

International Conference for
THE GAMBIA - Brussels 22 May 2018



THE GAMBIA NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018 - 2021)

Flagships and Priority Projects & Financing Options

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1. Introduction

The goal of The Gambia’s National Development Plan (2018-2021) is to: “deliver good governance and accountability, social cohesion, and national reconciliation and a revitalized and transformed economy for the wellbeing of all Gambians”. The plan has 8 strategic priorities and 7 critical enablers – see Table 1 below.

Table 1: The Strategic Priorities and Critical Enablers of the NDP

The Strategic Priorities	
1.	Restoring good governance, respect for human rights, the rule of law, and empowering citizens through decentralization and local governance;
2.	Stabilizing our economy, stimulating growth, and transforming the economy;
3.	Modernizing our agriculture and fisheries for sustained economic growth, food and nutritional security and poverty reduction;
4.	Investing in our people through improved education and health services, and building a caring society;
5.	Building our infrastructure and restoring energy services to power our economy;
6.	Promoting an inclusive and culture-centred tourism for sustainable growth;
7.	Reaping the demographic dividend through an empowered youth; and
8.	Making the private sector the engine of growth, transformation, and job creation
The Critical Enablers	
a.	A public sector that is efficient and responsive to the citizenry;
b.	Empowering the Gambian Woman to realize her full potential;
c.	Enhancing the role of the Gambian Diaspora in national development;
d.	Promoting environmental sustainability, climate resilient communities and appropriate land use; Making The Gambia a Digital Nation and creating a modern information society;
e.	A civil society that is engaged and is a valued partner in national development; and
f.	Strengthening evidence-based policy, planning and decision-making.

2. The Flagships and Priority Projects of the NDP

Flagships and priority projects that address key development problems in the various sectors is one of the main strategies to achieve the vision and goal of the National Development Plan (NDP).

The plan offers a list of 40 flagships and priority projects (the SSR component is being finalized). In an effort to adequately sequence their implementation, a prioritization exercise was undertaken under the leadership of the Office of the President and the Ministry of Finance and with support of Gambia’s development partners. The prioritization criteria/framework is in Table 2.



Table 2: Prioritization Criteria/Framework

Chances for Takeoff and Completion	Potential socio-economic impacts	Alignment with Regional and Global Commitments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector/ Project is technically ready to receive funding Has potential to secure sufficient financing If funded, is likely to deliver results by end-2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High economic growth impact High poverty reduction & inclusiveness impact Youth employment impact Impact on governance, equity & social cohesion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alignment with the SDGs and AU Agenda 2063

The exercise has yielded three categories of projects, namely:

- **21 high priority projects** for which government is urgently seeking assistance for immediate implementation – these are listed in Table 3 and presented in Annex 1 (**Colour Coded light red**);
- **10 other projects** which will be implemented as more resources become available in a second phase – listed in Table 4 presented in Annex 2 (**Colour Coded light blue**); and
- 9 fully funded projects that are in line with the NDP, with secured funding and which will be implemented in the plan period – listed in Table 4 and presented in Annex 3 (**Colour Coded light green**).

Annex 4 presents the project brief on Security Sector Reform (SSR) - **Colour Coded grey**

Table 3: The 21 Prioritized Projects clustered around four key areas.

Governance	Agriculture & Fisheries	Human Capital	Infrastructure & Energy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constitutional Review, Transitional Justice and Strengthened Legal Systems Civil Service Reform Program (2018-2027) Decentralized Planning and Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced Livestock Production and Productivity Horticulture Value Chain Development Project Rice Value Chain Development Project Improved Fisheries Infrastructure for Sustainable Sector Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Systems Strengthening Access to Basic Education in Hard to Reach Areas, Improving the Quality of Teaching and Learning, Technical and Institutional Support TVET Centers in each Region – National Technical Institute for Agribusiness Transforming Gambia Technical Training Institute into Gambia University of Technology and Engineering Women Empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity Restoration and Modernization Project Rural Roads Greater Banjul Area roads Expansion of sting corner to Airport junction Banjul Port Expansion Basse Inland Port River Transport Development and Tourism promotion Enhancing ICT Services Safe and Affordable water supply-WASH



Table 4: Other and fully funded projects

Other Projects	Fully funded projects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional Capacity Development for Improved Service Delivery in the Justice Sector • Enhancing Business and Public Administration Training by transforming Management Development Institute (GMDI) into Gambia University of Management and Public Administration (GUMPA) • Support to the vulnerable groups (Elderly, women with disabilities, Children with disabilities, pregnant women, lactating mothers, widows and orphans) • Sting corner to Abuko by-pass • Revitalization of Community Livelihoods Through Creative Industries and Heritage Tourism in Albreda and Juffureh • Migration and Sustainable Development in The Gambia (MSDG) Project • Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR) Pillar 1: Developing the enabling environment for climate resilience in The Gambia • Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience Pillar 2: Climate-resilient land use mapping, planning and information system • Strengthening evidence-based policy, planning and decision-making • Land Use Policy Reform for Climate Resilient Communities, Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basse – Fatoto - Koina Road (48 km) • The Gambia International Conference Centre • The Gambia Youth Empowerment Project (YEP!) • Banjul International Airport Improvement Project • Reconstruction of Basse – Wuli and Fatoto-Passamass Bridges • Large-scale Ecosystem-based Adaptation in The Gambia: developing a climate- resilient, natural resource-based economy • Agriculture for economic growth and food security/nutrition to mitigate migration programme • Building Resilience through Social Transfers for nutrition security in the Gambia (BReST) • Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable re-integration of returning migrants in The Gambia

C. Funding Needs

- The NDP **total gross budget is US\$ 2.4 billion** with **US\$ 750 million already committed** and **US\$ 1.6 billion being the gross funding gap**;
- **Main cost drivers are infrastructure, primary sectors and human capital**;
- **The 21 Priority projects account for US\$ 1.68 billion**, out of which **US\$ 284 million (17%) are already committed**, leaving a **funding gap of US\$ 1.4 billion**;
- Priority Projects are also dominated by Infrastructure (including transport, energy and ICT);
- The Gambian government expects about **US\$ 365.70 million from the private sector**;
- **A gap of US\$ 909.36 million** would therefore be presented to the International Conference for The Gambia, scheduled for 22 May 2018, Brussels.



D. Financing Options/Strategy

The old regime left the country in high risk of debt distress with no fiscal space for recovery.

- Fueled by high borrowing and SOEs bailouts, **total public debt** skyrocketed from **83.3% of GDP in 2013** to an estimated **118.5% in 2016** and **123.2% in 2017**, and now stands at **131% (May 2018)**.
- Interest payments on public debt absorbed 42% of government revenue in 2016 and 24% in 2017, sharply reducing resources available for development spending in this critical period.
- The 2017 joint WB-IMF Debt Sustainability Analysis put The Gambia at “high risk” of external debt distress — deterioration from a “moderate” risk rating in the 2015.

Due to this situation and the resulting extremely limited fiscal space, **Government is prioritizing grant financing** to implement the NDP. Space for **additional borrowing** in The Gambia is very limited, and would need to be on **highly concessional terms** and reserved for the highest priority projects, for which grant financing is not available.

Based on the above, there are three available financing options:

- (1) **Grant Financing**, which can be effectuated through:
 - Co-financing Trust Funds: Pooling grant resources by several donors to co-finance a project with an aim of reduced fragmentation; and
 - Direct Bilateral Financing: Direct funding to the entity implementing a given project, including parallel financing whereby several donors finance the same project without pooling their funds.
- (2) **Budget Support**, which can be provided by donors directly into the GoTG’s single treasury account, to fill the fiscal gap.
- (3) **Debt Restructuring**
 - The Gambia inherited a legacy debt (without assets to show) from the former, highly corrupt Administration; and
 - Debt restructuring / rescheduling will create fiscal space for development spending.

In addition to public resources, NDP Financing Strategy emphasizes the role of **private sector investment**. To ensure a successful NDP implementation, critical focus should be paid to private sector investments, particularly in sectors, such as infrastructure, agriculture and health, and alternative and more innovative ways of financing, such as: (a) Public Private Partnerships; (b) Capital Markets; and (c) Blended Finance. Innovative instruments such as Diaspora Bonds will also be explored.

E. Proposed Guiding Principles for Engagement with Partners

In order to guide Gambia government’s engagement with partners, several principles are proposed:

- All commitments of support should be **results-oriented** and aligned to the Results Framework of the NDP;
- All commitments of support will have to be forwarded to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs for final **due diligence**;
- The Ministry of Finance will hold the **Master Tracker** and will be responsible for commitment follow up; and
- At this point in time, **Government will not enter into sovereign – backed risk guarantees**.

Annex 1

The 21 Prioritized Flagships of the NDP



Constitutional Review, advancing Transitional Justice and strengthening Legal Systems

OVERVIEW

For the past 2 decades, The Gambia's constitution, laws, acts and legal institutions have been subjected to systematic amendments and manipulations that served to entrench authoritarian rule, restrict press freedoms and curb dissent. This has suffocated the democratic space of the country.

With the end of dictatorial rule, a comprehensive review and amendment of the Constitution and other laws, and the reform of legal institutions is required to reflect the nationwide drive for a return to good governance and the rule of law. Transitional justice is also urgently needed to address issues of accountability, reparations for victims of human rights abuses, and to promote national reconciliation.

