

**THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA**

**PARTICIPATORY INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT  
(PIWAMP) – LOAN 633-GM**

**SUPERVISION MISSION:**

**APRIL 2012**

**LOAN NUMBER: 633-GM  
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REPORT NUMBER: 2653-GM**





## **THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA**

Participatory Integrated Watershed Management Project (PIWAMP)- Loan N. 633-GM

Supervision mission: 16 – 30 April 2012

Aide-Mémoire

### **A. Introduction<sup>1</sup>**

1. The sixth Direct Supervision Mission (DSM6) to The Gambia for the Participatory Integrated Watershed Management Project (PIWAMP) was carried out from 16 to 30 April 2012. The mission was conducted in the context of the Country Programme Approach (CPA) of the three IFAD-financed Projects: Livestock and Horticulture Development Project (LHDP), Rural Finance Project (RFP) and PIWAMP. This report focuses on PIWAMP and the objective of this mission was to review both the technical and fiduciary aspects of PIWAMP and to follow-up on the recommendations and action plans from the last missions, whilst providing support to the project to improve overall performance. The focus of the technical aspects include: (i) review overall implementation of the projects, each of the components and sub-components, and update the Project Status Report (PSR); (ii) assess impact of project interventions on the beneficiaries livelihoods; (iii) define key activities for consolidation for the remaining years of project implementation; (iv) distil lessons learned and highlight best practices requiring scaling up; (v) review sustainability of the project interventions and define exit strategy; (vi) review compliance with AWPB (including % budget realisation) and discuss implementation strategy and the fiduciary aspects focussed on the review of the overall financial management and accounting system, review of the financial and administrative procedures, and review of procurement management including the compliance with loan covenants and provide support for their enhancement.

2. PIWAMP was approved by IFAD's Executive Board in April 2004, declared effective in May 2006 and will be completed on 30 June 2014. The mid-term review was conducted in March 2010. The goal of PIWAMP is to empower poor communities in rural areas to undertake and maintain integrated watershed management activities with the aim of increasing their incomes and protecting natural resources. This will be achieved through the implementation of the following three key components i) Watershed Development, ii) Capacity Building and iii) Project Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation. The total project cost is US\$ 17.5 million and IFAD financing amounts to US\$ 7.1 million, representing about 41% of the total cost. The incremental GEF investments are aimed at ensuring that PIWAMP activities contribute to the realisation of optimal global environmental benefits, including reducing land degradation, conserving biodiversity and improving the adaptive response to climate change. This will be achieved through the following three broad components (i) SLM institutional strengthening; (ii) Community-based watershed/ landscape management; and (iii) Project management. The total amount of GEF PIWAMP is US\$ 4.4 million (representing about 25% of total cost) to be disbursed over a four-year period.

3. The mission undertook a field visit to assess and verify the progress of implementation of field activities in consultation with farmers, community members, Agricultural Regional Directorates (ARDs) and other stakeholders. The visit was from 21-

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<sup>1/</sup> The mission team comprised Ebrima Sonko, (Soil and Water Engineering Specialist and Team Leader); Ben Odoemena, (Agricultural Development Specialist and Nigeria Country Programme Officer), Chung J. Kim (Associate Portfolio Officer, IFAD). The mission was later joined by Moses Abukari (Country Programme Manager and Mission Leader) and Luyaku Nsimpati (Country Programme Manager) from 19-30 April 2012

25 April and the team included Moses Abukari (CPM and overall Mission Leader, IFAD), Loko Nsimpati (CPM, IFAD), Ebrima Sonko (Team Leader, PIWAMP), Chung J. Kim (IFAD), Ben Odoenema (CPO, IFAD), Momodou Gassama (Project Coordinator, PIWAMP), Lamin Fatajo (Project Coordinator, RFP), Lamin AD Sanyang (Project Director, LHDP), Matarr Njie (Team Leader, LHDP), Lamin Camara (Coordinator, CPCU/Ministry of Finance), Noah Kujabi (Acting Projects Coordinator, MoA/CPCU), Fatou Samba (Vice President, National Coordinating Organisation of Farmers Associations of the Gambia NACOFAG) and Andrew Obara (Rural Finance Specialist, RFP) visited the following sites/villages: Jurunku, Basik, Youna, Sabi, Jareng, Jenoi, Pakalinding and Kanikunda. The mission also had consultations with NARI, WFP, UNDP, FAO, US Embassy, GYIN, Department of Planning Service, NACOFAG as well as paid courtesy calls to both the Ministries of Agriculture and Finance.

