the small-scale and dispersed nature of the undertakings at subproject level. Most of the activities are also soft activities including scaling up of school feeding program, capacity building of school, households, and farmer groups. These activities are also spread

in 5 regions. Considered at subproject level, the environmental risk associated with the use of fertilizers will be low. The average subproject size is 0.4 ha while the largest area for any subproject will not be more than 4 ha. Hence, fertilizer input at subproject level will be very low. Individually taken, none of the subprojects is expected to pose any moderate or significant E&S risks.

49. Parent Project E&S Performance: The E&S performance rating of the parent project is satisfactory. The parent project had an ESMF which was disclosed 20th September 2020, up to date quarterly E&S monitoring and implementation reports are being submitted to the Bank, draft ESIA report have been reviewed by the Bank's E&S specialist, the revised report with addressed comments is expected, an E&S specialist exists as part of project team, a grievance redress mechanism exist for reporting and addressing grievances associated with project activities and operations, physical implementation support mission have been undertaken by SNSC, advice and recommendations given are being implemented.

Involuntary Resettlement

50. There are no physical or economic displacements by the project as the project activities will be implemented on existing farms of smallholder producers and infrastructure will also be within existing schools. Hence, like the initial project, no Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared for the project.

51. **E&S Compliance:** Based on the foregoing, the project is compliant with the Bank's E&S requirements for approval by the Board. The Borrower will submit quarterly E&S implementation report, and annual independent E&S performance audit in line with the parent project reporting requirements. The Environmental and Social Compliance Note (ESCON) has confirmed the aforementioned, which will be reflected in the financing agreement.

Climate Change and Green Growth

52. In conformity with the original project, the GAFSp Additional Financing is classified as Category 2, according to the Bank's Climate Safeguards System. This implies that, it may be vulnerable to climate risk and would require a review and update of the climate change risks and adaptation activities. The project will promote Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) which will increase productivity for more food to improve nutrition security and boost incomes in a sustainable way. It will also enhance the resilience and adaptation to the effects of climate change by reducing vulnerability to drought, pests, diseases and other climate-related risks and shocks; and improve capacity to adapt and grow in the face of longer-term stresses like shortened seasons and erratic weather patterns. The project has the potential to reduce GHG contribution through the proposed CSA practices such as System of Rice Intensification (SRI) which is tolerant to abiotic stress and reduces GHG emission (methane) by 40%; inputs (certified climate resilient seeds); and use of solar powered water-lifting and storage facilities. The CSA will make the project adhere to environmental regulations that are stipulated in the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) as well as relevant national and international regulations regarding environmental protection.

D Other Cross-Cutting Priorities

Poverty reduction, Inclusiveness and Job Creation

53. The project interventions will accelerate inclusive growth and stimulate jobs by investing in growth- enabling infrastructure, strengthening the role of key economic sectors in job creation, and increasing urban and coastal resilience and sustainability, enable beneficiaries access vital production

inputs including fertilizers (rice), high yielding climate resilient crop varieties, vegetable seeds, poultry (day-old-chicks, feed) for enhanced production; increase access to lower cost sustainable energy and clean water, access Climate Smart Agricultural technologies for improved productivity of crops (annual crops and vegetables); reduced post-harvest losses; and readily access markets for smallholder farmers through the Home-Grown School Feeding Program, build urban and coastal resilience and sustainability. These project interventions will result in surplus produce, increased income and contribute to improved food security and poverty reduction. With women (52%) and vulnerable groups constituting the principal targets, inclusiveness will be ensured and job creation through the provision of the poultry/egg production enterprise scheme as well as various value chain activities (input provision, services, production, processing, marketing). While providing possibilities for increased income, welfare, inclusiveness, and participation in decision-making by beneficiaries (mostly women).