Project Objectives

- Conduct a comprehensive review of the Constitution of The Gambia and facilitate the appropriate amendments that reflect the social and economic development aspirations of Gambian citizens
- Reinforce human rights protection and ensure access to justice for all
- Promote healing and reconciliation, and address and end impunity
- Prevent a repetition of violence and abuses

Project Components/Activities

- Create a constitutional review commission and conduct consultations
- Undertake organizational development for legal and judicial institutions
- Establish the Human Rights Commission and Anticorruption Commission
- Set up of a Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission (TRRC)
- Sensitize and raise awareness for increased access to Justice mechanisms available in the Gambia (MOJ, NALA, NAATIP, ADRS, Ombudsman and the Judiciary)
- Decentralize and indigenize the Judiciary and legal Institutions

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Enhanced Governance by virtue of a new/ revised Constitution
- Transitional justice attained
- A fairer and more accessible justice system
- Strengthened capacity of the country's legal and judicial institutions

Expected Results

- (1) Revised Constitution
- (2) Amended Criminal Code & Public Order Act
- (3) Fully functional Human Rights and Anti-Corruption Commission
- (4) Truth, Reconciliation & Reparations Commission
- (5) Amended Ombudsman Act
- (6) Functional Courts & Tribunals in all regions
- (7) Indigenized judiciary and State Law Office

Estimated Budget



■ Total (61.65m)
■ Committed (11.89)

Funding Modality GoTG/Grants



Civil Service Reform Programme (2018 -2027 Strategy)

OVERVIEW

A bloated Civil Service, coupled with duplications in the roles of different ministries and departments, has had a negative impact on public service delivery. The politicization of the civil service under the former regime and low remuneration have resulted in the attrition of highly-skilled personnel, resulting in weak implementation of policies and low staff motivation. Furthermore, an absence of a performance management system is contributing to inefficiency in public service delivery.

Project Objectives

- Achieve optimal organization and staffing of the public service
- Attract, retain and motivate optimal numbers of technical and professional personnel into the civil service
- Enhance discipline, high ethical standards and efficient performance of civil servants
- Re-institutionalize meritocracy, due process and professionalism in personnel administration
- Accelerate improvements in public service delivery through ICT applications
- Systematically identify and sustainably close the capacity gaps in the civil service.

Project Components/Activities

- Staff audit and staff inspection exercises
- Pay & Pension Reform
- Development and roll-out of performance management system
- Mapping processes and establishment of Human Resources Management Information Systems and integration into the Integrated Financial Management Information System

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Well-trained and highly capacitated civil service
- Efficient and improved policy implementation and service delivery
- Robust and functioning performance management systems
- A proportionate, motivated and fairly remunerated civil service

Expected Results

- (1) Increased change in salaries and pensions payments as % of GDP from 0% to 5%
- (2) Increase in the number of MDAs inspected (staff inspection exercises) from 0 to 18 (covering all ministries)
- (3) A pay & pension policy in place
- (4) Enhanced delivery of services through more consistent implementation of policies and programmes



Total ■

Committed ■

Funding Modality
GGoTG/Grants



Enhancing Local Governance, Decentralized Planning and Development

OVERVIEW

Inadequate capacities of central and local level actors to plan, implement and monitor programmes, is hampering decentralization and local governance. The decentralization programme has also been affected by the reluctance of the central level to yield control of resources to local governments purportedly because of the latter's lack of appropriate management capacity. These weaknesses have resulted in: poor public service delivery and uncoordinated development at community levels; and high level of rural urban and migration due to underdevelopment in rural areas.

The Gambia has now completed its democratic transition from the old regime. The recent local government elections in April/May 2018 will lead to renewed efforts to revitalize local development. Because most of the elected officials are new, substantial capacity building will be needed.

Project Objectives

- Enhance the capacities of key actors at local level to effectively plan, implement and coordinate and monitor decentralized development programs
- Build capacity to enable a regionalized approach to development planning and management in The Gambia that addresses increasing rural poverty while adopting an integrated approach to urban planning and management.

Project Components/Activities

Component 1: Capacity Development

- Transform the Rural Development Institute (RDI) into a national training hub for local governance, land management and community development
- Review and develop Local Government Area (LGA) strategic plans
- Establish and strengthen the Inter-Ministerial steering committee on decentralization

Component 2: Support to decentralization planning and local development

- Facilitate establishment and operations of decentralized structures;
- Finance the planning and the implementation of councils, wards, and community based organizations development plans
- Implement participatory slum upgrading programmes
- Provision of support to vulnerable people

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Empowered local government authorities and communities
- Increased revenue for local development
- Quality service delivery at all decentralized levels

Expected Results

- (1) Expanded professional staff in Councils / LGAs (from 8 to 52)
- (2) Expanded functional decentralized structures with implemented action plans (0 to 100%)
- (3) Existence of financial management systems in LGAs (from 2 to 7)

Estimated Budget
USD \$31.93 million

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Funding Modality
GoTG/Grants



Enhanced Livestock Production & Productivity

OVERVIEW

Unmet demand due to low production and productivity is necessitating the persistent importation of livestock and livestock products. The poor performance of the sector is due to: inadequate infrastructure for production, processing and marketing; and large imports of livestock and livestock products negatively impacting foreign exchange reserves, the current account balance and ultimately poverty reduction efforts.

The livestock sector has great potential to spur socio-economic transformation and support poverty reduction efforts, but this is yet to be realized.

Project Components/Activities

(1) Improvement of Livestock Production

- 400 Small ruminants breeding schemes
- 200 Small ram fattening schemes
- 200 Poultry production schemes
- 25 small holder Milk production schemes
- 50 Pig production schemes
- 50 Beekeeping schemes
- Conduct 2 annual mass vaccination campaigns for PPR and NCD within 5 years

(2) Capacity Building

- Beneficiary capacity building (technical and organizational)
- Knowledge Management and capitalization

(3) Project Management

- Coordination, monitoring and evaluation

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Reduced imports of animal and animal products
- Additional employment and income generation
- Improved health through increased intake of animal sourced foods

Expected Results

- (1) Volume of total production by commodity ('000 Metric Tons)
Cattle: 4,931 to 5,670
Sheep: from 499 to 750
Goat: from 988 to 1600
Pigs: from 1,166 to 1,400
Poultry: from 1,282 to 2,350
- (2) Average milk production per annum (000' Metric Tons):
From 25,882 to 28,470
- (3) Quantity of eggs produced per annum (000' Metric Tons):
From 675 to 1,148

Estimated Budget
USD \$ 27.5 million

Funding Modality
Grants/Private Sector



Horticulture Value Chain Development Project

OVERVIEW

The horticulture sector has great potential with high unmet demand for horticultural produce at household levels and within the tourism sector. At the same time malnutrition and under nutrition are persistent due to limited intake of fresh fruits and vegetables.

The sector is plagued by: limited income generation among horticulture growers due to poor marketing facilities; and high level of postharvest losses.

The country has high youths and women unemployment despite the potential of horticulture to provide jobs.

Project Objectives

- Increase horticultural production and productivity
- Enhance incomes, especially for women and youth and improve food and nutrition security of households
- Enhance foreign exchange earnings through export of horticulture produce

Project Components/Activities

Component 1: Development of horticultural schemes

- Land development
- Water and irrigation infrastructure
- Fencing
- Machinery and production inputs

Component 2: Enhance Value Addition and Marketing

- Processing and preservation infrastructure
- Capacity building

Component 3: Project Management

- Capacity building and institutional strengthening

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Improvements in food and nutrition security
- Improvements in income generation
- Reduced migration due to employment opportunities
- Enhanced livelihoods for households, especially women-headed ones
- Reduced importation of horticultural produce and products

Expected Results

- (1) Increase Fruits production from 127(000' Mt) to 162(000' Mt)
- (2) Increase Vegetable production from 34 (000' Mt) to 50 (000' Mt)
- (3) Increase onion production from 6 (000' Mt) to 19 (000' Mt)
- (4) Increase tomato production from 4 (000' Mt) to 15 (000' Mt)
- (5) 15,000 horticultural producers (70% women and 30% men)
- (6) 35 horticultural production schemes
- (7) 20 horticultural Processors

Estimated Budget
USD\$40 million

Funding Modality
Grants/Private Sector/GoTG



Rice Value Chain Development Project

OVERVIEW

Rice production in The Gambia is mainly subsistence, smallholder-based and rain-fed. Low use of irrigation systems - only 6% of the arable land is irrigated- is pervasive.

Average yields of rice have therefore been declining and are lower than the West African average. Consequently domestic production covers only about 30 per cent of country's needs resulting in rice imports accounting for half of all food imports

Project Objectives

- Improve rice production and productivity
- Reduce household food and income insecurity
- Reduce postharvest losses
- Enhance processing and marketing of rice and reduce imports

Project Components/Activities

Production and productivity improvement

- Land development
- Provision of inputs and machinery

Value Chain management

- Postharvest loss management
- Processing and marketing

Capacity Building

- Beneficiary capacity building (technical and organizational)
- Knowledge Management and capitalization

Project Management

- Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Improved household food security
- Reduction of rice imports
- Reduction in poverty
- Increase in youth employment
- Rice Self Sufficiency achieved

Expected Results

- (1) Increase rice production from 69 (000' Mt) to 122 (000' Mt)

Estimated Budget
USD\$40 million

Funding Modality
Grants/GoTG/Private Sector



Improvement of Fisheries Infrastructure for Sustainable Development of the Fisheries Sector

OVERVIEW

Despite a good potential of the fisheries sector, The Gambia has not sustainably benefitted from her fisheries resources. Challenges faced are: poor management of fishing activities and the post-harvest handling of catches; inadequate human capacity and ineffective legislation, policies, systems and processes in the fisheries sector; and absence of adequate infrastructure: deep water fishing port; well-equipped fishing jetty; fish processing facilities; and inadequate repair and maintenance services.

