

EN



This action is funded by the European Union

ANNEX

of the Commission Decision on the individual measure in favour of the Republic of The Gambia to be financed from the 11th European Development Fund

Action Document for Agriculture for economic growth and food security/nutrition to mitigate migration flows

INFORMATION FOR POTENTIAL GRANT APPLICANTS

WORK PROGRAMME FOR GRANTS

This document constitutes the work programme for grants in the sense of Article 128(1) of the Financial Regulation (Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012), applicable to the EDF in accordance with of Article 37 of Regulation (EU) No 2015/323 in the following sections concerning calls for proposals: 5.4.1 “Grants – call for proposals (direct management)”.

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	Agriculture for Economic Growth and Food Security/Nutrition to mitigate migration flows CRIS number: GM/FED/039-306 Financed under the 11 th European Development Fund (EDF)	
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	West Africa Region, Republic of The Gambia The action shall be carried out at the following location: The Gambia	
3. Programming document	National Indicative Programme (NIP) 2015-2020 The Gambia, 11 th EDF (First phase: 2015-2016) Multi-annual thematic document	
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Agriculture Sector/ Food and Nutrition Security/ Sustainable Agriculture and migration	DEV. Aid: YES ¹
5. Amounts	Total estimated cost: EUR 20 882 045	

¹ Official Development Aid is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective.

concerned	Total amount of EDF contribution EUR 20 553 245 This action is co-financed by potential grant beneficiaries for an indicative amount of EUR 328 800			
6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	Project Modality Direct management - grants – call for proposals Indirect Management with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP)			
7 a) DAC code(s)	31120, 31161, 31162, 31194, 43040			
b) Main Delivery Channel	10000			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagship	N/A			
10. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG Goal: SDG 2 Secondary SDG Goals: SDG 13 and SDG 15			

SUMMARY

Traditionally, The Gambia's economy has been based on subsistence agriculture with additional household income coming from cash crops and surpluses in good productive years.

The national development strategy known as the Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) (2012-2016) considers that "the agricultural sector has the potential to become a pathway by which the Gambia can reach its long-term development goals, especially as regards poverty reduction and achieving food security".

In periods of stress, food insecurity in the Gambia is frequently associated with either an unavailability of food production to subsistence based rural communities, which is usually caused by drought, or a lack of access to food in the shops by rural and urban populations alike due to low, or no, income. Furthermore, due to certain socio economic factors The Gambia is still to make significant inroads into reducing malnutrition rates, which are stubbornly high.

The proposed action aims to create growth and employment opportunities, in particular for youth, through improved agricultural productivity as well as access to food, whilst at the same time increasing most vulnerable smallholders' participation in value chains. The action also recognises there is a need for enhanced information systems, as well as crises management and prevention to build resilience. In so doing, the action is expected to mitigate migration flows to the EU.

The Action's expected results are to be achieved through a number of interconnected activities already envisaged at a national level, taking into account lessons learned and are complementarity to donor projects already ongoing in the sector.

The proposed aid modality of indirect management with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP)

takes advantage of existing in country knowledge and available logistical support from International Organisations with a recent proven track record of successful EU project delivery in the sectors concerned. Complimentary activities will also be funded through grants to NGOs.

The project is part of the European Union's support to the Economic Partnership Agreement Development Program (PAPED) for West Africa for the period 2015-2020.

1. CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

Ranked at 175 out of 188 countries, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s 2015 Human Development Index classifies The Gambia as Least Developed. With a population of around 1.9 million and a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of approximately EUR 400, the country is poor. Indeed GDP per capita has fallen every year since 2010² when The Gambia's national Integrated Household Survey already confirmed half the population was living below the poverty line. Furthermore, a person living in a rural area was twice as likely to be poor as an urban dweller.

² See IMF 2015 Article IV Consultation with The Gambia <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2015/cr15272.pdf>

Traditionally, The Gambia's economy has been based on subsistence agriculture with additional household income coming from cash crops and surpluses in good productive years. The domestic economy has, however, been undergoing a transformation, as urban coastal areas have grown in size and economic importance.

The urban areas are service based and rely on tourism as a key industry³. However, wage growth, from a very low base⁴, is slow given there are few new industries developing due principally to the fact that the predominately youthful urban population is poorly skilled.

Furthermore, the country's fragile economic and social profile makes it particularly vulnerable to any number of potential shocks which risk further setting back economic and social advances of recent decades. In 2014/15 the double shock of drought, which affected agriculture, and the Ebola scare, which decimated a tourism industry only just recovering from the 2008 global financial crisis, led to rapidly rising food insecurity rates⁵ and migration overland to Europe and to urban areas in the country.

Migration from the rural areas is contributing to a marked reduction in agricultural labour supply, affecting output and quality. In the urban areas, migration is placing stress on fragile infrastructures and resources. Since 2013, overland migration to Europe has grown significantly. In 2015 8,500 Gambians sought asylum in Italy⁶, equivalent to around 0.5% of the entire Gambian population. In the first 6 months of 2016, Gambia remained the 3rd highest origin country for migrant arrivals in Italy, ranked between Nigeria and Somalia⁷.

Moreover, droughts of recent years are expected to repeat due to climate change – see section 3.3 below. In periods of stress, food insecurity in the Gambia is frequently associated with either an unavailability of food production to subsistence based rural communities, which is usually caused by drought, or a lack of access to food in the shops by rural and urban populations alike due to low, or no, income. Furthermore, due to certain socio economic factors The Gambia is still to make significant inroads into reducing malnutrition rates, which remain stubbornly high.

Under these circumstances, as the country has a limited natural resource endowment, agriculture has been identified by Government as a sector⁸ which should continue to be given special attention and modernised in a particular way to generate growth and employment, both in the rural areas and within the value chain. The creation of employment and resilience building are important precursors to mitigating migration.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

Despite its modest size, The Gambia has made significant advances in recent years in developing a coherent development policy framework. This framework is represented by the national Vision 2020 (1996-2020) as well as the national development strategy known as the PAGE (2012-2016).