Opportunities for Building Resilience

54. The project's core drivers of fragility and vulnerability revolve around externalities and regional spillover effects. The Gambian agriculture sector is fundamentally characterized by heavy reliance on rainfall for crop and high dependence on food imports (50% of requirements) for food security. Land tensions contribute significantly to inter-community conflicts, exacerbated by weak or inconsistent land governance, rapid urbanization, environmental degradation, and slow land reform progress. The extreme vulnerability to climate change and environmental impacts further compounds these drivers, particularly its heavy reliance on agriculture and fishing. This susceptibility exposes it to climate-related shocks that deepen poverty, fragility, and land pressure, while also heightening the potential impact of rising sea levels due to global warming. Moreover, social fragility stems from a high national poverty incidence of 53.4% (NDP 2023-2027), gender inequality, and elevated youth unemployment, as highlighted in The Gambia's Country Strategy Paper (2021-2025) of The Gambia.
55. Strategic entry points for building resilience in the project encompass: (i) technology deployment, including tidal irrigated rice and vegetable farming, primarily targeting women farmers (52%), enabling year-round production. Additionally, high-yielding certified climate-resilient crop varieties aim to mitigate climate change's adverse effects, while the promotion of biofortified crops—like Orange Fleshed Sweet Potatoes—enhances nutrition in vulnerable households. Sustainable seed systems, overseen by the National Seed Secretariat, involving emerging private seed growers, are also integral, alongside the provision of facilities for post-harvest loss reduction. A localized approach to sourcing school feeding supplies guarantees a steady market for smallholder farmers, contributing to community resilience. Lastly, the institutional anchorage of implementation arrangements within established and proven agencies and policies ensures a robust framework for fostering resilience in The Gambia.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Promotion

56. As aligned with the original project, the Bank's gender marker system (GMS) for the additional financing remains a category 2. The proposed project has a significant focus promoting women's economic empowerment and is in line with the Gambia Gender and Women Empowerment Policy (2023-2032). A gender transformative approach will be adopted by the project to ensure high levels of participation and benefit for women in all components. The project will ensure gender mainstreaming and empowerment as the interventions are those with high participation by women. Specifically, the proposal will address these constraints by targeting more than 50% women to participate and benefit from access to fertilisers and climate resilient certified seeds to increase productivity, access to mechanization services to ease drudgery hence increase the area under

cultivation, improved access to post-harvest loss management technologies to preserve perishable produce and minimise losses, support in poultry production, improved market access, support to improved productivity of vegetable schemes and training in climate resilient agriculture.

57. Gender integration in schools will be mainstreamed throughout the implementation of this project with specific objective of increasing enrolments for girls and food management committees at school level having a greater representation of women (52%). The local procurement of food for the school meals programme will provide a reliable market for women smallholders, and capacity building on Good Agricultural practices (GAP), Good storage practices, WASH and hygienic practices to empower the women with the needed skills and knowledge. A gender analysis and gender action plan have been developed for the project and have provided detailed activities related to gender equality and women's empowerment.

4. LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND AUTHORITY

A Legal Instrument

58. The legal instrument will be an additional financing grant agreement between the Republic of The Gambia (the "Recipient") and the African Development Bank (As *Supervising Entity for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) Trust Fund*) (the "Bank") for an amount of USD 12 million (the "Grant Agreement").

B Conditions Associated with Bank's Intervention

59. Condition Precedent to Entry into Force of the Grant Agreement. The Grant Agreement shall enter into force on the date of signature by the Recipient and the Bank.

60. Conditions Precedent to First Disbursement of the Grant. The obligation of the Bank to make the first disbursement of the Grant shall be conditional upon the entry into force of the Grant Agreement.

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

- (i) Submission of the site-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment ("ESIA") and Environmental and Social Management Plan ("ESMP") for each works, prepared in accordance with the ESMF and the Bank's Safeguards Policies, in form and substance satisfactory to the Bank; and
- (ii) Submission of the evidence of approval of the site-specific ESIA and ESMP by the competent national authority of the Recipient.

62. Other Condition.

- (i) Not later than three (3) months after entry into force of the Grant Agreement, the Recipient shall submit to the Bank evidence of the designation of an Environmental and Safeguards Officer with qualifications and terms of reference acceptable to the Bank.

63. Undertakings, The Recipient undertakes to:

- (i) carry out the Project in accordance with the site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (“ESMPs”), and the Bank’s Safeguards Policies and the applicable national legislation in a manner and in substance satisfactory to the Bank;
- (ii) prepare and submit to the Bank Project Reports, including quarterly reports on the implementation of the site-specific ESMPs including any deficiencies identified and the corrective measures thereto;
- (iii) refrain from taking any action which would prevent or interfere with the implementation of the site-specific ESMPs, including any amendment, suspension, waiver, and/or voidance of any provision thereof, whether in whole or in part, without the prior written concurrence of the Bank;
- (iv) maintain at all times during implementation of the Project the Project Management Unit within the Central Project Coordination Unit with mandate, staffing and resources satisfactory to the Bank; and
- (v) maintain at all times during implementation of the Project, the Project Steering Committee (PSC) responsible for inter alia Project strategic oversight and policy guidance, review of annual work plans and budgets, progress and quality of Project implementation.