Project Objectives

- Promote sustainable and vibrant fisheries for socio-economic development by strengthening institutional support to stakeholders and developing fisheries infrastructure at all levels

Project Components/Activities

- Construction of modern jetties and rehabilitation and expansion of the existing jetty
- Procurement of fishing vessels and storage facilities
- Construction of fish processing plants at fish landing sites, standard smoke houses and ovens and construction of ice plants
- Stakeholder institutional support, legislation, policy and regulatory reforms
- Research and studies and capacity building

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Improved food and nutrition security of Gambians
- Creation of more employment opportunities
- Revenue and foreign exchange generation
- Reduction of post-harvest losses
- Increased Gambian participation
- Increased incentives for private sector participation

Expected Results

- (1) A revised fisheries policy, act and regulations
- (2) Increase fisheries as a percentage of GDP from 6.4% to 15%
- (3) Increase total production of fish resources from 53719 to 75,000 tonnes
- (4) Increase budget allocation to aqua culture development from D 2,000,000 to D 10,000,000
- (5) Increase the percentage of fish resources exported from 32% to 43%

Estimated Budget
USD \$ 126 million

Funding Modality
Grants/Private Sector



Health System Strengthening

OVERVIEW

Despite the progress made with the MDG's, The Gambia continues to experience high maternal, child and new born mortality and morbidity. Increasing burden of Communicable and non-Communicable diseases are also major health problems facing the country.

Access to health is constraint by: high out of Pocket Expenditures which constitutes 21.2% of the total health expenditure of households; critical shortage, poor distribution, and low quality of healthcare workers- Health care professionals per 10,000 population still remains critically low; and poor working conditions and inadequate management practices and support.

Project Objectives

- Reduction of morbidity and mortality of communicable and non-communicable diseases
- Strengthen supply chain components to ensure the uninterrupted supply of quality-assured health commodities, including creating a supportive environment for commodity security and sustainable supply chains,
- Scale up quality, coordinated delivery of essential, evidence-based health services
- Develop and implement models to address human resources for health sector
- Scale up quality, coordinated delivery of essential, evidence-based health services
- Introduction of Social Health Insurance Scheme in The Gambia

Project Components/Activities

- Strengthening the health referral system
- Providing drugs, medical supplies and equipment
- Strengthening health infrastructure, Health Research and data system
- Strengthening health training institutions, capacity building for health care workers, and provision of incentives for health providers,
- Piloting a social health insurance scheme

Estimated Budget
USD\$87 million

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Reduced Maternal mortality and Neonatal Mortality Rate
- Enhanced Antenatal care coverage and Increase Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
- Reduced mother to child transmission of HIV at six weeks, the prevalence of Tuberculosis, Malaria morbidity and Increase the coverage of anti-retroviral therapy from 21% to 90% by 2021
- Reduced prevalence of diabetes and hypertension and other non-communicable diseases
- Increase health worker to population ratio
- Increase access to health care and financial risk protection

Expected Results

- (1) Reduce MMR, U5MR and NMR by 2021
- (2) Reduce the burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases
- (3) Increase number of skilled health workers per 1000 population

Funding Modality
Grants/GoTG



Increase Access to Basic Education in Hard-to-Reach Areas, Improve the Quality of Teaching and learning, and Technical and Institutional Support

OVERVIEW

While The Gambia has made significant strides in terms of access to education and gender parity, quality issues remain a significant challenge. Persistent geographical and income disparities especially for rural regions and hard to reach areas in The Gambia is affecting education outcomes in these areas. This is compounded by weak teacher skills due to lack of content knowledge and pedagogical skills.

Project Objectives

- Address quality issues in The Gambia's educational system at all levels
- Correct the regional disparities in access to basic education especially in disadvantaged hard to reach areas and improve the quality of teaching and learning through technical and institutional support

Project Components/Activities

- Classroom construction,
- Support to management, and
- Teacher training

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Increased access and quality of education at all educational levels especially in hard to reach areas

Expected Results

- (1) Increase completion rate at the LBS level from 78.7% to 97% (National); from 77.4% to 95% (Boys); from 80.0% to 97% (Girls)
- (2) Increase completion rate at the UBS level from 58.9% to 79% (National); from 57.5% to 65% (Boys) and from 60.2% to 68% (Girls)
- (3) Increase NAT competency rate at NAT 3 level by gender from 54% (2016) to 59% (English); from 45.8% (2016) to 50% Mathematics
- (4) Increase NAT competency rate at NAT 5 level by gender from 55.4% (2016) to 60% (English); from 49.7% (2016) to 54% (Mathematics); from 48.9% (2016) to 53% (Science)

Estimated Budget
USD\$35 million

Funding Modality
Grants/GoTG/Highly concessional Loans



TVET Transformation: Building TVET Centres in Each Administrative Region – National technical Institute for Agribusiness

OVERVIEW

Many Gambian youth are unemployed or underemployed and not economically empowered because they lack or possess inadequate skills. Lack of adequate job opportunities and /or underemployment in rural areas has also led to rural –urban migration and irregular migration to Europe.

Agriculture has great potential to address the crises in youth employment. Yet the sector is currently unattractive to young people and is characterized by practices based on limited knowledge-based production practices. Productivity in the agricultural sector is below optimal thus fueling food insecurity of households/families.

Project Objectives

- Provide opportunities for youth and women to acquire decent livelihood skills
- Curb irregular migration of youth by providing them with skills and opportunities for entrepreneurship and gainful employment
- Promote research and development to enhance innovative, self-sustaining food security

Project Components/Activities

- Establish a skills training institute that will adopt internationally agreeable curricula on crop and animal production, as well as mechanisation (agricultural engineering)
- Institute a research and development component in the areas of crop production, animal production and mechanisation
- Establish a commercial entity of the institute that will be managed by qualified personnel to ensure that products from the farms have standards that meet international market requirements

Estimated Budget
USD\$20 million

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Increased empowerment of youth and women with relevant self-sustaining and employable skills;
- Bridging the gap between local farmers and scientifically based agricultural knowledge for enhanced productivity nation-wide

Expected Results

- (1) 1000 youth and women over a period of 5 years, and 250 graduating annually after 4 years.
- (2) 100 young entrepreneurs in the agriculture value chain
Locality: West Coast Region, Upper River Region

Funding Modality
Grants/Private Sector/GoTG



TVET Transformation: Transforming the Gambia Technical Training Institute into Gambia University of Technology and Engineering (GUTE)

OVERVIEW

In the Gambia, inadequate TVET skills for sustainable development – skills leading to self-sustaining entrepreneurship, innovation and skilful employment are missing. As a result, the country is experiencing unprecedented irregular migration of youths - migration/ back-way syndrome – the youth migrate due to limited job opportunities.

On the other hand, there is inadequate response of training institutions to the labour market. Consequently, graduates from the training institutions find it hard to secure jobs and livelihoods.

Project Objectives

- Spur sustainable growth through hands-on technology and engineering education and training
- Curb irregular migration of youth by providing them with life and livelihood skills and opportunities for entrepreneurship and gainful employment

Project Components/Activities

- Curricular development
- Civil works – building and refurbishing the appropriate infrastructure for engineering and technology
- Providing engineering and technology equipment
- Training of staff
- Twinning, faculty exchange and certification processes

Estimated Budget
USD\$30 million

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Establishment of the GUTE
- Provision of skilled graduates for the labour force
- Growth of engineering and technology sector of The Gambian economy

Expected Results

- (1) 5000 students graduated over a period of 4 years

Funding Modality
Grants/GoTG



Provision of Safe and Affordable Water and Sanitation, Hygiene Practices, and Environmental Protection Promoted for all

OVERVIEW

Many rural communities lack potable water supply. Coupled with long serving/dilapidated water infrastructures in most communities this is resulting in inadequate water supply for domestic, agricultural and horticultural usage.

The lack of water also has negative implications for the population's health and agricultural productivity.

Project Objectives

- Construct and install solar water supply pumping systems for rural communities with a view to improving access to potable water supply which has immense health benefits; and to increase agricultural productivity

Project Components/Activities

- Construction and installation of water supply systems in rural communities
- Sensitization and training of the beneficiaries on the operation and sustainable management of the water systems

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Improved access to clean and affordable drinking water for rural communities
- Improved health status of the population;
- Increased horticultural and agricultural productivity especially for women farmers;
- Youth employment and self reliance

Expected Results

- (1) Increase the proportion of the population with access to safe drinking water from 89.6% to 100%
- (2) Increase proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation facilities from 64.9% to 75%
- (3) Increase the proportions of households with a place for hand washing with soap and water from 30.3% to 60% (Urban) and from 26% to 50% (Rural)

Estimated Budget
USD\$27.4 million

Funding Modality
Grants/GoTG



The Gambia Women Empowerment Project

OVERVIEW

Although The Gambia has made progress with respect to the domestication of key regional and globally instruments on women's rights, women empowerment is still weak in Gambian society. Economic opportunities for women are weak and patriarchy dominates hindering their access to productive resources and finance.