4. A pre-wrap up meeting chaired by the Country Programme Manager was held on 28 April 2012 to discuss the preliminary findings, key issues and main recommendations between the mission and the projects staff in the context of the CPA. A final wrap-up meeting chaired by Mrs Ada Gaye (Permanent Secretary I, MoA) was held on 30 April 2012 to discuss the key findings, conclusions and recommendations of the mission. The list of participants at both meetings can be found in Annex II.

## **B. Overall Assessment of Project Implementation**

5. Overall budget execution of 2012 AWPB during the first quarter was around 5% of the total target which is below the projected budget realisation as seen in the table below:

Component	2012 Target (USD)	Actual 1Q (USD)	% Status
A. Watershed Development	193 114.19	11 756.34	6%
B. Capacity Building	40 678.95	1 258.34	3%
C. Project Management	270 600.18	14 659.88	5%
TOTAL	504 393.32	27 674.56	5%

6. The overall project implementation of PIWAMP has been relevant to achieving the project's objective of poverty alleviation in the benefiting communities of Gambia. There were appreciable and successful watershed micro-projects established by PIWAMP with participating communities and the Government of Gambia through a demand-driven approach. All the micro-infrastructure projects were rightly focused to reclaim abandoned salt affected, alluvial lowlands and facilitated access to rich fertile swamp areas. Mission specifically noted high quality interventions in small bridges and causeways to create easy access to hitherto difficult lowland areas, as well as various dykes to reclaim abandoned rice lands. In addition, PIWAMP did a great and commendable work in establishing various conservation practices to promote upland agriculture and in establishing woodlots in different locations to sustainably enable the communities to have access to fuel wood, as well as, building and fencing materials. Notably also, is the use of contour bunds to reduce soil erosion and prevent flooding of villages and settlements, persistently threatened by seasonal floods which often compelled community members to leave their homes. Vetivar grass has been transplanted on the conservation bunds to reinforce cohesion and strengthen the earthen bunds. More than 190km inter-village access roads has also been constructed and/or rehabilitated facilitating community access to services and market. Thus far, PIWAMP has successfully reclaimed over 34,000ha of agricultural land for crop cultivation in all the six agricultural regional directorates, reached out directly and indirectly 26,078 households (about 132,200 people), of which 15,410 households are direct project beneficiaries (78,128 people of which 43% are women) according the latest crop data from the Department of Planning. Total production for the last cropping season was estimated at

about 31,000 tons, of which rice contributed about 54%; other cereals (millet, sorghum and maize) 16%; and groundnut 30%. This low production was attributed to the erratic rainfall occurred during the last raining season, resulting in major crop failure throughout the country, with severe cases of food shortages in 19 districts. Through provision of additional lands, the intervention increased women and especially young women involvement in rice cultivation, created stability in villages like Sabi, which hitherto lived in fear of being swept away by seasonal flood coming from Southern Senegal.

7. The overall finding from the mission's interactions with beneficiaries, traditional authorities, community leaders and the government as well as on-the-spot field visits indicated that PIWAMP interventions have increased farmers' production and income to some extent by reclaiming large areas of the lowlands and the uplands for agricultural production. Farmers (men, women and youth) in different project locations expressed happiness with PIWAMP for helping them to overcome hunger, which formally lived with them due to limited land area and moisture available for cultivation. However, although production, productivity and income have increased as a result of PIWAMP's effort, such increases arose from land expansion and improvement of physical access to swamp lands, but not as a result of use of best agronomic practices. Investigating further on this finding, mission observed poor access to improved seeds, low level of input use and inadequate extension services. These gaps also arose from high dependence on the public sector for inputs supply by farmers. Consequently, the mission is of the view that PIWAMP's intervention has helped the benefiting rural households to increase agricultural production, enhance their income and reduce their poverty to some extent. However, the mission observes that productivity can be increased with the provision of improved seeds and fertilisers, and good pest management, amongst others. There is huge potential to jump farmers' productivity and income from the current levels to about 4tons/ha based on the natural endowments observed by the mission.