C Compliance with Bank Policies

- This project complies with all applicable Bank policies.

African Development Bank Group Independent Recourse Mechanism

64. Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by an African Development Bank Group (AfDB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the AfDB’s Independent Recourse Mechanism (IRM). The IRM ensures project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the AfDB’s Independent Recourse Mechanism which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of AfDB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. To submit a complaint or request further information please contact: or visit the IRM website. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the AfDB’s attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond before reaching out to the IRM.

5. RECOMMENDATION

Management recommends that the Board of Directors approve the proposed additional financing grant of USD 12 million to the Republic of The Gambia for the purposes and subject to the conditions stipulated in this report.

6. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

RESULTS FRAMEWORK					
A		PROJECT INFORMATION			
PROJECT NAME AND SAP CODE: Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Project Additional Financing			COUNTRY/REGION: The Gambia		
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE: to increase food and nutritional security, as well as household income, particularly for the vulnerable households in five administrative regions: CRR (North and South), LRR, URR, NBR and WCR of The Gambia, through the strengthening of the sustainable Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) Programme.					
ALIGNMENT INDICATOR (S): Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) ¹² Acceptable Food Consumption Score. % rural population below poverty line (USD 1.25 per day) ¹³					
B		RESULTS MATRIX			
RESULTS CHAIN AND INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	RMF/ADOA INDICATOR	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE (2022)	TARGET AT COMPLETION (2027)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
OUTCOME STATEMENT 1: INCREASED INCOME OF FARMERS SUPPORTED BY PRODUCTION OF CLIMATE RESILIENT PRODUCE					
OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.1. Increased agricultural productivity of climate-resilient home-grown food commodities in project sites.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yields Metric Tonnes per hectare	1.0 ¹⁴	4	National Agriculture Sample Survey
		Yield of rice MT/Ha	2.5	4	
		Yields of groundnuts MT/Ha	1	1.2	
		Yields of Maize MT/Ha	0.8	1.6	Project Reports
		Yields of Cowpea MT/Ha	0.9	1.5	

¹² The Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) is a mandatory indicator for GAFSPs financed projects. It is a proxy to the Feed Africa level 1 indicator, Number of People who are hungry / malnourished.

¹³ This is a level 1 indicator under the High Five Priority – Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa.

¹⁴ Average yield of cereals (Rice, Maize, Sorghum, and Millet) in 2022

		Yields of Vegetables MT/Ha	7.4	10	
		Yields of Findi MT/Ha	0.9	1.2	
		Yields of Cassava MT/Ha	6	10	
		Yields of Orange flesh sweet potato MT/Ha	6	10	
1.2. Increased production of climate-resilient home-grown food commodities in regions project sites	☒	Mt of rice	51,319	69,160	
		Mt. of groundnuts	53,592	75,009 ¹⁵	
		Mt. of Maize	20,114	20,754 ¹⁶	
		Mt. of Cowpea	1,318.5	14,685 ¹⁷	
		Mt. of Vegetables	30,000	35,550	
		Mt. of Findi	TBD	100	
		MT of Cassava	TBD	700	
		MT of orange flesh sweet potato	TBD	800	
1.3. Agricultural labour productivity in project regions in LRR, CRR-N, CRR-S, and WCR	☒	No. of eggs produced and marketed	1,400,000	3,628,000	
		USD Per Anum	1,884	2000	FAOSTAT
■ OUTCOME STATEMENT 2: REDUCED VULNERABILITY BY INCREASING FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AND CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES					
2.1. People benefiting from improvements in agriculture (millions)♀	☒	Number of people disaggregated by gender	0	80,000(52% female)	Project Report