Women and girls are excluded from actively participating in certain sectors and at certain levels of the development process of the country (for instance, due to this dominance, women have limited access to adult literacy, numeracy, and livelihood skills). As key economic actors, women lack skills, productive resources and other related challenges which results to hunger, malnutrition and impoverished livelihoods

Project Objectives

- Improve the livelihoods of women by building their capacities in the economic activities they dominate in

Project Components/Activities

- Capacity building in horticultural, fisheries, and livestock production
- Market promotion
- Adult literacy

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Enhanced economic status of rural women
- Reduced hunger and malnutrition

Expected Results

- (1) Increase the number of gender mainstreamed sector policies from 4 to 16
- (2) Decrease proportion of female headed households below the poverty line from 24.6% to 22%
- (3) Existence of an enterprise development fund for women

Estimated Budget
USD\$30 million

Funding Modality
Grants/GoTG



Construction of Rural Roads

OVERVIEW

The poor condition of rural roads constrains access to economic opportunities for rural communities and impedes service delivery – access to health and education. Limited access to social services for the rural population ultimately fuels rural – urban migration and the rapid urbanization being observed in The Gambia. Furthermore, the poor road conditions make it difficult for farmers to transport goods to markets and thus results to post harvest losses

Project Objectives

- Rehabilitate rural roads and improve their conditions to support the national agricultural transformation agenda, as well as to ease access to social facilities such as schools and hospitals.
- Create employment for the local communities through a labour intensive approach of the project.

Project Components/Activities

- Feasibility studies
- Detailed design, cost and production of bidding documents
- Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Improved livelihoods and reduced poverty of the rural population by connecting rural communities to the main trunk roads and to centers of social and economic activities
- Significant reduction in rural-urban migration.
- Increased employment and improved local expertise on road construction and maintenance.

Expected Results

- (1) 514km of paved rural roads constructed
- (2) Drainage and ancillary facilities in place

Estimated Budget
USD \$128.5 million

Funding Modality
Grants/Highly concessional loans



Expansion of Sting Corner to Airport Junction to dual carriage way

OVERVIEW

Rapid urbanization is creating a transport crisis in the Greater Banjul Metropolis. The transport challenges of the urban areas negatively affect the efficient functioning of the national economy by slowing the movement of population and goods and services between areas of production and markets. The less than satisfactory road network also reduces private sector competitiveness.

Project Objectives

- Decongest and divert traffic away from the Banjul to Brikama highway
- Stimulate business investments within the sprouting suburbs along this corridor
- Link areas of production to markets as well as provide rapid access to other key social and economic facilities

Project Components/Activities

- Feasibility studies and detailed design and updated costing
- Preparation of bidding documents and selection of contracting party(ies)
- Implementation of road construction activities

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Reduced congestion on the Banjul – Brikama highway and easier traffic flows
- Enhanced private sector competitiveness and growth
- Improved linkages between production areas and markets as well as between social and economic facilities.

Expected Results

- (1) A 22.1km dual carriageway in place between Sting Corner and Brikama
- (2) Significantly improved traffic flows within the Greater Banjul Area (GBA) Metropolis
- (3) Enhanced economic activities in the GBA.

Estimated Budget
USD \$55.250 million

Funding Modality
GoTG/Grants/PPP



Construction and Operation of a Basse Inland Port

OVERVIEW

Although the Gambia still serves as an important gateway to many countries within the sub region, this has since declined due to lost of competitiveness resulting from trade related policy decisions and a relatively weak port infrastructure.

The potential of The Gambia River to make a significant contribution to trade with neighboring countries is seriously hampered among other factors by the lack of port facilities other than the Banjul port.

Developing a regional logistics port facility and hub in Basse will contribute significantly to economic development activities in the eastern half of the country, reduce the cost of trading with neighboring countries and render The Gambia more competitive.

Project Objectives

- Develop an Inland Port to facilitate and enhance the transit and re-export trade between The Gambia and neighboring countries - Guinea Conakry, Mali, Senegal, Guinea Bissau
- Provide a faster, low cost and more affordable option for the transit and re-export trade

Project Components/Activities

- Design and construction of Inland Port
- Construction of Warehouses
- Pavement of Yard area
- Construction of Perimeter Fence

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Increased volume in transit cargo and re-exports to neighboring countries such as Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger
- Faster delivery of transit cargo to economic operators
- Increased access of imports/ goods to local inland communities and regions at lower and more affordable prices
- Economic revitalization of the eastern and rural parts of the country where poverty levels are high and access to basic services are lower as compared to the urban western part of the country.

Expected Results

- (1) A fully operational inland port at Basse with associated infrastructure
- (2) 2 Warehouses of 2,500m² constructed
- (3) Perimeter Fence measuring 93,000m² (186mx500m) constructed

Estimated Budget
USD \$1.78 million

Funding Modality
GoTG/Highly concessional loans/Grants



Banjul Port Expansion Project

OVERVIEW

The Banjul Port accounts for over 80% of The Gambia's international trade. However, its medium size, absence of mobile cranes, small container terminal, manual terminal operating system, and absence of an external dry port all constrain the efficiency of Port operations. The lack of implementation of the comprehensive Ports Master Plan developed in 2008 has also rendered the Banjul Port uncompetitive as it is still being operated on a public service port model.

The decline in The Gambia's regional entrepôt status is due to: slow delivery of transit cargo; limited space for increasing volumes of transit cargo; congestion of transit cargo at Port Terminals; and slow and pendulous growth of distributive trade - re-export trade

Project Objectives

- Make the Banjul port a major regional entreport and render The Gambia more competitive in regional trade
- Increase berth space and new container terminal for storage of increased volume of containers
- Dredge the access channel into Banjul to attract bigger ships

Project Components/Activities

- Dredge the channel access into Banjul
- Rehabilitation of an Existing Jetty
- Basic Yard Extension Phase II
- Construction of new container terminal
- Create off-dock container storage at Bund Road

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Project will enhance the capacity of the Port in terms of the physical infrastructure and enhance the competitiveness of the Port
- Increased government revenue and contribution to economic growth and stimulation of the private sector

Expected Results

- (1) The channel access into Banjul dredged from 8.5 to 10.2m
- (2) Jetty extended by 200m
- (3) Existing Jetty (133m) rehabilitated
- (4) Basic Yard Extension Phase II and new container terminal constructed
- (5) Off-dock container storage at Bund Road created

Estimated Budget
USD \$143.95 million

Funding Modality
Concessional loan from EXIM Bank India



Construction of Greater Banjul Area Roads

OVERVIEW

The poor state of urban roads reduces the competitiveness of the private sector and leads to inefficient transportation of goods and services across the Greater Banjul Area. It also hinders movements of goods and services between areas of production and markets.

Problems of commuting to and from work and the operations of businesses are hampered by traffic congestion, while also contributing to pollution and environmental degradation. Furthermore, difficulties in accessing transportation ultimately affects punctuality, timeliness and the effective and efficient execution of work.

In particular, Banjul roads are in a deplorable state, a situation not befitting a capital city. Furthermore, this acts as a damper for business, constrains port operations and adversely affects social economic wellbeing of Banjul residents

Project Objectives

- Upgrade the roads in Greater Banjul Area to all weather resistant pavement type to achieve sustainability
- Enhance the timely delivery of goods and services
- Attract investors in key strategic sectors like health, energy, & manufacturing
- Improve and upgrade the urban road network, ease traffic congestion in the Greater Banjul Area, open up the urban area for free internal circulation of traffic

Project Components/Activities

- Feasibility studies and detailed design of the roads, drainage and sewage facilities
- Bidding documents
- Implementation

Estimated Budget
USD \$187.3 million

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Improved conditions of the roads to make them suitable for free mobility.
- Decongestion of the road network
- Improved linkage of gateways, corridors and economic centres
- Improved urban planning and management

Expected Results

- (1) 250 km of urban roads in GBA constructed
- (2) Traffic congestion reduced and commuting improved
- (3) Economic growth and private sector development stimulated

Funding Modality
GoTG/Grants/ High concessional Loans



Electricity Restoration & Modernization Project

OVERVIEW

Access to electricity in The Gambia is low; 40% nationally, 35% in rural areas. The main challenges relate to:

- Limited availability of the installed capacity: Only 54 of the installed 99 MW currently available.
- High transmission and distribution losses - 24 % in 2016 - increasing the cost of supply on a per kWh basis.
- Outdated transformation equipment with limited capacity to meet the transmission needs after expansion of power supplies and lines.
- Heavy reliance on imported fossil fuels to meet energy needs, exposing the country to external vulnerabilities and high cost of energy.

Project Objectives

- Improve electricity access rate
- Increase electricity installed capacity in MW to minimize disruptions and blackouts
- Increase the share of renewable energy in the final electricity generation and restore and modernize T&D network
- Prepare for capacity expansion, including OMVG and other pipeline projects

Project Components/Activities

- Procurement and installation of New HFO Engines and Solar Equipment
- T&D restoration and modernization
- Off-grid solar PV
- Urgent institutional support for sector turnaround

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Enhanced electricity access rate, improved livelihoods & investments
- Assured provision of adequate, efficient, reliable and sustainable electricity supply
- Reduction in T&D losses, extension of the distribution network and enabled future grid extension

Expected Results

- (1) Increased percentage of population with access to electricity from 40% to 60%
- (2) Increased electricity installed capacity in MW from 99 to 250
- (3) Reduced T&D electricity losses from 25% to 17%
- (4) Increased share of renewable energy in total electricity generation from 2 to 40%

Estimated Budget

USD \$ 426.610 million (\$ 242.13 million already committed)

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Funding Modality

Grants/Private Sector/Highly concessional loans



Enhancing ICT Service Delivery for Job Creation and Inclusive Growth

OVERVIEW

Although The Gambia has made strides in ICT development, the sector is affected by: slow development of local software application to address pertinent national issues; limited access to ICTs and the associated monopoly of the international voice gateway; high illiteracy rate in ICTs; and High cost of ICT equipment and Internet.

The Gambia is yet to fully harness the potential of ICT to power her socio-economic development.