Vision 2020's mission statement focuses on three main areas, namely, agricultural production, exports and tourism. PAGE itself considers that “*the **agricultural sector** has the potential to become a pathway by which the Gambia can reach its long-term development goals, especially as regards poverty reduction and achieving food security*”.

³ According to the Gambia Bureau of Statistics (2012) Services account for about 50% of GDP, attributed mainly to tourism and the re-export trade. Industry accounts for 12% and Agriculture 30%.

⁴ Average unskilled wages are about Euro50 per month.

⁵ See CILSS Harmonized Framework of November 2014.

⁶ See IOM Dakar Bulletin of Feb 2016 – contact < rodakar@iom.int >.

⁷ SEE <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/migratory-pressures/irregular-arrivals-italy/>

⁸ Agriculture accounts for about 25% of GDP, and an estimated two-thirds of total household income.

PAGE also links to a number of sectoral policies, the most important of which is the Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy which seeks to transform the sector from a low-output subsistence production economy with centralised planning structures, to a modern market-led sector with efficient value chains, diversified production and effective decentralised planning structures.

Importantly, PAGE furthermore links to the National Trade Policy and National Export Strategy which focus on addressing the challenges of competitiveness and export-led economic growth. The trade policy in turn links to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Policy (MSME) policy strategies which focus mainly on the productive sectors of agriculture and food processing, among others. The vision for MSME policy is to achieve widespread access to appropriate finance for all MSMEs, provide job opportunities, serve the needs of the poorest members of society and provide a business-friendly legal and regulatory environment.

The linked challenges of **food insecurity and malnutrition** in the Gambia are complex and multifaceted. They require coordinated multi-sectorial approaches as well as Non State Actor partnerships and interventions involving public and private sectors, civil society, UN agencies and development partners.

In this context, the government has identified a need to address issues of agriculture, nutrition, food security and social protection in a coherent manner and is presently drafting a National Resilience Priorities Plan under the regional Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative (AGIR⁹).

AGIR builds on existing national policies. These policies include, amongst others, The Gambia National Agricultural Investment Plan (GNAIP), the first national Climate Change Policy 2016, the National Nutrition Policy and the National Social Protection Policy and Implementation Plan (2015-2025).

The above policies are in addition to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policy 2013, National Contingency Plan, Education Policy, Health Policy, Gender and Women Empowerment Policy (2010-2020), as well as a new School Feeding Policy currently being developed.

Of particular note, the recently emerging trend of mass migration from predominately rural areas is now being recognised nationally as requiring fast action to build resilience and income growth. As a first step to reduce related risks in the agriculture sector¹⁰ Government has joined the Africa Risk Capacity Drought Insurance Policy.

The EU¹¹ is keen to work alongside the government and aligns itself behind the objectives of the Vision 2020 and the Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE, 2012-2016) whilst encouraging the development of a program to reduce poverty and improve sustainable development.

Within this framework the strategic objectives of the EU's relationship with The Gambia during the 1st phase 11th EDF National Indicative Programme (NIP 2015-2016) identified

⁹ AGIRs 4 pillars are effectively sustainable agriculture and access to food, nutrition, social protection + food security/nutrition governance.

¹⁰ See Gambia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) which identified agriculture as especially vulnerable to CC.
<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Gambia/1/The%20INDC%20OF%20THE%20GAMBIA.pdf>

¹¹ See also The Principles of the Paris Declaration, the EU Agenda for Change, the Intra-ACP Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme, the Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) and the National Indicative Programme (NIP), all of which are anchored in the EU-Gambia's development policy framework.

Also

The EU policy framework to assist developing countries in addressing food security challenges (EU, 2010),

The EU framework 'Enhancing maternal and child nutrition in external assistance',

The EU approach to resilience: Learning from food security crises' (EU, 2012)

“Agriculture for Economic Growth and Food Security/Nutrition to mitigate migration” as focal sector 1. The 11th EDF indicative allocation in terms of programmable resources for the period 2015-2016 amounts to EUR 33 000 000, of which EUR 28 000 000 is for sector 1.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

There are six broad stakeholder groups whose characteristics are as follow:

1) Vulnerable smallholder farmers, their cooperatives and associations. Grass roots cooperatives and associations, as well as their apex bodies, do exist but generally lack capacity and sustainability and therefore require support. For example, there is a need to improve strategic income generation opportunities in the agricultural value chain. This group has been identified as one of the main beneficiaries of the action. Examples include the National Association of Women Farmers (NAWFA) and The National Coordinating Organization for Farmers Association in The Gambia (NACOFAG).

2) Private and commercial actors remain essential components in the agricultural value chains, comprising business development service providers, producer enterprises, traders, retailers/wholesalers, transporters, warehouse operators, financial institutions, processors and consumers.

3) State/Government institutions operating in the agriculture, trade and food security/nutrition sectors involved in: i) policy and institutional frameworks relating to markets, finance, natural resources, research, advisory and extension services; and, ii) information systems for early warning, markets, food security, nutrition and livelihoods.

4) Donors, mainly the African Development Bank (AfDB), The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), World Bank, Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and EU. Valued and necessary large investments into the sector require good coordination and information sharing. It should be pointed out that European Union Member States' agencies are not present in The Gambia, thus reducing the EU's capacity to delegate implementation.

5) UN institutions (FAO, WFP, UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)) generally possess adequate visibility and capacity to coordinate or deliver programmes and results within their mandate areas, which are relevant to this action.

6) Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/civil society - Very few international NGOs are active in The Gambia. Those present include, amongst others, ActionAid International The Gambia, and Concern Universal. National NGOs are also relatively few; those active in agriculture include the Agency for the Development of Women and Children (ADWAC) and the Njawara Agriculture Training Center (NATC) amongst others. International and national NGOs are capable of implementing relatively high-impact programmes using innovative community-based approaches. A structured EU dialogue with civil society involved two rounds of consultations in 2013 and 2015, first for the identification and selection of the 11th EDF focal sector 1 and then the proposed EU response.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

Despite potential for inclusive growth, improved food security and poverty reduction, the agriculture sector is affected by a number of constraints. Amongst these are weak research and extension systems leading to inappropriate/unsustainable¹² farming practices and pest control; low yields¹³; limited arable land irrigation (around 5%); inadequate storage facilities and other infrastructures; lack of entrepreneurial culture; limited access to markets, market

¹² Deforestation, poor soil conservation, use of chemical fertilizers etc...