¹⁵ Based on increase in yields from 1mt/ha to 1.2mt/ha

¹⁶ Based on increase in yields from 0.8mt/ha to 1.6mt/ha

¹⁷ Based on increase in yields from 0.9mt/ha to 1.5mt/ha

2.2. Stunting rate among children under five		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	%	17.5%	4.7%	Nutrition surveys; Food security studies;
2.3. Wasting rate			%	5.0%	2%	
2.4. Prevalence of moderate to severe food insecurity in project target Regions based on the Food Security Experience Scale (FIES)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	%	TBD ¹⁸	TBD	Food Insecurity Experience Scale studies
2.5. Sch. dropout for under 12s	Girls		%	26%	20%	Education Management Information System
	Boys		%	27%	20%	
2.6. % of households with acceptable food consumption score			%	43% ¹⁹	44%	Nutrition surveys; Food security studies;
COMPONENT 1: DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS FOR IMPROVED LIVELIHOOD, PRODUCTIVITY, COMMERCIALIZATION AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE OF EXISTING FARMERS AND SCHEMES						
OUTPUT STATEMENT 1.1: STRENGTHENING SKILLS, PRODUCTIVITY, COMMERCIALIZATION AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE OF EXISTING FARMERS AND SCHEMES²⁰						
1.1.1.	Land area receiving improved production support (hectare)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Number of hectares	0	6,250	Project Reports
	Disaggregation: Area provided with new/improved irrigation or drainage services (hectare)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ha provided with new/improved irrigation	0	250 (4%)	Project Reports

¹⁸ This will be determined by the Baseline of the parent project which is currently ongoing.

¹⁹ Source: Gambia National Food Security Survey Report 2022

²⁰ This provides additional targets under the Additional Financing

1.1.2. Land area where climate-smart agriculture practices are implemented (hectare)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ha of Rice Fields % that are climate smart	0	4500 (100%)	Project Reports
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ha. of Groundnut fields % that are climate smart	0	800 (100%)	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ha. of Maize & Millet fields % that are climate smart	0	400 (100%)	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ha. of Cowpea fields % that are climate smart	0	50 (100%)	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ha. of Vegetables fields % that are climate smart	0	250 (100%)	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ha. of Find fields % that are climate smart	0	100 (100%)	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ha. of Cassava fields % that are climate smart	0	50 (100%)	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ha. of orange flesh sweet potato fields % that are climate smart	0	100 (100%)	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No. of poultry schemes	0	150	
1.1.3. Number of people receiving direct benefits (person) Disaggregation: Of which, the number of females	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Number of people	0	80,000 (52% women)	
1.1.4. Number of smallholder producers/processors receiving productivity enhancement support (person). Disaggregation: Of which, female producers/processors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	8,000 (52% female)	
1.1.5. Number of farmers receiving inputs or service on climate resilient or sustainable agriculture practices (farmer) Disaggregation: Of which, female farmers Disaggregation: Of which, number of farmers adopting technologies or practices received	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Number of farmers reached.	0	6500 (52% women)	
		Number of farmers adopting to technologies received		3250 (50% women)	

1.1.6.	Number of processing, storage, and market facilities constructed and/or rehabilitated (facility)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No. of bulking facilities for perishables (vegetables)	0	100	
1.1.7.	Number of inorganic fertilizers making facilities constructed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No. of composting chambers	0	47	Project Reports
OUTPUT STATEMENT 1.2: BUSINESS SUPPORT FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IMPROVED						
1.3.1.	Farmers that are supported in accessing improved marketing opportunities (farmer) Disaggregation: Of which, number of females	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Number of farmers supported	0	6500 (52% women)	Project Reports
1.3.2.	Agribusiness companies/enterprises/POS adopting climate resilient or sustainable agriculture interventions in their operations.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Number of Enterprises/POs	0	60	Project Reports
1.3.3.	SMEs supported to provide goods and services through HGSF including SMEs providing mechanization, aggregation services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Number of SMEs	0	60 (52% women-led)	Project Reports
1.3.4.	Percentage of smallholder sales through project supported aggregation systems by type of crop	<input type="checkbox"/>	% increase in Volume (mt)	TBD	60%	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	% increase in Value (GMD)	TBD	60%	
COMPONENT 2 - REDUCING VULNERABILITY THROUGH SOCIAL PROTECTION, IMPROVING NUTRITION, AND IMPROVING CLIMATE RESILIENCE						
OUTPUT STATEMENT 2.1: Food & Nutrition Security, Resilience and Food Safety Nets						
2.1.1.	People receiving improved nutrition services and products (person) • Disaggregation: Of which, number of females	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Number of persons	0	72,000 38,880 (54% females)	Project Reports
2.1.2.	No. of public schools and pupils provided with nutritious and diverse foods through HGSF♀		Number of schools	0	200	Project Reports
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of pupils disaggregated by gender	0	131,900(54% female)	
2.1.3.	No. of Schools (social facilities) improved through support for upgraded /new fenced gardens, school kitchen, toilets, water systems and stores	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of schools	0	200(rural based public schools)	Project Reports
2.1.4.	Persons receiving capacity development support (person) Disaggregation: Of which, number of females	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of staff disaggregate by gender. % jobs provided to females	0	200 (52% female) (0%)	Project Reports