Project Objectives

- Strengthen the e-gov program
- Mainstream the utilization of ICT across sectors to boost output and productivity i.e. e-agriculture, e-education, e-health, e-tourism, e-commerce etc.
- Generate employment opportunities for the youth through ICTs
- Leverage on the digital dividends to end poverty and its related vices
- Promote and foster innovation in ICTs for economic growth

Project Components/Activities

- Conduct feasibility studies and design works
- Build and equip Data Centres
- Establish ICT Agency

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Increased proliferation of home-made ICT applications and software
- Increased employment opportunities for youth, women and the physically challenged
- Increased GDP contribution from the ICT Sector
- Digitally Driven Economy

Expected Results

- (1) Increase the % of population using the internet daily from 46.8% to 90%
- (2) Increase the proportion of population with access to mobile phones from 78.9% to 90%
- (3) Increase the proportion of schools connected to broadband internet from 6% to 12%
- (4) Existence of National Information and communications Infrastructure policy II

Estimated Budget
USD\$150.840 million

Funding Modality
Grants/Private sector/Highly
Concessional Loans



River Transport Development & Tourism Promotion

OVERVIEW

Despite its great potential, transport on The Gambia River is poorly developed and currently dormant with only few barges carrying peanuts navigating the river. River transport mode is most suited and of less cost, however heavy loads continue to be transported over land, which causes damages to the roads.

The majestic River Gambia's potential for cruising, fishing and bird watching and its expected contribution to product diversification and inclusive tourism is not being fully harnessed. The Gambia's continued promotion of the sea, sand and sun is causing a loss of tourists who nowadays seek greater diversification.

Furthermore, inadequate river transport development has isolated many riverine communities and seriously reduced prospects for economic growth.

Project Objectives

- Provide efficient alternatives to road transport and facilitate internal and cross border trade
- Provide a cheaper option for the movement of goods and passengers
- Revitalize the riverine settlements of Kaur, Bansang, Basse and other wharf towns
- Enable the development of river tourism, facilitate access to river sites products/facilities and promote economic activities for communities along the river, including landing sites for local fishermen

Project Components/Activities

- Rehabilitation of Kaur, Bansang, Basse and other Jetties.
- Construction of ancillary facilities and sheds
- Review institutional arrangements

Estimated Budget
USD\$ 20 million

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Trade Promotion and increased re-export trade
- Rural development promoted by increased economic activities of riverine communities
- Diversified tourism niche products and increased rural tourism

Expected Results

- (1) 10 jetties constructed
- (2) Ancillary facilities for jetties constructed – storage areas, markets, fish landing sites,
- (3) River Dredged 3.5 to 5 meters
- (4) Provincial tourism promoted.

Funding Modality
Grants/Private Sector

Annex 2

Other Projects of the NDP



Institutional Capacity Development for Improved Service Delivery in the Justice Sector

OVERVIEW

There is a widespread erosion of judicial independence and a weak legal system that stems from the deliberate underdevelopment of the human and institutional capacities of the judiciary and legal institutions, as well as political interference under the former regime.

There is also delayed and inefficient delivery of judicial services, de-indigenization of all justice related institutions, as well as the centralization of justice service delivery resulting from two decades of dictatorship and authoritarian rule. Consequently, access to justice in The Gambia faces serious challenges.

Project Objective

- Enhance the efficiency, service delivery and improve access in the Justice sector.

Project Components

- Building staff capacity in the justice sector through relevant sector and staff training programmes
- Integration of the district tribunal into the judicial system
- Indigenization of the Judiciary
- Digitalization of Law library and Research Facilities
- Automation of the Courts systems
- Development of Digital Financial Management System
- Automation of Human Resource Management
- Decentralization of Justice services to all regions in The Gambia
- Construction of Courts infrastructure

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Improved access to functional, fair and relevant judiciary services at the central and decentralized levels of The Gambia.

Expected Results (by 2021)

- (1) Fully functional Ombudsman, NALA and ADRS offices in all the Administrative Regions by 2021.
- (2) Fully functional Courts and Tribunals in all the Administrative Regions by 2021.
- (3) Indigenized judiciary and State Law Office by 2021.

Estimated Budget
USD \$14.8 million

Funding Modality
Grant



International Conference for
THE GAMBIA - Brussels 22nd May 2018



Enhancing Business and Public Administration Training: Transforming the Management Development Institute (MDI) to Gambia University of Management and Public Administration (GUMPA)

OVERVIEW

The underperformance of The Gambia's civil service and public sector institutions is partly explained by inadequate policy and planning skills. In addition, personnel in both the private and public sectors in terms of management and public administration are not fully equipped with required the skills. The Management Development Institute has inadequate capacity to systematically address the capacity gaps in The Gambia's public and private sectors.

Project Objectives

- Provide opportunities for personnel of both the private and public sectors to enhance their administrative and managerial capacities.
- Provide transition in business and entrepreneurship education.
- Promote research and development in business and personnel management.

Project Components

- Curricular development.
- Civil works – building and refurbishing the appropriate infrastructure for business and management studies.
- Training of staff.
- Twinning, faculty exchange and certification processes.
- Instituting a research and development component to support business incubation and entrepreneurship.

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Increased efficiency and effectiveness in management and public administration in public and private institutions

Expected Results (by 2021)

- (1) 5,000 students/officers graduated over a 4 year period
- (2) Strengthened policy and planning capacities and processes in Gambia's public and private sector institutions

Estimated Budget
\$ US 16.00 million

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Funding Modality
Grant/GoTG



Support to vulnerable groups (Elderly, women with disabilities, Children with disabilities, pregnant women, lactating mothers, widows and orphans)

OVERVIEW

The Gambia has a high level of poverty with 48.5% of the population living below the poverty line. The poor are vulnerable and face multifaceted shocks and stresses and lack the basic resilience to face all kinds of adversity and hardships.

Social assistance and promotional activities, particularly schemes designed to improve food security, address malnutrition, and promote access to education are fragmented. There is less focus on healthcare and reliable income support, and preventative social protection is highly limited to those employed in the formal sector.

In addition, long-term and predictable institutionalized social transfers and promotion initiatives, targeting the extremely poor, are rare; while many social transfers are transitory and project-based, characterized by unreliable funding that jeopardizes their sustainability.

Project Objective

- Provide comprehensive social protection to the Gambia's poor and build resilience mechanisms in the lives of all vulnerable groups.

Project Components

- Cash Transfer schemes.
- Educational sponsorship.
- Supplementary nutritional support, shelter and health care and health fee waivers.
- Anti-discrimination legislation, legal services, and other social welfare services.

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Transform the lives of the poor and vulnerable groups in The Gambia and contribute to broader human development, greater economic productivity and inclusive growth.

Expected Results (by 2021)

- (1) Increase proportion of beneficiaries under the safety nets programme from 25% to 80%
- (2) Existence of a social health insurance scheme
- (3) Existence of child labour policy
- (4) Existence of child protection coordination mechanism
- (5) Reduce rates of early child marriage from 46 to 36%
- (6) Increase number of representatives for persons with disabilities in the national assembly from 1 to 3 by 2021
- (7) Increase number of special schools for persons with disabilities from 3 to 4 (urban) and 1 to 3 (rural)
- (8) A revolving fund for persons with disabilities established

Estimated Budget
USD \$ 2.8 million

* 30 *

Funding Modality
Grant/GoTG



Sting corner to Abuko by-pass Highway

OVERVIEW

Inadequate urban planning and management in the Greater Banjul Area (GBA) in the face growing urbanization – over 50% of The Gambia’s population is found in the GBA - is placing a huge pressure on existing infrastructure and services.

The congestion and environmental pollution caused by the inadequate transport infrastructure along the Banjul-West Field Brikama Highway – a highly densely populated corridor with estimated density of over 5000 persons/sq. km. - accentuates the poor access to transport experienced by commuters and businesses in the Greater Banjul Area (GBA) causing delays and economic losses.

Project Objectives

- Ease traffic congestion and reduce travel time for commuters and businesses through a modern toll road facility.
- Ensure better urban planning in the GBA by encouraging the establishment of modern housing and businesses along the by - pass route thus decongesting the serekunda – kanifing settlements.
- Empower women growers and aqua-culturist along the Jeshwang-Abuko swamps, by facilitating their linkages to markets.

Project Components

- Feasibility studies (currently being carried out)
- Preparation of bidding documents, tendering and selection of Companies.
- Implementation

Estimated Budget
U S \$ 55.25 million

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Significantly reduced traffic congestion
- Improved ease of doing business for the private sector
- Establishment of new housing settlements and decongesting old settlements – better and more integrated urban planning in the GBA

Expected Results (by 2021)

- (1) A modern 14.35 km toll road/ highway fully operational

Funding Modality
PPP



Revitalization of Community Livelihoods through Creative Industries and Heritage Tourism in Albreda and Juffureh

OVERVIEW

The Gambia's continued reliance on the sea, sand and sun is making it difficult to diversify its tourism products, create niche markets and attract more high paying clients. This is rendering the sector less competitive compared to other destinations. More work needs to be done to promote the country's rich cultural and natural heritage to assist in product diversification efforts and shift tourism away from a predominantly urban setting to a more balanced mix.

Specifically, significant environmental degradation and erosion of heritage and culture, coupled with increasing poverty is reducing the potential of the Albreda and Juffureh tourist sites.

Project Objective

- Combat poverty, environmental degradation and cultural erosion in Albreda and Juffureh through the promotion of sustainable Heritage Tourism and the enhancement of creative industries and to support the SDGs.
- Enhance The Gambia's efforts to diversify her tourism products and create niche markets to attract high paying visitors.