¹³ Current cereal yields are low and below 1 Mt/ha which are lower than the yield figures for rice and maize for West Africa.

information and especially to finance, credit¹⁴ and insurance; deficiencies in food safety and quality control; low level of vulnerable smallholder producers participation in value chains and end markets; limited value-addition and processing facilities and missing linkages within and between the value chains, poor organization and policy frameworks for cooperatives.

Of particular note, the country is witnessing climate change¹⁵ and has identified priority adaptation measures aimed at different and critical sectors of the national economy, including agriculture, health, forestry, and rangelands. Some of the top priorities are to select crop and grass varieties that are more resistant to droughts, pests, and salinity; establish, expand, and restore natural forests and rangelands; establish vector control programmes and public health education and awareness programmes.

On the issue of migration, the large numbers now going overland to Europe are predominately low skilled young males seeking better economic prospects. They come from large rural families living in poverty. They are escaping an economy with few job opportunities and limited growth prospects. Uncertainty at home is compounded by a perceived growing threat of crises (climate change or other) and a difficult domestic political environment.

Furthermore, The Gambia is facing chronic food insecurity and stunting rates, linked to malnutrition and a declining ability of vulnerable rural communities to cope due to recurrent drought crises. In this context, early warning information systems already being produced by Government Agencies, International Organisations and NGOs need to be standardized and better coordinated to improve efficiencies in decision-making. There is also a need for social safety nets for the most vulnerable, as well as the introduction of climate smart agriculture and suitable irrigation and water harvesting and management systems.

¹⁴ Interest rates range from 25% to 30% and above.

¹⁵ Based on the University of Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index (ND-GAIN), Gambia is the 10th most vulnerable country and the 48th least ready country. Thus it has both a great need for investment and innovations to improve readiness and a great urgency for action. The most vulnerable sectors are: agricultural capacity, projected change of annual run-off and medical staff.

2. RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk	Mitigating Measures
Price hikes of basic commodities increase vulnerability of the poor.	M	Encourage Government's commitment to ensure macro-economic stability, control inflation and reduce volatility of prices of basic commodities. Expand yield/production/quality.
Extreme weather conditions (droughts, floods, salinity, pest infestation) can have an adverse impact on programme achievements.	M	Encourage Government's commitment to implement resilience building/disaster risk reduction/natural risk management/ climate change strategies. Formulation of projects to mainstream sustainable agriculture and climate change resilience and adaptation.
Farmers will not mobilise sufficient quantity and/or quality of agricultural inputs in time.	M	Support to value chains, improved market information systems and extension services.
Delay in procurement and input supply activities.	M/L	Planning of project procurement activities with seasonal agricultural requirements/input.
Lack of viable market outlets and opportunities for agricultural value chain development and expansion.	L	Strengthen linkages with commercial sector, upgrade market infrastructure and promote market access opportunities, improve market information systems.
Lack of interest of commercial sector in agricultural value chain development and financing.	L	Sensitization of general public and commercial sector on opportunities and incentives.
Inadequate Government commitment to agriculture reform policies and to sustain food security/nutrition sector support.	L	The envisaged project intervention will support and compliment Government policies. Continuous dialogue and engagement with Government partners and key policy decision makers.
Assumptions: <i>Relatively stable macro-economic situation and continued access to markets. No adverse climatic shocks.</i>		

3. LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

A number of lessons have been learnt from previous EU Delegation projects in the sector. Notably the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1c food security project (2012-2016) Mid Term Evaluation identified the usefulness of community horticultural gardens for achieving food and nutrition security, the important role of NGOs and Farmers organisations in community gardens, the recommendation to use small scale solar pumping systems and the need to adapt traditional crops to climate change including the introduction of cassava and leaves crop substitutes. Also the need for conservation farming techniques to be encouraged, as well as the suggestion to adapt school feeding to local procurement to include seasonal foods bought on the local market.

Elsewhere there is an identified need to strengthen extension worker capacity to enable better service to beneficiaries and organise farmers into cooperatives using bottom up approaches whilst linking them to other value chain actors.

The role of contract farming through outgrower schemes¹⁶ involving public/private partnership has become important as has the provision of public infrastructure.

There is also a need to strengthen coordination among stakeholders and partners for effective and efficient implementation and to use social transfers as safety nets to support vulnerable households particularly to build resilience to climatic and other shocks.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

The proposed action is complimentary to ongoing development projects in agriculture and food security/nutrition. These include, amongst others, the West Africa Agriculture Productivity Program (WAAPP), The Gambia Agricultural Commercialization and Value Chain Management Project (GCAV), the National Land and Water Management Development Project (NEMA) and the Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project (FASDEP) as well as the Maternal and Child Nutrition Health Results Project (MCNHRP). The action is synergetic with a number of NGO interventions including Action Aid's Agro-Ecology Resilience Project, ADWAC's Sustainable Agriculture and Environmental Governance project and the North Bank Region Livelihood Improvement Project which uses a community-centred Eco-zone concept.

This action will furthermore complement and build on other EU projects working in the same geographical regions of the country. These include the EU funded EUR 7 600 000 MDG1c project (2012-2016) as well the following 3 new projects on food/nutrition security and migration;

1. The 2016 EU EUR 3 000 000 grant to UNICEF intended to build resilience and nutrition security of pregnant and lactating mothers and children up to the age of 3. The UNICEF cash transfer intervention is to be integrated within a very large ongoing World Bank USD20 million nutrition programme to tackle stunting via the national Baby Friendly Community Initiative.

2. The 2016 11th EDF B-envelope post emergency response allocation of EUR 11 500 000 for a stand-alone nutrition project to be jointly implemented by FAO, WFP and UNICEF. The project will apply the UNICEF Conceptual Framework of malnutrition as the basis of intervention and contribute to a reduction of stunting through for example, cash for work and increased food diversification through processing and fortification of locally available food crops, as well as blanket supplementary feeding for all children aged 6–23 months.