	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of cooks disaggregated by gender. % jobs provided to females	0	200(100% female) (0%)	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of storekeepers disaggregated by gender. % jobs provided to females	0	200(30% female) (0%)	
OUTPUT STATEMENT 2.2: Fostering Inclusive Transformation					
2.2.1. No of micronutrient fortified foods, biofortified crops introduced	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of micronutrients fortified foods	2	3	Project Reports
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of bio-fortified crops	2	4	
2.2.2. Improvement in iodized salt consumption and prevalence of Vit A deficiency)	<input type="checkbox"/>	% consuming iodized salt	74%	90%	GAMNS/NaNA Reports
	<input type="checkbox"/>	% Vitamin A deficiency	18.3%	15%	
2.2.3. Individuals reached with SBCC messages on micronutrient deficiencies and consumption of locally available diversified foods	<input type="checkbox"/>	No. of individuals disaggregated by gender	0	300 (52% female)	Project Reports
2.2.4. Schools reached with SBCC messages on micronutrient deficiencies and consumption of locally available diversified foods	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of Schools	0	200	Project Reports
COMPONENT 3: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation					
OUTPUT STATEMENT 3.1: Ensure Effective Project Implementation					
Timely submission of AWP&B and reports	<input type="checkbox"/>	No of AWP&B and PP submitted timely	0	5	Project Reports
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No of Annual Audit Reports submitted on time	0	5	
		No. of Annual Project Progress Reports submitted on time	0	5	Project Reports
		No of Project Quarterly Progress Reports submitted on time	0	20	Project Reports
		No of MTR Submitted on time	0	1	Project Reports

		No of six-monthly Reports submitted on time	0	10	Project Reports
		No of PCR Submitted on time	0	1	Project Reports
Produce Project ESMP and ensure effective implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>	No. of annual audit report of E&S performance submitted timely	0	5	Project Reports

CHANGES TO THE PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK		
Revisions to the results framework		Comments/Rationale for change
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE		
<i>Current (PDO)</i>	<i>Proposed change</i>	
to increase food and nutritional security, as well as household income, particularly for the vulnerable households in five administrative regions: CRR (North and South), LRR, URR, NBR and WCR of The Gambia, through the strengthening of the sustainable Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) Programme.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Change	
OUTCOME STATEMENTS AND INDICATORS		
<i>Current</i>	<i>Proposed change</i>	
OUTCOME STATEMENT 1: [Increased income of farmers supported by production of climate resilient produce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Change	
OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.1: Production and productivity of climate-resilient home-grown food commodities ⁴ in regions LRR, CRR-N, CRR-S, and WCR (Regions with production activities financed by the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Change	
OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.2: Agricultural labour productivity in project regions in LRR, CRR-N, CRR-S, and WCR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Change	
OUTCOME STATEMENT 2 Reduced vulnerability by increasing food and nutrition security and consolidation of school-based programmes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Change	