Project Components

- Completion of a cultural and natural inventory and artisan baseline survey and associated map to promote sustainable tourism in the area.
- Strengthening the capacity of local community members in production of local products and in provision of touristic services.
- Adoption of existing buildings and building new ones for a community run gallery, workshops and training centres to support creative industries and sustainable tourism.
- Awareness raising on the importance of safeguarding cultural heritage and the promotion of heritage tourism through publicity and promotional material

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Increased number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
- Sustainable tourism and diversification of products promoted
- Enhanced local culture and products
- Strengthened efforts to protect and safeguard the country's world cultural and natural heritage – Albreda and Juffureh

Expected Results (by 2021)

- (1) Increase the number of upgraded cultural heritage sites from 1 to 3
- (2) Increase the number of Tourist arrivals by source markets from 161,127 to 350,000
- (3) Increase foreign exchange earnings from \$85 million to \$170million

Estimated Budget
US\$ 1 million

Funding Modality
Grant



Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR) Pillar 1: Developing the enabling environment for climate resilience in The Gambia

OVERVIEW

The enabling environment and institutional arrangements for addressing the challenge of climate change in The Gambia is inadequate. Efforts are needed to ensure that government policies provide appropriate incentives to harmonize the economic, environmental, and social goals of all sectors. Furthermore, mechanisms are needed at the national level to minimize conflict between economic growth and environmental sustainability objectives.

Project Objective

- Put in place an enhanced enabling environment for achieving low carbon dioxide emissions, and promote climate resilient development in The Gambia.

Project Components

- **Component 1:** Policy, legislative and institutional review and development
- **Component 2:** Enhanced mobilisation of climate finance
- **Component 3:** Climate change research, capacity development and communication
- **Component 4:** Furthering climate services investments and systems
- **Component 5:** Developing climate resilience monitoring, evaluation and reporting system

Estimated Budget
US\$ 28.85 million

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Improved policies, legislation, and institutions for dealing with climate change;
- Robust and coherent systems and strategies for climate finance, capacity development and research, and climate services
- Effective mechanisms in place for regular Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting on “Meeting the targets and goals of the climate resilience”

Expected Results (by 2021)

- (1) Decrease CO2 emission from Btw 2118 to 2528 GgCO2e(2016) to Btw 967.9 to 1155 GgCO2e
- (2) Availability of an updated NEMA
- (3) Increase the number of communities implementing adaptive mechanism from 10 to 100
- (4) EWEA DRR and CC available nationwide
- (5) Increase community based non-wood forest products/ services enterprises from 80 to 100

Funding Modality
Grant/GoTG



Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience Pillar 2: Climate-resilient land use mapping, planning and information system

OVERVIEW

Due to rapid population growth and urbanization there is a huge surge in competition over land and resources, which threatens sustainable land management. The high population pressures in the Kanifing and Brikama municipalities has appreciated land values, consequently forcing many poor people to relocate. This has resulted in unregulated rural–urban migration causing inappropriate land use.

Project Objectives

- Put in place the necessary steps to develop, implement and enforce a national Land Use Plan to ensure rational, efficient, economical and equitable use of resources in The Gambia
- Relocation of government functions currently within Banjul, as well as provide a coherent vision and framework for addressing coastal resilience.

Project Components

- Data gathering to inform climate resilient land use planning
- Establishment of a central information management system based on GIS
- Preparation and publication of national land use and cadastral maps at a range of appropriate scales based on the existing situation
- Development and publication of a National Land Policy and overarching Act to guide land ownership, planning, management, development, and governance
- Cross-sector updating, development and publication of relevant Policies and Acts taking into account climate resilience in addition to other national development objectives
- Preparation and publication of a national land use plan, including definition and legal recognition of implementation, monitoring and enforcement procedures and creation of capacity to enact
- On-going review and updating of the policies, plans and maps to respond to future changes in social, economic and environmental conditions

Estimated Budget
US\$ 45 million.

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Improved policies, legislation, and institutions for dealing with climate change;
- Robust and coherent systems and strategies for climate finance, capacity development and research, and climate services
- Effective mechanisms in place for regular Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting on “Meeting the targets and goals of the climate resilience”

Expected Results (by 2021)

- (1) Availability of an updated NEMA
- (2) Increase the number of communities implementing adaptive mechanism from 10 to 100
- (3) EWEA DRR and CC available nationwide
- (4) Increase community based non-wood forest products/ services enterprises from 80 to 100

Funding Modality
Grant/GoTG



Strengthening evidence-based policy, planning and decision-making

OVERVIEW

There is weak human and financial capacity to support statistical activities for evidence-based policy, planning and decision-making. Also, the coordination within the National Statistical System (NSS) is poor coupled with unsatisfactory Management Information Systems in the NSS, which overall hinders effective quality data production.

Project Objective

- Generate and disseminate credible development data for results - based policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation in a timely and cost effective manner.

Project Components

Component 1: Capacity Development

- Quality and sustainable human resources across the NSS.
- Enhanced physical, ICT and statistical infrastructure: Build a statistical training centre complex.

Component 2: Strengthening the production and dissemination of quality data

- Improved data production of regular and periodic surveys: Develop and improve the system of administrative statistics in the NSS - Management Information System, Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
- Ensure proper and effective coordination as well as data quality within the NSS

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Evidence-based decision making and effective service delivery strengthened.
- Enhanced monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of government policies and programmes

Expected Results (by 2021)

- (1) Existence of a revised statistic act
- (2) Increase in functional statistic unit in MDAs, including LGAs
- (3) Existence of functional NSS coordination/steering committee
- (4) Availability of data quality framework
- (5) Increase in number of trained professionals from 20 to 50
- (6) Increase in proportion of censuses and surveys completed from 0 to 100
- (7) Availability of a CRVS system
- (8) Increase in proportion of statistical reports and data on GBOS portal from 35% to 100%
- (9) Existence of number of NDP indicators from 0 to 100%
- (10) Government budget allocation increase from less than 1% to 5%
- (11) Increase number of chapters of professional societies from 0 to 2
- (12) Establish an NDP results measurement database

Estimated Budget
US\$ 29.3 million

35

Funding Modality
Grant/GoTG



Migration and Sustainable Development in The Gambia (MSDG) Project

OVERVIEW

As a proportion of the population, both migrant stock and migration flows for The Gambia are amongst the highest in the world. The Gambian diaspora profile has two extreme characteristics. Gambian migrants include a very high number of skilled professionals. Using 2011 data, OECD found that out of 144 countries assessed globally, proportionately, The Gambia had the fifteenth highest rate of emigration of highly educated individuals. On the other hand, proportionately, The Gambia has the highest rate of irregular (back-way) migrants using the perilous Saharan -Mediterranean route to Europe.

Currently, there is an under-utilization of diaspora resources, skills and networks in national development. Diaspora issues are not institutionalised in development yet remittances from Gambia's Diaspora contributed US\$ 200 million which was more than 20% of the country's GDP in 2016.

Project Objectives

- Consolidate and build on the practical achievements of the short-term MSDG action
- Create significant number of professional, skilled and semi-skilled jobs to counter brain-drain and irregular migration, and optimise the productive deployment of Gambian human resources
- Establish innovative social economy ventures as a means of implementing different aspects of the SDGs, AAAA and related global agreements, initiatives and frameworks, in line with the 'leave no one behind' approach
- Improve the knowledge, skills, leadership and commitment of Gambian officials and professionals in order to optimise the practical benefits of diaspora and migrant contributions to the development of the country

Project Components

- Structured and Facilitative Approach to Diaspora Engagement;
- Leveraging Diaspora Remittances and Investment;
- Protection of Vulnerable Migrants and Facilitation of Regular Pathways;
- Enhanced Participation in National Policy and Development Practice.

Estimated Budget
USD 25 million

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

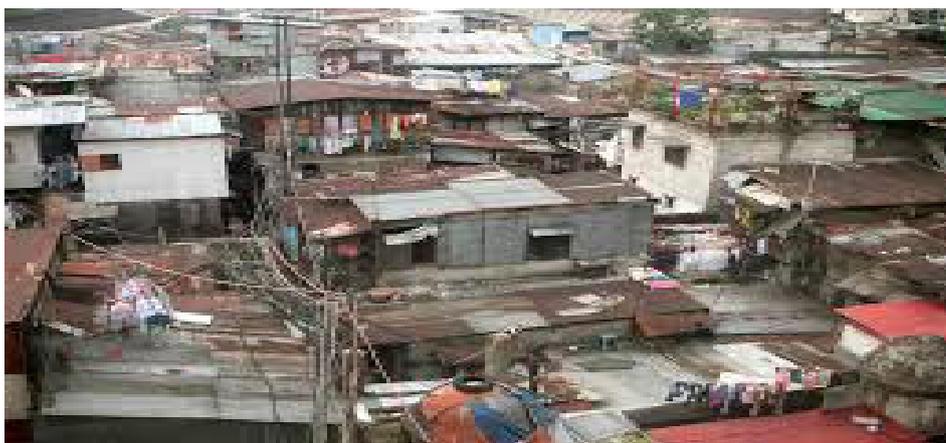
Expected Impacts

- A transformative shift in approach to migration, such that migration ceases to be a matter of desperate necessity for many Gambians, and becomes a matter of choice.
- Diaspora funds are used in structured investments schemes for public and community infrastructure and amenities;
- Trans-boundary diaspora trading, increasing customs, duties and tax payments by diaspora entrepreneurs are significantly enhanced
- Institutionalized virtual and circular migration, with the skills and expertise of the Gambian diaspora used to improve public sector activities and operations;