8. Among the recommendations of the Mission is that while the extension department of the government should continue to provide periodic services to farmers in line with its mandate, PIWAMP should directly engage experts from other service providers (e.g. NACOFAG) to provide pre-season and in-season trainings to beneficiaries on best agronomic practices, including safe use and application of agro-chemicals. This action will help to maximise the benefits of the various watershed management practices that have been well established by the project. In addition, the mission believes that poor access to improved seeds will be enhanced upon completion of the second varietal trials of the Malian flood resistant rice variety by NARI. However, mission reinforces the recommendation of the project steering committee (PSC), that project should not limit the option of seed multiplication to NARI, but also use community-based seed multiplication approach to improve seed availability to rural farmers. If not possible, the Ministry of Agriculture should consider the option of piloting the community-based seed approach in the new project being design by the Government and IFAD (ALAWAMDEP)

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Jurunku dyke mechanically constructed should be compacted to reduce the rapid degradation due to erosion by water during the rainy season	PMU	As soon as possible
Funds to be provided to NARI for the conduct of a second trial of the Mali floating rice seed variety	PMU/NARI	As soon as possible
Vetiver grass transplanting on the upland conservation bunds in Sabi and other sites to provide a necessary stability to the structures	PMU	By July 15, 2012
Trans-boundary arrangements by the Local Government Authorities with their Senegalese counterparts and farmers, to possibly give clearance to PIWAMP to construct conservation structures in the fields of Sabi, some of which are in Senegal and already lent out to some of the Sabi farmers	PMU, Sabi elders, and the Local Government Authorities	By December 31, 2012
Engage experts from the service providers to provide pre-season and in-season trainings to the beneficiaries on best agronomic practices including safe use and application of agro-chemicals	PIWAMP	Before the rainy season and during crop cultivation
Consider piloting community-based seed multiplication approach to improve seed availability to rural farmers with the option of taking up the possible financing in the new design should PIWAMP available funds not be feasible	PIWAMP, farmer groups and IFAD	During the upcoming planting season or at the start of the new project-ALAWAMDEP

## C. Outputs and Outcomes

9. **Watershed management practices:** It is noted that through beneficiary participation, PIWAMP has established a critical mass of micro-projects comprising small bridges, causeways, dykes and spillways and other upland conservation structures (contour bunds, gully plugs, etc) to facilitate easy access in the swamps, check and reverse the devastating consequences of salt water intrusion and low soil moisture retention, soil erosion, and village flooding. PIWAMP has also facilitated the establishment of 6 vetivar grass nurseries to be used for strengthening the contour bonds, increase soil water filtration and soil water regime to enhance agricultural production in the upland and lowland ecologies in various communities, including but not limited to Jurunku (4000m of dyke), Basik (120m causeway and 20m bridge - ongoing), Younna (64m bridge), Sabi (5,505m flood diversion and water conservation contour bonds), and Jareng (200m causeway and 25m access bridge). Specifically about 73 000 m of dykes out of a project life target of 76,000m representing 96% achievement has been completed. In addition, 19km out of a total target of 100km, representing 19% was achieved in causeway, while 1,685.9m of 3,008m design target, representing 56% was achieved in bridge, among others.