OUTCOME INDICATOR 2.1: People benefiting from improvements in agriculture (millions)♀	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised An additional 8,000 farmers	Increase outreach of smallholder farmers
OUTCOME INDICATOR 2.2: Stunting rate among children under five	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Change	
OUTCOME INDICATOR 2.3 Wasting rate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Change	
OUTCOME INDICATOR 2.4 Prevalence of moderate to severe food insecurity in project target Regions based on the Food Security Experience Scale (FIES)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Change	
OUTCOME INDICATOR 2.5 School dropout for under 12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Change	
OUTCOME INDICATOR 2.6 % of households with acceptable food consumption score	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Change	
OUTPUT STATEMENT AND INDICATORS		
<i>Current</i>	<i>Proposed change</i>	
OUTPUT STATEMENT 1.1: Strengthening skills, productivity, commercialization, and climate resilience of existing farmers and schemes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised 8,000 additional farmers strengthened in skills	Skills enhancement of farmers for productivity, commercialization and resilience building against climate change.
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.1.1: Land area receiving improved production support.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised Additional 1500 ha of rice, and additional upland crops of 1,500 ha and 100 ha of vegetables.	Additional land area and number of schemes increased to increase food production and market for HGSP
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.1.2: Farmers receiving productivity enhancement support yearly	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised An additional 8,000 smallholder farmers	Increased outreach to vulnerable food insecure households for enhanced production and productivity.

OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.1.3: Farmers receiving inputs or services on climate resilient sustainable agricultural practices	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised An additional 8,000 farmers access vital production inputs (certified climate resilience seeds, cuttings and vines; fertilizers)	Complement area expansion with improved productivity of crops and livestock
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.1.4: Processing, storage and market facilities constructed and/or rehabilitated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised Increase by 20 cold storage facilities in the women vegetable schemes	Reduce post-harvest losses of vegetables in the 20 schemes supported.
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.1.5: Number of organic fertilizer making facilities constructed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New 45 compost chambers constructed in 25 existing and 20 new schemes.	Enhance soil fertility using organic manure for greater productivity in the vegetable schemes
OUTPUT STATEMENT 1.2: Business support for food and nutrition security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised An additional 15 SMEs	Enhance capacity of SMEs to deliver products to the HGSP
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.2.1: SMEs supported to provide goods and services through HGSP including SMEs providing mechanization, aggregation services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised Additional 15 SMEs supported	Service delivery capacity of SMEs (mechanizers, aggregation) enhanced.
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.2.2: Percentage increase in amount (value and volume) of smallholder sales through project supported aggregation systems by type of crop and buyer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Change	
OUTPUT STATEMENT 2.1 Food and nutrition security, resilience and food safety nets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised An additional 72,000 school going children	Increase outreach of beneficiaries of nutritious and diverse foods for improved food and nutrition security.
OUTPUT INDDICATOR 2.1.1 Persons who have received improved nutrition services and products gender disaggregated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised An additional 72,000 (54%) female receiving improved nutrition services	Increase outreach of school going children with improved nutritional services and products

<p>OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.1.2 Number of public schools and pupils provided nutritious and diverse foods through HGSP</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised An additional 68 schools with 72,000 pupils</p>	<p>Increase coverage of schools and pupils with nutritious and diverse foods for enhanced nutrition and food security.</p>
<p>OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.1.3 Number of school (social facilities improved through support for upgraded/new fenced gardens, kitchens, toilets, water systems and stores</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised 68 additional schools provided with WASH infrastructure</p>	<p>Expansion of school WASH infrastructure for enhanced health and educational outcomes.</p>
<p>OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.1.4 Persons receiving capacity Development support disaggregated by gender</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised An additional 200 cooks and 150 storekeepers and mother clubs</p>	<p>Expanded capacity development in schools and communities for good hygienic practices and good storage practices for food commodities</p>
<p>OUTPUT STATEMENT 2.2 Fostering Inclusive transformation</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Change</p>	
<p>OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.2.1 Number of micronutrient fortified foods, biofortified crops introduced</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised Fortified rice and biofortified Orange fleshed Sweet Potato Micronutrient rich</p>	<p>Increased availability of nutritious and diverse foods for improved nutrition outcomes</p>
<p>OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.2.2 Improvement in iodized salt consumption and prevalence of vitamin A deficiency</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised Salt producers with enhanced capacity in iodized salt production</p>	<p>Increased availability of iodized salt for enhanced nutrition and health</p>
<p>OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.2.3 Individuals reached with SBCC messages in micronutrient deficiencies and consumption of locally available diversified foods</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised Increase in number of individuals reached with SBCC messages</p>	<p>Increased awareness on nutrition and WASH through SBCC messages</p>
<p>OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.2.4 Schools reached with SBCC messages on micronutrient deficiencies and consumption of locally available diversified foods</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised 72,000 school going children in 68 schools with awareness on nutrition through SBCC</p>	<p>Increased awareness on nutrition and WASH for school going children</p>
<p>OUTPUT STATEMENT 3.1</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Change</p>	