3. The EUR 11 000 000 allocation to the International Trade Center under the "EU Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa" aims to tackle the root causes of migration through increased job opportunities and income prospects for youth.

Furthermore, the present action is designed to be complimentary to the 11th EDF EUR 10 450 000 "Reinforced access of the most vulnerable populations to markets and socio-economic facilities through a feeder road rehabilitation programme" project which is to be implemented by UNOPS and intended to support access to markets and socio-economic facilities.

Finally, being multi-sectoral, the proposed action fits in with existing donor coordination mechanisms such as the UN development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) cycle; the Joint

¹⁶ Out-grower schemes, also known as contract farming, are broadly defined as binding arrangements through which a firm ensures its supply of agricultural products by individual or groups of farmers.

Assistance Strategies of the African Development Bank and World Bank; and other donor coordination mechanisms in place.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

The Gambia, as part of the Sahel regional group of countries, now recognises that some shocks are becoming predictable and are structural in nature requiring specific action to include adaptation and resilience building measures into development programming.

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) (2015 Article IV consultations), over the last 50 years The Gambia has been hit by eleven instances of drought, with four in just the last 12 years. With around 95% of agricultural lands in The Gambia rain-fed, subsistence agriculture is highly vulnerable to climate change induced rainfall variability. According to the 2016 draft National Climate Change Policy, from 1950 to 2000 annual rainfall amounts have already declined by 30%.

Environmental sustainability and climate change adaption are key in building smallholder farmers resilience and are taken into account in this actions' design. The action will also improve access to early warning information and build capacity at national and community levels for contingency planning and disaster response as well as promote the introduction and adoption of climate smart agricultural techniques.

Nutrition meanwhile remains an important cross-cutting development issue of concern. In addition to high levels of stunting caused in early childhood¹⁷ that are to be addressed by other planned EU interventions, vulnerable poor households are generally undernourished because of poor nutritional habits and limited access to food due to size and low incomes.

Women and youth constitute the key vulnerable segments of the population. According to the National Human Development report (2014), although youths (13-30 years) make up a significant proportion of the population, their numbers are disproportionately high among the unemployed. The value chain development activities of this action are expected to generate self-employment and skills acquisition opportunities as an alternative to youth migration. Similarly women dominate in food production, processing and marketing activities, but experience low productivity with very limited access and ownership to productive resources, a bottleneck which this action will address.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results

This programme is relevant for the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG Goal 2 "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture" but also promotes progress towards Goals SDG 13 "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts" and SDG 15 "Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss". This does not imply a commitment by The Gambia benefiting from this programme.

The **Overall Objective** is to contribute to sustainable growth in the agricultural sector and reduce food insecurity and malnutrition to mitigate migration flows to Europe.

¹⁷ SMART survey (Sept-Oct 2015) found Stunting increased to 22.9% (from 21.2% in 2012), while wasting increased to 10.3% (from 9.9% in 2012). Micro-nutrient malnutrition (iron deficiency anaemia and deficiencies of vitamin A and iodine) were also prevalent in the country.

The **Specific Objectives (SOs)** are:

SO1) Increased agricultural productivity/ diversification and access to food;

SO2) Increased most vulnerable smallholders' participation in value chains;

SO3) Enhanced information systems, crisis management and prevention.

Main expected results (ERs)

SO1) Increased agricultural productivity/diversification and access to food.

ER1) Strengthened extension services and farmer capacities (including climate SMART agriculture);

ER2) Increased sustainable production/productivity/diversification and enhanced quality of selected agricultural crops and livestock;

ER3) Increased access to quality food via social safety nets for improved nutritional status.

SO2) Increased most vulnerable smallholders participation in value chains

ER4) Improved functioning of national cooperative and association bodies in agricultural sector;

ER5) Better market access for smallholders: development of value chain opportunities, access to rural finance, access roads.

SO3) Enhanced information systems, crises management & prevention

ER6) Improved information gathering and dissemination on food security and nutrition (Early Warning System, statistics, market information system);

ER7) Improved 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)

4.2 Main activities to support the Expected Results

Under ER1: Strengthened extension services and farmer capacities (including climate SMART agriculture) – FAO/NGOs

- R1.A1: Conduct a comprehensive institutional assessment of the national agricultural extension system/services and propose an extension reform to improve impact.
- R1.A2: Based on the above review, develop a comprehensive national agricultural extension policy and strategy. This will take into account an agro-ecology and sub-sectoral (commodity-based) value-chain approach.
- R1.A3: Strengthen capacity in extension delivery through support in mobility (motor cycles), communication and pedagogic materials.
- R1.A4: Strengthen national extension capacity using relevant approaches i.e. Farmer Field Schools and Innovation Platforms through Train the Trainer programmes (with ICT-based smart tools and learning materials support). Extension to include, amongst others, climate resilient approaches involving promotion of rainwater harvesting and irrigation techniques and technologies promoting water saving.
- R1.A5: Strengthen and expand existing Farmer Field Schools as an integral part of the Agricultural Extension system.
- R1.A6: Support 3 farmer learning and demo centres employing climate-sensitive approaches such as agro-ecology and eco-restoration targeting rural youths and women farmers.

Under ER2: Increased sustainable production/productivity/diversification and enhanced quality of selected agricultural crops and livestock – FAO.