10. The mission noted the outcomes of the watershed initiatives, especially in the area of reclaiming abandoned fertile lands and/or putting additional lands into agricultural use, involving additional community members in agriculture, provoking youths (male and female) to develop interest in agriculture, increasing production, productivity and income in the benefiting communities. Farmers and community members expressed happiness regarding the tangible benefits of the dykes, contour bunds and access bridges in terms of reduced trekking time to the farm, reduced exposure to infection and health risk, increased crop yields, improved quality of farm produce, enhanced income, and improved household economy, among others.

*Mrs Bakoto Sanyang is a 45 year rice farmer Pakalinding village. She said the women of Pakalinding have named one of the crossing points with their traditional rickety bridge made of sticks as the "MORROCCO SEA", because of the difficulty and dangers encountered in crossing at that point. Because many Gambian youth have drowned in the sea offshore of Morocco as they travelled to Europe by the "back way" for greener pastures. She said that she herself once fell in the stream when one of the sticks broke under her weight with her harvest of paddy rice and nearly lost her life. She finally made it out with the help of colleagues but she lost her load of rice, and sustained a backache from the accident. She said that they are looking forward to the assistance of PIWAMP in constructing the said bridge, after which they intend to call it "NEMATULIE" meaning "PEACEFULL" sea.*

11. What is most striking as a huge achievement by PIWAMP is in Sabi community. The project together with the community, constructed about 5,505m of flood diversion and

conservation contour bunds. Before project intervention, the people had planned to abandon their rich agricultural lands and their relatively sophisticated buildings, and relocate the entire settlement of over 3000 people to unknown destination due to seasonal life threatening flood from run-off water on yearly basis. The intervention of PIWAMP safely diverted the flood to a nearby natural drainage, stopped flooding to their houses and the incidence of serious gully erosion in the streets, and undue sand deposits in their agricultural low lands. They also recovered about 100ha of farmland from exhaustion and restored hope and stability in the village. Consequently, production and productivity of agriculture and related enterprises in the village picked up. Below is the testimony by one of the villagers (see Annex IIID).

*Mr. Baba Hatu Sillah is farmer in Sabi village with a household size of 64 members. With PIWAMP support, he was able to increase his area under cultivation from 3ha to 6ha with different crops. He pleaded with the team to concentrate on the good work PIWAMP has done and avoid remembering the hunger period he encountered with his family before project intervention. He informed that, he realized about 8.5 tons of maize, 2 tons of sorghum and 2 tons of cowpea in 2011 following project intervention. According to him, "I made money from sales of my farm produce and fed my 64 household members throughout the year from the produce without buying additional grains, I thank PIWAMP for what the project did in my life"*

12. Empirically, the watershed management practices (dykes, causeways, spillways, contour bunds, small bridges, etc) facilitated the cultivation of an estimated 34,274.03ha of land for various cereal crops in 2011. The mission noticed that farmers in Jurunku put additional 116ha into farming, farmers in Sabi community put additional 100ha into various agricultural uses, while farmers in Younna are expected to access 80ha with the completion of access bridge. Similarly, the ongoing works in Basik and Jareng are targeted at accessing 50ha and 125ha of lowland respectively for rice production. Information from the 2011 crop yield survey indicates that a total grain production from the PIWAMP beneficiaries in 2011 amounted to 30,878.2 metric tons. This translates to 395 kilos of grains per individual for the year which means a 7-month of food self-sufficiency with regards to a baseline per capita grain requirement of 670kg in Gambia. Considering the severe drought which affected majority of farmers in 2011, this performance is commendable.

13. The mission also recorded good testimonies on youth involvement in agriculture and how the engagement facilitated by PIWAMP had helped them to meet their financial needs to some extent (see Annex IIID).