Ensure effective project management		
OUTPUT INDICATOR 3.1.1 Timely submission of AWP&B and Repots	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised Additional requirement for preparation of 4 AWP&B and 16 project progress reports	
OUTPUT INDICATOR 3.1.2 Produce Project ESMP and ensure effective implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised Additional requirement for 4 ESIA audits	Compliance with safeguards (Environment and social safeguards)

7. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMPLIANCE NOTE (ESCON)



A. Basic Information ²¹	
Project Title: Additional Financing to Gambia Agriculture and Food Security (AF-GAFSP) Project "SAP code": P-GM-AA0-022	
Country : Gambia	Lending Instrument: DI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FI <input type="checkbox"/> CL <input type="checkbox"/> BS <input type="checkbox"/> GU <input type="checkbox"/> RPA <input type="checkbox"/> EF <input type="checkbox"/> RBF <input type="checkbox"/>
Project Sector: Agriculture	Task Team Leader: Rebecca DADZIE
Appraisal date: July 10-21, 2023	Estimated Approval Date: 12/12/2023
Environmental Safeguards Officer: Sekou Abou KAMARA / Peter Ata OGAR	
Social Safeguards Officer: XXX	
Environmental and Social Category: 3	Date of categorization: 13/10/2023
Operation type: SO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSO <input type="checkbox"/> PBO <input type="checkbox"/>	
Is this project processed under rapid responses to crises and emergencies?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is this project processed under a waiver to the Integrated Safeguards System?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B. Disclosure and Compliance Monitoring	
B.1 Mandatory disclosure	
Environmental Assessment/Audit/System/Others (specify: NA.	
Was/Were the document (s) disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client	[Date]
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	[Date]
Date of disclosure by the Bank	[Date]
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Others (specify: NA.	
Was/Were the document (s) disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client	[Date]
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	[Date]
Date of disclosure by the Bank	[Date]
Vulnerable Peoples Plan/Framework/Others (specify: NA.	
Was the document disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client	[Date]
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	[Date]
Date of disclosure by the Bank	[Date]
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, as per the country's legislation, please explain why: NA.	
B.2. Compliance monitoring indicators	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Have costs related to environmental and social measures, including for the running of the grievance redress mechanism, been included in the project cost?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is the total amount for the full implementation of the Resettlement of affected people, as integrated into the project costs, effectively mobilized and secured?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed upon with the borrower and has the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

C. Clearance

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

Yes No

²¹Note: This ESCON shall be appended to project appraisal reports/documents before Senior Management and/or Board approvals.

<i>Prepared by:</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>
<i>Submitted by:</i>			
<i>Prepared by:</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>
Environmental Safeguards Officer:	Sekou Abou KAMARA/Peter Ata OGAR		16/10/23
Social Safeguards Officer:	XXX		
Task Team Leader:	Rebecca Dadzie		16/10/23
<i>Submitted by:</i>			
Sector Director :	Pascal SANGINGA OiC for Martin FREGENE		23/10/2023
<i>Cleared by:</i>			
Director SNSC:	Maman-Sani ISSA		23/10/2023