- R2.A1: Provide complementary input support to Smallholder Farmers, especially Youths and Innovation Platforms¹⁸ (identification of climate resilient crop types and cultivars, improved seeds, fertilizers, veterinary drugs) using revolving fund mechanisms.
- R2.A2: Support to introduction of climate-resilient agriculture practices, such as conservation farming techniques, drought-tolerant and short-cycle crops/livestock (cassava, pulses, sweet potato, findi, cockerel exchange), minimum tillage planters in uplands, agro-forestry nurseries, live fencing (high-value trees), and crop by-products.
- R2.A3: Improve and strengthen capacity of certified seed growers (rice, g/nuts, sesame, maize, vegetables) in technical and management aspects of seed technology.
- R2.A4: Support multiplication of foundation seeds (rice, cassava, pulses, maize) by the Gambia National Agriculture Research Institute.
- R2.A5: Support to improved water control - i.e. pilot rain water harvesting and proper drainage of flood-prone areas paying special attention to creating youth employment.
- R2.A6: Support disease surveillance and reporting.
- R2.A7: Support to integrated pest management of fruit flies (*Bactrocera invadens*), white flies (*Bemisia tabaci*) and the mango mealy bug to complement FAO's white-fly programme for certain Regions and EU-funded ECOWAS fruit-fly project.
- R2.A8: Support risk-based inspection in Quality Assurance Framework and risk profiling of identified priority hazards (sesame etc, poultry, fresh fruits and vegetables, dairy), sampling and monitoring of chemical residue..
- R2.A9: Support the development of Quality Assurance and Biosecurity Framework for poultry and Quality Assurance for selected vegetable commodities.
- R2.A10: Support the development of **regulations** for poultry and fresh fruits and vegetables.
- R2.A11: Support the development of **standards** for poultry and fresh fruits and vegetables.
- R3.A12: Support to policy and advocacy efforts at securing land rights for women especially on lowlands and vegetable gardens.

Under ER3: Increased access to quality food via social safety nets for improved nutritional status – NGOs/WFP.

- R3.A1: Facilitate access to diversified food and promote consumption of quality nutritious, traditional foods in vulnerable rural households
- R3.A2: Support home grown School Feeding social safety net programme in targeted schools for child nutrition. Including Child Early Development Centers.

Under ER4: Improved functioning of national cooperative and association bodies in agricultural sector – FAO.

- R4.A1: Conduct an institutional assessment of agricultural cooperatives and replicate successful models practiced in other countries.
- R4.A2: Support the development of a comprehensive national cooperative policy.
- R4.A3: Strengthen the capacity of cooperative service providers (capacity building and mobility) to serve Agricultural Producer Organisations.

¹⁸ Innovation platforms are widely used in agricultural research to connect different stakeholders to achieve common goals.

- R4.A4: Strengthen the capacity of value chain actors IPs e.g. sesame etc, poultry, and national associations and their networks and platforms (governance, cooperative principles, entrepreneurship, literacy/numeracy, etc.).

Under ER5: Better market access for smallholders (development of value chain opportunities, access to rural finance, access roads) – FAO/NGOs.

- R5.A1: Develop sustainable pro-poor outgrower (producer-driven or facilitated value chain) models involving smallholders and reputable agribusinesses for selected high-value crops/livestock (rice, vegetables, fruits, vegetables, pulses and poultry). Provide financial and capacity support to implement outgrower models for smallholder for selected crops/livestock (vegetables, fruits, poultry).
- R5.A2: Update value chain analyses on targeted agro-commodities (findi, maize, pulses, and other high-value commercial crops), with a focus on addressing those factors which determine the participation of vulnerable small-holder producers and youths in final markets.
- R5.A3: Provide entrepreneurship and finance access support to value-addition/value-added services for smallholder value chains and agri-Small and Medium Sized enterprises SMEs (agro-processors, input dealers/ suppliers, small scale agri-equipment manufacturers and dealers, specialist service providers and non-bank financial institutions).
- R5.A4: Support value chain infrastructure for communities and associations (processing units and community garden access roads).
- R5.A5: Support to expand market linkage opportunities for priority high-value agro-commodities (trade fairs, field and farmers' market days, agri-business fora, producer/buyer networks, commodity networks & platforms, etc.). This activity will, where feasible, replicate aspects of WFP's successful P4P¹⁹ model of rice procurement from farmer groups to school feeding programmes.

Under ER6: Improved information gathering and dissemination on food security and nutrition (Early Warning System, statistics, market information system) –FAO/WFP.

- R6.A1: Support to enhanced national coordination of Early Warning information Systems (stakeholder mapping, analysis and reorganisation - roles and resources).
- R6.A2: Strengthen the capacity (streamlined methodology, tools and equipment, mobility) to conduct surveillance and meta-analysis of multi-dimensional data in agriculture, food security and nutrition for early warning. This system will be based on the CILSS-coordinated Harmonised Framework and its list of indicators.
- R6.A3: Strengthen market information services and the delivery of market information through capacity building, and equipment support and using innovative ICT (mobile) delivery methods.
- R6.A4: Provide communication support to communities in early warning through four (4) additional Climate Change Early Warning²⁰ automated weather stations pilot sites (radio listening groups, community radios, mobile phones and support with CUG services, internet connectivity, training).
- R6.A5: Support to development of national food safety management information system that incorporates Rapid Alert Systems and an Inspection Database. This system should be linked with relevant national data systems.

¹⁹ Purchase for Progress is a model where WFP partners with FAO and Government procure processed rice from smallholder farmers to supply local school feeding programme. It helps to access a reliable market, while ensuring that school children have nutritious meals.

²⁰ At the Department of Water Resources.

Under ER7: Improved 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) FAO/WFP.

- R6.A1: Strengthen (district/community level) capacity in contingency planning (preparation and management).
- R6.A2: Support to community seed and food reserves (seed and cereal banks).
- R6.A3: Distribute inputs particularly seeds (through market-based seed vouchers and seed fares) to vulnerable groups during climate related disasters.
- R6.A4: Appraise the feasibility and potential of developing index-based weather (micro-) insurance²¹ products for smallholders and agribusinesses in the Gambia, covering high-value crops and livestock during extreme weather events.
- R6.A5: Support vulnerability assessments to identify the most vulnerable households eligible for social safety nets interventions.

4.3 Intervention logic

Increased agricultural productivity and diversification; increased participation of most vulnerable smallholders in value chains; and, enhanced information system, crisis prevention and management are intended to promote job creation and sustainable growth in the agricultural sector and to reduce food insecurity/malnutrition. Through building resilience migration pressures will be mitigated. In particular, the national school feeding programme has been identified as an important safety net for ensuring food security and to reduce economic pressures on Gambian families.

Complementary activities to strengthen women and youth agricultural capacities in agro ecology and eco restoration as well as access to markets and to diversified and nutritious food will be implemented by NGOs. The intervention logic is reflected in the attached Log Frame.

5. IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country referred to in Article 17 of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2, will be carried out and the corresponding contract and agreement implemented, is 72 months from the date of the adoption by the Commission of this Action Document.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute non-substantial amendment in the sense of Article 9(4) of Regulation (EU) 2015/322.

²¹ Potential interested financial institutions include Reliance Financial Services and SuperSonicz Microfinance. The study will answer the questions: what risks and value chains can be insured; are weather and yield data available to develop a meta-map of data; and can the insurance products be affordable to farmers and financially attractive to private sector.

5.3 Implementation of the budget support component

Not Applicable

5.4 Implementation modalities for an action under project modality or for a complementary support of an action under budget support

5.4.1. Grants: call for proposals (direct management)

(a) Objectives of the grants, fields of intervention and expected results

Potential objectives/results:

- To strengthen women farmers and rural youth capacities in climate SMART agriculture comprising support to farmer learning and demo centres employing climate-sensitive approaches such as agro-ecology and eco-restoration. (ER1)
- To facilitate access to diversified and quality nutritious, traditional foods (moringa, sweet potatoes, pulses, fruits and vegetables and honey) in vulnerable rural households. (ER3)
- To offer women and youth smallholder better market access through development of value chain opportunities. (ER5)

(b) Eligibility conditions.

- National and international NGOs.
- Co-applicants of those defined as eligible above.

Subject to information to be published in the call for proposals, the indicative amount of the EU contribution per grant is between EUR 250 000 and 750 000 and the grants may be awarded to sole beneficiaries and to consortia of beneficiaries (coordinator and co-beneficiaries). The indicative duration of the grant is 36 months.

(c) Essential selection and award criteria.

The essential selection criteria are financial and operational capacity of the applicant. The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the objectives of the call; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(d) Maximum rate of co-financing.

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for grants under this call is 90 % of the eligible costs of the action.

In accordance with Articles 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, if full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100 %. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission's authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

(e) Indicative timing to launch the call.

1st trimester of 2017.

5.4.2 Indirect management with an international organisation. FAO

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 EDF applicable in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) No 2015/323.

This implementation entails the following activities in The Gambia (specific indicators of success will be provided within the single integrated project log frame):

The FAO will work in strengthening extension services and farmer capacities, increased sustainable production/productivity/diversification and enhanced quality of selected agricultural crops and livestock; Improved functioning of national cooperative and association bodies in agricultural sector and better market access for smallholders (development of value chain opportunities, access to rural finance etc.) and market information. The UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), which will implement the separate EU feeder roads programme, will be sub-contracted by FAO for construction of access roads to community gardens established under the MDG1c project. In case needed FAO would use alternative contractors following a tender.

Farmer Based Organisations (FBOs), the Ministry of Agriculture as well as related bodies, for example the Food Safety and Quality Authority (FSQA) and NARI, will be important partners. FAO has experience working with the Department of Agriculture under the Ministry of Agriculture as well as with FBOs. The Department of Agriculture has Regional Offices and village extension staff who will support at field level. The Department and its field offices provide technical and extension support to farmers through Farmer Based Organizations. Most recent partnership was under the MDG 1c project. Such partnerships will continue through the proposed action.

FAO will work jointly with WFP on improved information gathering and dissemination related to food security and nutrition (Early Warning System, statistics, market information system) as well as improved implementation of risk mitigation measures (disaster risk reduction, including climate changes adaptation and resilience measures, disaster risk management, insurances tools etc.)

The implementation is justified because it provides continuity of service and builds on lessons learned during execution of the important EU funded Millennium Development Goal (MDG 1c) project in the Gambia (2012-2016). During MDG1c, FAO showed an ability to adapt and modernise their approach to take on board independent recommendations, for example the introduction of conservation farming and climate adaptation techniques. Furthermore, FAO has a recognised expertise in the area of agricultural production and is the main International Organisation active in the sector.

The entrusted entity will carry out the following budget implementation tasks; procurement of goods and services, contracting of partners for the implementation of the activities in The Gambia. This includes launching calls for tenders; definition of eligibility, selection and award criteria; evaluation of tenders and; award of contracts; concluding and managing contracts, carrying out payments, recovering moneys due etc.

5.4.3 Indirect management with an international organisation. WFP

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with the World Food Programme (WFP) in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 EDF applicable in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2015/323.

This implementation entails the following activities in The Gambia (specific indicators of success will be provided within the single integrated project log frame):

Through the School Feeding Programme, WFP will provide children in schools with access to food away from home, thus reducing the burden on households to provide food for this group

at home; most of the migrants leaving the Gambia are economic and do so because of low household incomes and opportunities – it is usually the male youth that leaves and families are generally big, averaging around six or seven children. It can therefore be clearly argued that school feeding has an indirect impact on reducing the household pressures for migration. Furthermore, the Home Grown School Feeding concept in The Gambia has been promoted by the WFP-Government of Brazil Centre of Excellence against hunger²² which aims to help countries improve, expand, and eventually run their own school meal programmes to advance the nutrition and food security of school children. The intervention will promote the use of local foods and iodized salt whilst at the same time opening critical market access opportunities for value chain actors. Under this action, WFP are to pilot, in selected schools, models for a home grown school feeding approach by way of a decentralised procurement system involving cash to school management committees for local purchase.

WFP will work jointly with FAO on improved information gathering and dissemination related to food security and nutrition (Early Warning System, statistics, market information system) as well as improved implementation of risk mitigation measures (disaster risk reduction, including climate changes adaptation and resilience measures, disaster risk management, insurances tools etc.)

In signing delegation agreements with the FAO and WFP, project funds will not be directly channelled through government by the EU.

The implementation is justified because it provides continuity of service and builds on lessons learned during execution of the important EU funded Millennium Development Goal (MDG 1c) project in the Gambia (2012-2016). During MDG1c WFP showed an ability to adapt and modernise their approach to take on board independent recommendations, for example the introduction of a new system of local procurement of nutritious school meals using local produce. WFPs programme is also working within a recognised government social safety net system approach.