*Miss Sonna Touray is 18 years from Youna community. She was given 0.25 ha of land by her mother and she realized 5bags or (250 kg) paddy during the last season. She was able to sell 1.5 bags (75kg) she obtained after manually milling 3 bags and earned only 600 Dalasis (about US\$20) at a nearby market. She used the money to buy clothes, shoes, body creams and medicare for herself. According to Miss Sonna, "I am now better occupied in the rice farm, I am making some money, I no longer rely on my parents for little money or put undue pressure on their income for my little expenses". The village chief (alkalo) confirmed that up 10 young females had joined Miss Sonna in this practice. According to him, it is a common practice called 'kamanyango', where interested teenagers are allocated a piece of land each to assist them solve their financial problems. In the past, the scarcity of land made the practice redundant. But with additional land areas recently reclaimed by the community through PIWAMP intervention, the practice has been revived. More young females are being empowered through this traditional arrangement. Miss Sonna and her other colleagues requested for additional assistance in milling machines and tractor to improve the quality of the milled grains, and to reduce drudgery in land preparation respectively.*

14. This request from Miss Sonna and her colleagues was re-echoed in most of the rice producing communities visited by the mission. For youth empowerment in Gambia, what came out from field visit is the need to re-orient farmers' mind-set to think beyond subsistence farming. **Mission recommends** that IFAD and Gambia Government, (PIWAMP) or up-coming projects should look beyond civil works and production by

incorporating value addition and business agriculture through processing and market linkages.

**15. Woodlot establishment:** Mission noted that the appraisal recognises support for community forests and woodlot plantation. In that line, it assessed the level of project involvement in woodlot establishment. The outcome was highly satisfactory, as PIWAMP has participated in various policy dialogues and advocacy programmes for the protection of the forests against bush fires.

**16. Watershed maps:** The mission also noted that the Project has contracted the service of private service provider to digitize a total of 52 watershed maps. This is highly relevant to monitor the impact of the project interventions as well as ensure the participatory planning of interventions by the concerned communities.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Need to reinforce the dyke construction works in Jurunku to ensure stability and protect the rice fields	PMU/SWMS	Before the raining season
Expedite the construction works in Basik, Pakalinding, Jareng and Kanikunda to facilitate access to rice fields in time for upcoming planting season	PMU/SWMS	Before the raining season
Crop production data should be provided prior to and the end of the planting season to ensure accurate capturing of data	PMU/DoP	Continuous
PIWAMP should liaise closely with the NARI focal scientist to bring the rice varietal trial to conclusion by the end of 2012 cropping season.	PMU/NARI	As soon as possible
Giving growing interest of youth participation in rice production, ensure the promotion of farming as business through PIWAMP or in the new design	MoA/IFAD	Continuous and during start of new design-ALAWADEP
Ensure the timely completion of the digitization of the 52 watershed maps and all coordinates of villages should be included in the final report	PMU/Service Provider	By end of June 2012

## D. Project Implementation Progress

**17.** Out of an annual target of 10,000m, 5,631m of dykes representing 53.6% were constructed during the first quarter of 2012. These dykes will be constructed with 425m of concrete spillways which have already been staked. The causeways so far constructed during this quarter have a total length of 1,480m representing about 10% of the 15,000m annual target. The demand for new causeways is generally said to be low. Unlike causeways, the request for assistance in bridge construction is numerous, and there are some activities going on in the sites visited. For example, boulder stones, sand and gravel aggregates collection are in progress in Toniataba, Fatty Kunda, Jareng, Barrow Kunda, Jenoi and Massembe. At Karantaba, Bambadala, and Wanja rice fields, two double span bridges measuring 42m are already staked.

**18. Level of use of improved technologies by farmers and effectiveness of PLAR:** There is evidence of partnership between PIWAMP and the extension services unit of the Ministry of Agriculture. In line with project design, the Regional Agricultural Directorates are providing extension services to the farmers through periodic visits. However, the mission observed lack of consistency on the regularity of extension visits. In addition, there are no empirical information from either the farmers or extension providers to make informed judgement about effectiveness of the extension visits in production and post-harvest handling to increase the desired productivity and income. The Mission noticed that farmers have knowledge of fertilisers. They are also aware of the existence of crop protection products (such as herbicides, insecticides, etc), but they lack the necessary capacity to use the inputs and enhance their productivity. There is also no linkage between the farmers and independent input markets to ensure sustainable supply of premium seeds to farmers at their (farmers) demand. The source of seeds is either through interventions from other development partners or through the National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI), which is usually inadequate. In general, the level of farmers' use of improved technologies across project sites was found to be low.