Expected Results (by 2021)

- (1) Fully functioning Gambia Diaspora Directorate
- (2) Increase in the number of jobs created by diaspora investors
- (3) Increase in the flows of remittances through formal channels
- (4) Use of increased formal remittances to improve the sovereign creditworthiness of The Gambia

Funding Modality
Grant/GoTG/Private Sector



Land Use Policy Reform for a Climate Resilient Communities, Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction

OVERVIEW

Land use planning and management in The Gambia, especially in the Greater Banjul Area (GBA) is seriously affected by many factors, which act as a fetter for socio-economic development. These include:

- Unplanned land use management and uncoordinated local development
- Land rights are governed by customary law, which tends to discriminate against women who constitute the majority in agriculture. This has negative implications for investments and ultimately on the productivity of the land.
- Cumbersome land title and ownership processes
- Traffic congestions, poor drainages, flood in settlements.
- Pollution and poor access to land for socio economic development

Project Objectives

- Develop effective and harmonized policies and regulatory frame works for enhanced coordination of land management and local / rural development

Project Components

Component 1: Policy Reform and Development

- Development of Land, Community and Rural development policies
- Revising existing housing policy and Land Management Acts and Regulations
- Formulate and implement a communication strategy for decentralization and Land use Management.
- Formulation of Local Government training policy
- Consultancy for policy development
- Policy validation workshops

Component 2: Creating climate resilient communities / settlement

- Development of land use maps
- Development of Cadastral maps
- Establishment of growth centres and economic zones
- Improvement of roads and drainages
- Creation of decent housing for poor and vulnerable
- Appropriate housing material design, production and development

Estimated Budget
US\$ \$ 32.285 Million

*37 *

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Increased socio-economic investment in the economy
- Reduced land conflict and time for litigation in the courts.
- Increased revenue for local government authorities
- Improved quality service delivery in land use and housing management
- Enhance judicious and efficient use of land
- Coordinated socio - economic development
- Planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation

Expected Results (by 2021)

- (1) Availability of a national land policy
- (2) Availability of a Land Use plan
- (3) Availability of a Cadastral map of the country

Financing Modality
Government and Grants

Annex 3

Fully Funded Projects of the NDP



Basse-Fatoto-Koina Road

CONTEXT & DESCRIPTION

Key Challenges

The Upper River Region (URR) is among Gambia's most densely populated rural areas and like other regions its development is constrained by inadequate roads infrastructure, which adversely affects movement of farm produce and access to markets and inputs. The URR is also close to neighboring countries of Senegal and Mali, but poor road connectivity hinders regional integration.

Lack of product diversity is a major obstacle to realizing the potential of the Tourism sector in The Gambia. A reliable road network will improve tourism in provincial Gambia by ensuring the free movement of persons/ tourists to visit the rich flora and fauna in the hinterlands of the country.

In addition, accessibility to health facilities/ referral hospitals and educational facilities is a major challenge in this part of the country. Due to poor road connectivity to the regional capital Basse, women and children in these communities benefit from very little health and educational services. According to the 2015 health survey sixty five per cent of women in labour from Fatoto Koina communities either die or develop complications before reaching a major referral health centre.

Project Objectives

- Facilitate movement of goods and services across the corridor, thereby enhancing trade and easier access to health and educational services.
- Integrate road and river transport in order to re-inject new blood to the once vibrant riverbank communities and contribute to economic growth.
- Foster regional integration as the road links The Gambia to the Southern parts of Senegal, Tamba Kunda with links to Mali, Guinea Conakry and Guinea Bissau.

Project Components

- Detailed design with cost and preparation of procurement documents
- Implementation of road works

Estimated Budget

USD \$ 60 million (Fully committed)

39

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Enhanced market accessibility, thereby stimulating economic development in the area - sixty five per cent of rice growers and horticultural farmers in URR are in communities serviced by this road
- Improved transport modal integration; integrate road and river transport, which will promote tourism and trade in provincial Gambia - the main targeted beneficiaries are inhabitants of Fulladu East, Tumana, and Kantora of Upper River Region, the southern parts of Senegal and satellite communities of Guinea Bissau and Conakry.
- Enhanced accessibility to health and education for local communities.

Expected Results (by 2021)

- (1) 48 kms of all - weather tarmac road completed
- (2) Adequate drainage facilities built

Funding Modality

Grant



The Gambia International conference Center

OVERVIEW

The Gambia is yet to have a conference center of international standards that has the capacity to host major regional and international events/conferences. Enhanced capacity to host such conferences can be a major contributor to economic growth and can assist the country diversify her tourism away from sea, sun and sand.

In 2019, the country is set to host the conference of the Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC) consisting of 56 countries but the necessary conference infrastructure are not yet in place. The new conference center can therefore boost the status of the country and equip it with the necessary conference facilities to host the forthcoming OIC summit in 2019.

Project Objectives

- Build a modern conference facility and road connectivity to host the 56-member states OIC summit in 2019, as well as other major regional and global conferences in the future.
- Boost tourism by attracting both local and international visitors once it is completed, by virtue of being located along the pristine sandy beaches The Gambia is famous for.
- Endow the country with a modern edifice and conference infrastructure that will improve the status of The Gambia as an emerging developing country.

Project Components

- Feasibility studies,
- Detailed design, cost and production of bidding documents
- Project implementation

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Boost the status of The Gambia as a major destination for conferences and help in diversifying tourism products
- Contribute to foreign exchange earnings of the country
- Create employment and jobs, especially for young people
- Contribute to improve infrastructure in the coastal areas of The Gambia

Expected Results (by 2021)

- (1) A modern update Conference facility of international standards in place
- (2) 2019 OIC summit successfully hosted
- (3) Create approx. 1000 jobs once the project is completed.

Estimated Budget

USD \$ 69.9 million (Fully committed)

* 40 *

Funding Modality

Grant



International Conference for
THE GAMBIA - Brussels 2nd May 2018



YOUTH EMPOWERMENT PROJECT

UNLOCKING POTENTIAL TO CREATE WEALTH

The Gambia Youth Empowerment Project (YEP!)

OVERVIEW

The Gambia has a youthful population and is faced with a major demographic challenge to create jobs and livelihoods. The 2013 Census results indicated that 42.6 per cent and 64.1 per cent of the population are below the ages of 15 and 25 years respectively, with young people aged 15-24 years representing 21.4 per cent of the population.

Furthermore, the lack of opportunities for Gambia's young people coupled with past political repression has fuelled illegal migration to Europe and other destinations through risky journeys across the Mediterranean Sea, which has often resulted in tragic consequences.

According to reports, The Gambia has the highest rate of irregular (back-way) migrants using the perilous Saharan-Mediterranean route to Europe. In 2016, 8 per cent of the irregular migrants in Spain were young Gambians, and 6.6 per cent of arrivals by sea in Italy were Gambians, the latter increasing by 41 per cent from the 2015. According to UNHCR, 27 per cent of the Gambians who arrived in Italy in 2016 were Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC), mostly aged 15-17, an increase of 150 per cent from 2015.

Project Objectives

- Tackle the root causes of irregular migration through increased job opportunities and income prospects for youth.
- Improve skills, foster entrepreneurship and create employment along selected value chains.

Project Components

- Skills upgrading through technical and vocational training programmes
- Entrepreneurship promotion among youth through business skills training and support programmes
- Improving compliance of Gambian products with international quality standards and requirements
- Improving MSME productive capacities and value chain linkages
- Fostering market linkages

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Improved economic wellbeing of Gambia's youth population - particularly youth between 15 and 35 years - Gambian enterprises, women, rural populations
- Successful reinsertion of returning youth migrants socially and economically.
- Strengthened Gambian vocational training and technical institutes.
- Enhanced Gambian MSMEs and private sector and related associations and Business Support Institutions

Expected Results (by 2021)

- (1) 4,500 youth receive vocational training

Estimated Budget

USD \$ 13.8 million (Fully committed)

Funding Modality

Grant



Reconstruction of Basse–Wuli and Fatoto–Passamas Bridges

OVERVIEW

The land territory of The Gambia is divided by the River Gambia, which presents a challenge for the free flow of people and goods across the two banks and into Senegal. Poor road conditions limits the movement of tourists and other persons into the hinterlands to visit the country's rich flora and fauna.

This imposes not only the imperative to connect the two banks of the river for national integration, but also to use the transport system for strengthening links with Senegal, which is also similarly affected by this fact of geography.

Regional trade along the transport routes to the satellites communities of Senegal and Guinea Bissau requires adequate roads, including bridges as does trade, economic and social interaction across the two banks of the River Gambia.

Project Objectives

- Improve road infrastructure to enhance the movement of goods and services between communities in opposite banks of the river in Upper River Region (URR).
- Connect isolated rural farming communities in Upper River Region (URR) to the regional market hub of Basse.
- Integrate road and river transport in URR as well as linking satellite communities to the Primary Road network, and foster regional integration.

Project Components

- Prefeasibility studies and detailed design of the two bridges
- Implementation of road works

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Integrated road and river transport in the region, which will spur economic growth and access to services.
- The Fatoto- Passamas bridge will link the Basse- Fatoto- Koina road, thereby connecting the proposed dry port in Basse to the Primary Road Network
- Cross border trade will be stimulated and social and cultural interaction between inhabitants living across the borders of Gambia, Senegal Guinea Conakry and Bissau will be enhanced.

Expected Results (by 2021)

- (1) Basse – Wulli Bridge with span of 200 m built
- (2) Fatoto – Passamass Bridge with span of 150 m built
- (3) Associated road works and other infrastructure completed.