The entrusted entity will carry out the following budget implementation tasks; procurement of goods and services, contracting of partners for the implementation of the activities in The Gambia. This includes launching calls for tenders; definition of eligibility, selection and award criteria; evaluation of tenders and; award of contracts; concluding and managing contracts, carrying out payments, recovering moneys due etc.

5.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 22(1)(b) of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

²² SEE <http://www.wfp.org/stories/brazil-and-wfp-launch-centre-excellence-against-hunger>

5.6 Indicative budget

Result Area and modality	EU contribution (in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution (in EUR)
5.4.1 Grants: call for proposals (direct management)	3 000 000	328 800
ER 1 Strengthened extension services and farmer capacities(including climate SMART agriculture)	1 000 000	
ER3 Increased access to quality food via social safety nets for improved nutritional status	1 000 000	
ER 5 Better Market access for smallholders (development of value chain opportunities, access to rural finance, access roads)	960 000	
5.11 - Communication & Visibility	40 000	
5.4.2 – Indirect management with an international organisation. FAO	13 010 000	
ER 1 Strengthened extension services and farmer capacities(including climate SMART agriculture)	1 000 000	
ER 2 Increased sustainable production/productivity/diversification and enhanced quality of selected agricultural crops and livestock	3 200 000	
ER 4 Improve functioning of national cooperative and association bodies in agricultural sector	640 000	
ER 5 Better Market access for smallholders (development of value chain opportunities, access to rural finance, access roads)	5 560 000	
ER 6 Improved Information gathering and dissemination on food security and nutrition (Early Warning System, statistics, market information system)	1 160 000	

ER 7 Improved implementation of risk mitigation measures (disaster risk management, insurance tools, nutrition and social safety nets)	1 070 000	
Monitoring and Evaluation	290 000	
5.11 - Communication & Visibility	90 000	
5.4.3 – Indirect management with an international organisation. WFP	4 090 000	
ER 3 Increased access to quality food via social safety nets for improved nutritional status	3 000 000	
ER 6 Improved Information gathering and dissemination on food security and nutrition (Early Warning System, statistics, market information system)	290 000	
ER 7 Improved implementation of risk mitigation measures (disaster risk management, insurance tools, nutrition and social safety nets)	680 000	
Monitoring and Evaluation	90 000	
5.11 - Communication & Visibility	30 000	
5.9 – Evaluation, 5.10 - Audit	200 000	
Contingencies	253 245	
Total Project Cost	20 553 245	20 882 045

5.7 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

The project will be implemented by FAO and WFP and by NGOs. FAO and NGOs will work in North Bank, Central River North and South, Lower River and Upper River Regions. WFP will work in North Bank, Central River Region North and South. Work related to crisis management and prevention will be based out of the West Coast Region.

FAO and WFP will act as individual budget holders. There will be a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) as well as a Technical Working Committee and a Steering Committee.

Project Coordination Unit

This unit will operate under the overall responsibility of FAO. It will be managed at the central and regional levels, and will use project staff and partners (Technical departments of MoA, NGOs, private enterprise etc.) to implement activities in the field. Whenever possible, the Project will mainstream the implementation approach developed under the EU funded MDG1c project.

More specifically at central level, a coordinator will be responsible for the overall coordination of FAO activities, but will also be responsible for providing technical support on specific activities. A monitoring and evaluation specialist will be responsible for establishing and running the FAO monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system. Other support staff will also be available. Regional Coordination Units will be established and will serve as relays for the central PCU and facilitate implementation of FAO project activities at local levels. In each of the regions of implementation (the LRR comprises two districts and will be managed by the regional office of CRR South) a field officer staff will be recruited for different disciplines to support the implementation of activities.

The PCU will also take advantage of existing institutional management structures operational under the School Feeding Programme. At a central level, the inter-sector Co-ordination Committee with the operational support by School Agriculture and Food Management Unit (SAFMU) under the Directorate of Basic and Secondary Education will bear the responsibility of overall coordination of School Feeding. The intervention will concern three regions (NBR, CRR North and South). At a regional level, WFP will recruit Monitoring and Evaluation specialists (one for NBR and one for CRR) to work directly with the Regional Directorates. These M&E specialists will be responsible for reporting to the WFP joint M&E system and providing support to implementation. At school level, cluster monitors will monitor implementation in collaboration with the Food Management Committees.

A **Technical Working Committee (TWC)** will operate under the joint responsibility of the two Programme Managers at FAO and WFP. The TWC will provide technical guidance for the delivery of the 3 Specific Objective areas namely: Agricultural Productivity/diversification (ER 1, 2 and 3); Small-holder participation in value chains (ER 4 and 5) and Information Systems, Crises Management and Prevention (ER 6 and 7). The Technical Working Committee will be established at the central level and include the Programme Managers at FAO and WFP, as well as key actors involved in the four pillar AGIR Country Resilience Plan (namely the National Disaster Management Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Social Welfare Department of Ministry of Health and the National Nutrition Agency). The TWC will meet once a month.

Supervision: FAO and WFP have agreed to prepare and conduct joint project supervision missions. Supervision missions will be organised approximately every six months. Each supervisory mission will be performed by experts from FAO and WFP, with involvement of the EU Delegation. An indicative set of performance indicators is provided in the logical framework. The NGO grants will be supervised separately by the EU Delegation.

5.8 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of this action's implementation will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partners responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partners shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than semestrial) and final reports. A baseline will be established at the start of the action and every report shall provide

an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

For FAO and WFP, M&E systems manuals will specify the impact, outcome and output indicators, the activities to be performed, the methodology, and clarify actor's roles. An indicative set of performance indicators are provided in the logical framework.

5.9 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the action, mid-term and final evaluations will be carried out for this action or its components by independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

The mid-term evaluation will be carried out to take stock of project implementation, constraints, challenges and success to guide project implementation and orientations. The final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision).

The Commission shall inform implementing partners at least 30 days in advance of the date foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partners shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partners and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the implementing partners and partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

Indicatively 2 contracts for evaluation services shall be concluded under a framework contract for mid-term and final evaluation

5.10 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

Indicatively, one contract for audit service is included in case necessary.