19. Increase in farmers' output was mainly due to land expansion and timeliness of farm operations facilitated by the various access bridges and causeways established by PIWAMP than from the use of yield enhancing best agronomic package of practices. This observation underscores the need to strengthen extension services in the project. Hence, the **mission recommends** that PIWAMP should complement the public extension service delivery with other service providers. This is also particularly important to put the Participatory Learning and Action Research (PLAR) extension tool into effective use and encourage farmers to learn from each other. As at time of mission, the PLAR was still unfolding. Out of the 28 modules identified by NARI, only 10 modules were offered to farmers while 18 modules are still outstanding. Lack of funds was fingered to be a limiting factor to continue with the PLAR process.

20. **Varietal Trials and on-farm demonstrations:** From design, PIWAMP is expected to partner with NARI to undertake on-station varietal trials and on-farm demonstrations of the research outcomes for farmers. The Mission observed that this partnership with NARI exists. It noted that research on long duration rice varieties suitable for swamp and upland areas was conducted by NARI in 2010. The result was quite promising as two varieties (one upland and one lowland) yielded about 3.5 tons/ha and 5tons/ha respectively. However, the second trial which was planned by the NARI in 2011 to confirm the results of 2010 was not conducted. The arrangement was to release the varieties to the subject matter specialists (SMSs) for on-farm, farmer-field demonstration expected in 2011 after the second trial. For lack of fund in 2011, the second trial was not carried in 2011 but has been rescheduled for 2012.

21. **Community-based seed multiplication:** The NARI scenario revealed that no on-farm, farmer-field demonstrations were conducted by partner institutions on behalf of PIWAMP to facilitate dissemination of recommended production practices and improve availability of premium seed to benefiting farmers by communities themselves. The community-based seed production initiative has not be undertaken. On the basis of this level of performance, it will be difficult to measure the percentage of improved seeds supplied to farmers through community-based seed production approach as required by appraisal report.

22. On the basis of the above findings, mission recommends that PIWAMP should urgently address the shortfall noticed in seed multiplication in order to meet the log-frame requirement unless there are convincing reasons to step down the activity. It **reinforces the recommendation** of the PSC and last mission 'that PIWAMP should explore the use of community-based seed multiplication approach to improve seed supply to farmers. In addition, even though we received assurance that NARI is committed to completing the varietal trial, **mission recommends** that PIWAMP should liaise closely with the focal scientist to bring the trial to conclusion by the end of 2012 cropping season.

23. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** In the areas of agricultural development, the log-frame expects the project to impact on number of improved technologies being promoted, number of farmers successfully and sustainably practicing conservation farming on upland, percentage of seeds supplied to farmers by farmers through community-seed production initiative and incremental rice production from new and upgraded sites. The mission observed that apart from the excellent information provided on incremental rice production from new and upgraded sites, information in other areas has not been well documented by the project. The mission drew the attention of the PMU on this lapse to avoid underreporting of the good work the project is doing.

24. **Rice Seed Requirement:** However, given the magnitude of the crop failure from the last season, the Government in consultation with the UN agencies and other development partners have declared an emergency food crisis. Initial assessment by the UN agencies have indicated that 19 districts are severely affected for which emergency response is being provided as a matter of priority. In this context, PIWAMP Field

Coordinators conducted a seed assessment survey at PIWAMP sites in March 2012 in preparation for the 2012 cropping season. The following are the estimated requirements: NBR 64.8 tons; LRR 99.4tons; WCR 22.4 tons; CRR/N&S 134 tons which all sums up to 320.6 tons of rice seeds needed for the next planting season. This assessment shows that only URR is not critically affected.