Estimated Budget

USD \$ 15 million (Fully committed)

Funding Modality

Grant



Large-scale Ecosystem-based Adaptation in The Gambia: developing a climate-resilient, natural resource-based economy

OVERVIEW

Climate Change (CC) has emerged as one of the most significant factors hindering the performance of the growth driving sectors in Gambia's economy, especially agriculture, tourism and industry.

Given this, climate Change-induced droughts, floods, soil degradation, coastal erosion, erratic rainfall patterns and global warming, is resulting in The Gambia experiencing poor crop yields, pest and disease incidences, infrastructural damages and even loss of lives in extreme cases.

In short, low resilience and inadequate risk mitigation mechanisms is accentuating the vulnerabilities of people and communities and increasing the risks associated with climate change.

Project Objectives

- Build the climate-resilience of rural Gambian communities and facilitate the development of a sustainable natural resource-based (green) economy by implementing large-scale Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) within and adjacent to agricultural areas, community-managed forest reserves and wildlife conservation areas.

Project Components

Component 1: Large-scale Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) to build a climate-resilient natural resource base across The Gambia.

Component 2: Establishment and strengthening of natural resource-based businesses in The Gambia.

Component 3: Policy support, institutional strengthening and knowledge generation to support large-scale implementation of EbA in The Gambia.

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Increased generation of food and/or income during the dry/'hungry' season.
- Ecosystem goods and services that underpin existing rural livelihoods are protected and restored
- Sustainable, climate-resilient livelihoods identified based on the sustainable management and marketing of natural resource-based products as part of The Gambia's long-term strategy to adapt to climate change.

Expected Results (by 2021)

- (1) 11,550 direct beneficiaries (50% women) and 46,200 indirect beneficiaries (50% women) - Rural Gambian households within and adjacent to community-managed Forest Reserves and Conservation Areas.
- (2) Enhanced management of natural resources in rural Gambia

Estimated Budget

USD \$ 25 million (Fully committed)

Funding Modality

Grant/GOTG



Agriculture for Economic growth and Food security/nutrition to mitigate migration programme

OVERVIEW

Despite the good potential for agriculture, lack of modern production technology, inadequate diversification and limited value chain development is resulting in poor access to food and food insecurity in The Gambia.

The agricultural sector is furthermore plagued by underdeveloped market information systems, lack of tools for addressing climate related risks and social safety nets, which is contributing to vulnerabilities and fuelling youth migration.

Project Objectives

- Contribute to sustainable growth in the agricultural sector and reduce food insecurity and malnutrition to mitigate illegal migration flows to Europe.
- Specifically, the project will: increase agricultural productivity/ diversification and access to food; increase the participation of the most vulnerable smallholders' in value chains; and enhance information systems, crisis management and prevention.

Project Components

- Strengthening of extension services and farmer capacities (including climate SMART agriculture)
- Increasing sustainable production/productivity/diversification and enhancing quality of selected agricultural crops and livestock.
- Increasing access to quality food via social safety nets for improved nutritional status.
- Improving functioning of national cooperative and association bodies in agricultural sector.
- Better market access for smallholders (development of value chain opportunities, access to rural finance, access roads).
- Improving information gathering and dissemination on food security and nutrition (Early Warning System, statistics, market information system).
- Improving implementation of risk mitigation measures (disaster risk reduction, including climate changes adaptation and resilience measures, disaster risk management, insurances tools, nutrition and social safety nets).

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Strengthened extension services and farmer capacities.
- Increased sustainable production/productivity/diversification and enhanced quality of selected crops and livestock.
- Increased access to quality food via social safety nets.
- Improved functioning of national cooperative and association bodies in agricultural sector.
- Better market access for smallholders (development of value chain opportunities, access to rural finance, access roads)
- Improved information gathering and dissemination on food security and nutrition (Early Warning System, statistics, market information system).
- Improved implementation of risk mitigation measures (disaster risk reduction, disaster risk management, insurances tools, nutrition and social safety nets).

Expected Results (by 2021)

- 100,000 farmers in North Bank Region (NBR), Central River Region (CRR), Lower River Region and Upper River Region (URR) supported
- School children in 142 Schools in CRR and URR supported.

Estimated Budget

USD \$ 24.38 million (Fully committed)

Funding Modality

Grant



Building Resilience through Social Transfers for nutrition security in the Gambia (BReST)

OVERVIEW

The Gambia has a high prevalence of malnutrition among pregnant and lactating mothers, which is resulting into stunting of children. The DHS (2013) shows that 22.9 per cent of children are chronically malnourished or stunted with 6.2 per cent severely stunted and the Global Acute Malnutrition Rate is 10.3 per cent. (SMART, 2015). The DHS report estimated that 73 per cent of the children in The Gambia suffered from some level of anaemia with 4 per cent being severely anaemic. It also reveals that rural women were more likely to be anaemic (68 per cent) compared to urban women (53 per cent).

The current social protection system in The Gambia is fragmented and focuses on social assistance and promotional activities, particularly schemes designed to improve food security, address malnutrition, and promote access to education. There is less focus on healthcare and reliable income support through cash transfers to extremely poor and vulnerable households and individuals. There is an urgent need to pilot Social Protection interventions to build the basis for scaling up.

Project Objectives

- Achieve improved nutrition status for children under 2 by: resilience building, providing cash transfers for nutrition security and improved caring practices for women and children through nutrition education.

Project Components

- Provide monthly cash transfers to mothers of children 0-24 months in selected districts in URR, NBR and CRR
- Enhance knowledge and skills in maternal infant and young child feeding practices
- Conduct evidence based advocacy and capacity building activities for introducing and expanding cash transfer programs for resilience building and addressing nutrition security.

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Improved maternal and infant nutrition and reduction of stunting in children under 24 months.
- Reduced poverty levels in regions of URR, CRR and NBR.

Expected Results (by 2021)

- (1) 6,000 mothers with children under 24 months in areas where very high, concentrated in the three focus regions of intervention URR, CRR and NBR benefit from project interventions.

Estimated Budget

USD \$ 3.56 million (Fully committed)

Funding Modality

Grant



Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in The Gambia

OVERVIEW

Illegal migration of youths is one of the challenges the new government is grappling with. It is important that systems and mechanism are in place to improve migration management in origin, transit and destination countries, and to ensure that returnees receive adequate support to ensure their successful socio-economic re-insertion into Gambian society.

Project Objectives

- Prevent irregular migration and forced displacement and facilitate a better migration management

Project Components

- Support the return and reintegration of migrants and The Gambia government in its capacity to provide sustainable reintegration, including protection to vulnerable migrants.
- Increase awareness of the communities in high migration areas and migrants on the consequences and viable alternatives to irregular migration.
- Support national and local authorities and development partners in having access to data on migration factors, flows and trends to support the development of evidence-based policies and programmes.

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Irregular migration in The Gambia stemmed;
- Returning migrants successfully reinserted and productively employed
- Communities of origin/ return and local economies revitalized

Expected Results (by 2021)

- (1) 1200 Gambian returned migrants from Africa successfully trained and reintegrated;
- (2) 300 Gambian returned migrants from Europe trained and reintegrated; and
- (3) 250 communities in The Gambia Banjul, North Bank and Upper River Regions benefit from project in terms of socio-economic development.

Estimated Budget
US\$ \$ 3.9 million (Fully committed)

Funding Modality
Grant

Annex 4

Project Brief on Security Sector Reform (SSR)



Security Sector Reform

OVERVIEW

Since independence the Gambian security institutions have been regime-centric, rather than public welfare; regulated by a defective constitution and lacking sufficient subordinate laws, regulations, techniques and procedures. This was especially the case under former President Jammeh 22 years authoritarian rule.

Over time, the security apparatus became ethnically imbalanced and politicised, void of sound democratic principles, and suffered from severe degeneration of capacity. There is also inability of the Oversight bodies to efficiently exercise their functions.

The future of all aspects of public safety and development in The Gambia all depends on stability, which implies effective and efficient security apparatus. Hence, the decision of the government to prioritize security sector reform as parts of its national development plan and political reform measures.

Project Objectives

- Reformation of security sector and establishment of civilian and democratic oversight mechanism that guarantees non-recurrence of serious human rights violations by the security forces ▪ Development of a national security sector reform strategy with focus on the security sector governance, while ensuring institutional and sector-wide coherences
- Development of a national security sector reform strategy with focus on the security sector governance, while ensuring institutional and sector-wide coherence

Project Activities

- Conduct a public and institutional assessment of the security sector.
- Complete a programme design that incorporates democratic oversight and identifies what is required by the Security sector to operate at a level required to sustain new democracy
- Conduct Forensic audit of the security sector
- Budget and finance the project.
- Implement the SSR programme and coordinate actors.
- Address all the issues surrounding the possible “right-sizing” of the security sector.

Estimated Budget
To be Determined

KEY RESULTS & INDICATORS

Expected Impacts

- Trust and confidence of the public in the Security Sector restored.
- Respect for Human Rights and rule of law conforms with international standards and best practices
- Security Sector fully subordinate to democratic civilian control and security Institutions are more efficient and effective
- National Ownership drives the SSR process

Expected Results (by 2021)

- (1) Urgent capacitation of Security Sector has been achieved
- (2) The foundation has been laid for professionalisation of the Security Sector
- (3) Enhanced M&E frameworks for security institution
- (4) Enhanced Oversight, accountability and respect for Rule of Law
- (5) National Security Policy of the Gambian developed.
- (6) Office of the National Security established and become operational

Funding Modality
GoTG