8. ADDITIONAL FINANCING CHECKLIST

Eligibility Criteria for AF Due to Project Scaling up	Compliance (Yes / No)	Justification/reference to relevant paragraphs
<p>i. Satisfactory performance of the Project: Scoring of 3 or better on the development objective (DO); (Satisfactory); Scoring of 3 or better on implementation progress (IP); (Satisfactory) ; The outputs/effects and results recorded in the last IPR of the project show that its impact so far has been in line with the expectations set out in the PAR; Key provisions of the loan/grant are largely complied with, including audit, financial management and reporting requirements on environmental and social safeguards; For projects facing fiduciary or environmental and social safeguarding difficulties, or other problems recorded in the IPR, these should have been resolved, or a feasible action plan developed, prior to the assessment of the additional funding; For projects that have experienced implementation difficulties in the past, these should have been resolved and the project should have performed well for at least 6 months prior to the submission of the AF request.</p>	Yes	The existing project has had 1 year of successful implementation with satisfactory scores of 3 in the DO; IP score of 3 with no safeguard issues. Reference para 4.
<p>ii. Is additional financing for the added or expanded activities the best mechanism to maximize the development impact and results in the relevant area or sector, compared to other lending tools such as a repeater project, a completely new operation, or non-lending instruments? i.e., is providing additional funding a better option than starting a new project?</p>	Yes	Additional Financing is to cover scaling up of the existing project, and is better use of resources. It will use the existing PIU. Reference para 14
<p>iii. Is the selection of beneficiaries of the scaled-up activities based on objective criteria (as opposed to politically motivated reasons)?</p>	Yes	Beneficiary selection is based on objective criteria, as existing project.
<p>iv. The project is generally aligned with the Bank Group's relevant strategies, priorities and policies and country, regional and sectoral priorities, and the overall environment is conducive to its success²²²³</p>	Yes	AF is aligned Bank Group's strategies including: The Gambia's CSP (2021-2025; Bank's Ten-Year Strategy (2013-2023); The Bank's High 5 ^s The Bank's gender strategy 2021-2025; the Jobs for Youths in Africa Strategy (2022-2026) and the Strategic Framework for on Climate Change and Green Growth. At country level it is aligned with the NDP (2023-2027), The ANR Policy

		(2017-2026);The Gambia Agricultural Investment Plan and Food and Nutrition Security (GNAIP II FNS 2019-2026); The National Nutrition Policy (NNP 2021-2025); National Climate Change Policy (2016) and National Social Protection Policy. Reference Annex 1-6 of the Technical Annexes
v. The project is broadly in line with the development objectives of the initial project ²⁴	Yes	The PDO is the same as the initial project. Reference Para 1
vi. The project is technically feasible overall	Yes	The Project is technically feasible with the crop and livestock enterprises adopted to local condition, scalable and technical sound. Reference Para 36, 37, 38
vii. The project is economically and financially viable overall	Yes	The Economic and Financial Analysis indicate it is economically and financially viable overall with an FIRR of 27% and EIRR of 26% . Reference para 39, 40, 41
viii. The institutional, fiduciary, environmental and social arrangements for the project as a whole are satisfactory	Yes	The institutional, fiduciary, environmental and social arrangements build on the existing project and are satisfactory. Reference
ix. Associated risk mitigation measures are satisfactory for the project as a whole ²⁵	Yes	The associated risk mitigation measures are satisfactory. Reference Para 33
x. The assessment of the quality at entry (QaE) of the project and the assessment of its overall credit risk are considered satisfactory for sovereign operations financed from AfDB resources in ADF-only countries	No	This AF is funded from GAFSP resources.
xi. Is the Borrower/Recipient committed to scaling up the project activities? Would preparing an additional loan/grant bring procedural or other cost-effectiveness gains for the Borrower/Recipient, as compared to preparing a repeater or other new project? Can the magnitude or scope	Yes	The Borrower requested for the AF and is providing counterpart funding to the existing project

²² Original project and additional funding project.

²³ "Region" means any formal grouping of RMCs whose mandate is consistent with that of the Bank Group (Regional Economic Communities, River Basin Organizations, etc.).

²⁴ Project objectives can be the initial objectives of the project (such as additional funding for cost overruns, funding shortfalls, or project modifications) or revised objectives (as part of a project modification or extension).

²⁵ Subject to the approval of the Credit Risk Committee with respect to exposure limits and the availability of resources.

of the scale-up project be easily accommodated in the context of the ongoing project, relying on the Borrower/Recipient's existing implementation capacity and other project arrangements?		
xii. Was the project scale-up anticipated at original project PAR? has the borrower/beneficiary provided justification; is the borrower/beneficiary able to make the AF available? has it been able to find other financiers and has it provided justification for the request for additional financing from the Bank Group?	NO	The scale-up was not anticipated at the original PAR.
xiii. Is the AF in line with the Policy on Expenditures Eligible for Bank Group Financing?	Yes	AF is in line with the Policy on Expenditure for Bank Group financing. Bank group is the Supervising Entity and has prepared the Appraisal using Bank Format for Board Approval.
xiv. Are there any implementation delays in completing the activities under the project if AF is provided?	No	No implementation delay is envisaged.
xv. Is the Borrower/Recipient committed/able to quickly process the AF to enable smooth and successful completion of the activities it would support?	Yes	Borrower has committed to financing and has actively participated in the Appraisal and other processes.