5.11 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures that shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.6 above for which a total amount of EUR 160 000 is allocated.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in the grant contracts and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

A visibility and communication strategy will be developed for the project, building on the existing strategy for the EU funded MDG 1c project. The following activities will be implemented by the implementing partners: (i) publication presenting project' achievements including posters. (ii) production of visibility items (e.g. t-shirts, sign posts); (iii) joint visibility events including field visits and handing over ceremonies at beneficiary communities); and (iv) bagging (i.e. ensuring that the EU logo is printed on all commodity packaging procured under this action).

Regular advocacy and communication campaigns will be conducted by the project implementers for broader awareness raising and enhancing knowledge. The FAO and WFP will use Communication for Development (C4D) tools for developing and disseminating advocacy materials among beneficiaries and key stakeholders.

The EU will be recognized in press releases, media engagement and in public events reflecting progress. Visibility of EU's contribution will also be provided through all printed materials (IEC and promotional materials) as well as media pieces developed as part of the Communication component. The logo of the EU will be affixed to supplies and equipment provided to partners as part of the Project implementation.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY) ²³

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action without an amendment to the financing decision. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for listing the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant and for reporting purpose on the achievement of results as measured by indicators. Indicators will be sex-disaggregated whenever relevant.

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	OO: Sustainable growth in the agricultural sector and reduce food insecurity and malnutrition.	OO1: Change in agricultural GDP. OO2: Proportion of food insecure households. OO3: Individual dietary diversity score in women increased by 10%. OO4: Proportion of women-headed households in intervention sites whose members live below the poverty line.	OO1: 28% (GBoS 2015) OO2: CRRS – 27% CRRN – 13% LRR – 24% URR – 7% NBR – 21%, (WFP PRRO, 2013) OO3: Baseline OO4: 38% (IHS, 2010) ²⁴	OO1: 33% OO2: 15% OO3: 10% increase OO4: 30%	- GNAIP - National economic surveys - SMART survey - Project baseline/ impact surveys	-
Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	SO1: Increase agricultural productivity/ diversification and access to food. SO2: Increase vulnerable smallholders' participation in value chains.	SO1: Contribution to agriculture GDP by crop/livestock. SO2: Number of VC associations with active smallholder involvement.	SO1: Crops – 11.7% Livestock – 8.2% (GBOS 2012) SO2: 10 units (GNAIP 2014)	SO1: Crops – 25% Livestock – 12% (GBOS 2012) SO2: 14 units	- GBOS - National Surveys - GNAIP - DoA/PSU - NHS, National poverty profile surveys - Project baseline/ impact surveys	- No major climate related disasters or pest/disease outbreak - Government & donor commitment

²³ Mark indicators aligned with the relevant programming document mark with '*' and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '**'.

²⁴ Poverty line using \$1.25 per day

	SO3: Enhanced information systems, crises prevention and management.	SO3: Existence of a coordinated national EWS with integrated food & nut security data that ensures timely response to disasters.	SO3: 0	SO3: 1	- GNAIP - Project baseline & impact survey - GANAD	
	ER1) Strengthened extension services and farmer capacities (including climate SMART agriculture).	ER1. Number of people receiving rural advisory services with EU support, including climate resilient techniques. *	ER1: 0	ER1: 15,000	- GNAIP - Project baseline/ impact surveys	- Input availability & accessibility - Farmer adoption of improved practices - Disease control measures taken
	ER2) Increased productivity/diversification and enhanced quality of selected agricultural crops and livestock.	ER2: Increase in agricultural yield / animal products in intervention sites. *	ER2: Rice (upland) – 0.64 mt/ha Maize– 0.83 mt/ha (NASS 2014) Poultry – 29% Small ruminant – 33% (GNAIP M&E 2014)	ER2: Rice (upland) – 2.5 mt/ha Maize – 1.6mt/ha Poultry – 10% Small ruminant – 15%	- GNAIP - Project baseline/ impact surveys	
	ER3) Increased access to quality food via social safety nets for improved nutritional status.	ER3: Number of food insecure people receiving assistance through social safety net transfer supported by the EU. *	ER3: 142 schools (WFP 2016)	ER3: 142 school ²⁵		
	ER4) Improved functioning of national cooperative and association bodies in agricultural sector.	ER4: Number of agro-VC actors who are members of a farmer organization and attend regular meetings or organisation activities. *	ER4: 0	ER4: 5 IP groups 14 APOs	- GNAIP - Project baseline/ impact surveys - GNAIP	

²⁵ The target may remain the same as the base, due to possibility of phase-out of support

	ER5) Better market access for smallholders (development of value chain opportunities, access to rural finance).	ER5a: Proportion of households with increase in income generated from the supported VCs. *	ER5a: 0	ER5a: 9%	- Project baseline/ impact surveys	
		ER5b: Number of agro-VC actors who are processing the agricultural products and selling to the market. *	ER5b: 0	ER5b: 5,000	- GNAIP - Project baseline/ impact surveys	
	ER6) Improved information gathering and dissemination on food security (Early Warning System, statistics, market information system).	ER6a: Number of stakeholders (e.g. agro-VC actors etc.) which have access to information (e.g. market prices). *	ER6a:0	ER6a:100,000		
		ER6b: Status of a functional agricultural and food security/nutrition information systems (milestones, Early Warning System operational, availability of agriculture and food security/nutrition statistics). *	ER6b: 14 (DWR, 2015)	ER6b: 18	- GNAIP - Project baseline/ impact surveys	
	ER7) Improved implementation of risk mitigation measures (disaster risk reduction, including climate change adaptation measures, disaster risk management, insurances tools, nutrition and social safety nets).	ER7a: Preparation and approval of contingency and adaptation plans (at national, regional, local level).	ER7a: 1 national, 0 community/ local level (NDMA, 2015)	ER7a: 1 national, 45 local/ community level		
		ER7b: Number of vulnerable people who have access to a risk mitigation “tool” (e.g. insurances, nutrition and social safety nets, information on climatic variability and shocks...). *	ER7b:25,000 (AAITG, 2015)	ER7b: 40,000	- GNAIP - Project baseline/ impact surveys	