**25. Groundnut Seed Requirement:** A quick survey of PIWAMP intervention sites estimates the total groundnut seed requirements for the 2012 growing season to be 80.5 MT for 10 villages as detailed in the table below:

S/N	VILLAGE	SEED REQUIRED (tons)	DECOTICATED GROUNDNUTS
1.	Sare Alpha	10	10
2.	Dampha Kunda	11	11
3.	Sabi	13.5	13.5
4.	Njawara	6.5	6.5
5.	Njoro Jattaba	3.0	3.0
6.	Pateh Sam	10	10
7.	Macca	6.0	6.0
8.	Mamud Fana	15	15.0
9.	Sare Saidu	3.0	3.0
10.	Hamdalaye	2.5	2.5
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>80.5</b>	

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Consider the option of complementing the public extension service deliver with private actors with proven track records to ensure farmers access to timely advisory services to boost their production	PMU	Continuous
Progress reports should also reflect number of improved technologies being promoted, number of farmers successfully and sustainably practicing conservation farming on upland, and percentage of seeds supplied to farmers by farmers through community-seed production initiative.	PMU/M&E unit	As soon as possible
Noting the severity of food crisis, priority should be given to procuring possibly about 321 tons certified rice seeds for timely distribution to most affected PIWAMP sites and IFAD no objection should be sought	PMU/IFAD	As soon as possible
PMU to discuss with MoA and other donors to determine shortfall in groundnut seeds and to consult IFAD for possible support noting the limited available funds of PIWAMP	PMU/MOA/IFAD	As soon as possible

## E. Fiduciary Aspects

**26. Financial management.** The financial management unit of the project has complied with 8 out of 11 recommendations given by the last supervision mission in October 2011. The implementation of remaining recommendations are currently in progress: (i) customization of the accounting software for automatic preparation of the withdrawal applications; (ii) enhanced budgetary control system to monitor budget performances; and (iii) reconciliation of the Special Account for undisbursed amount of approx. USD 31,000 by IFAD.

**27. Accounting system.** The accounting software "SAGE 50" is well maintained and its **capacity** is found adequate for the project's cash-basis accounting and various reporting. The mission noted that one technical challenge for automatic preparation of the withdrawal applications is due to separation of database for capturing expenses in GMD and in USD-equivalent. If the customization focuses on aggregating needed accounting information into a single database, the automatic preparation of the withdrawal applications could be achieved. However, taking into account the project's satisfactory performance in manual preparation of WA and limited availability of funds for the project, **the mission recommends** the project to: (i) consult the software provider to assess the investment cost and economic benefit (efficiency gains) of the additional

customization requirement; and (ii) seek for IFAD's non-objection before engaging the service. (*Agreed time: May 2012*)

28. **Cash-flow management.** The cash-basis accounting system poses some limitations to the project for effective management of cash flow, as it is unable to capture accounts payables (e.g. required future payments) and accounts receivables (e.g. IFAD replenishments). The mission shared experiences in the region about the methods of maintaining adequate level of liquidity in the Special Account to avoid interruption of the project implementation. **The mission recommends** the project to: (i) submit withdrawal applications for the replenishment of the Special Account as soon as the cumulative claimable expenditures reach 20% of the initial deposit; and (ii) establish effective monitoring and forecast of the future cash outflow and inflow using Excel spreadsheet. (*Agreed time: immediate*)

29. **Petty cash and imprest.** The project does not operate petty cash. All expenditures, including small operating expenses are paid through issuance of cheque. Imprests are given to the two field officers, and they are adequately monitored and controlled against supporting documentation.

30. **Internal control.** The mission noted that internal control procedures in line with the national norm and practice are adopted by the project, but not adequately formalized in the Project Accounting Manual and strictly followed. Any internal control procedures that are not precisely specified in the Project Accounting Manual may expose the project staff to misconduct allegations by external auditors and regulatory authorities. **The mission recommends** the project to: (i) strengthen the monitoring and control of the reporting of in-field activities by the implementing partners and project staff, such as training reports, field mission reports, and back-to-office (BTO) reports, and enforce the timeliness of reporting, in order to ensure that these expenses are fully justified and relevant knowledge is properly captured and shared; (ii) strengthen the control of the fuel coupon usage by requiring submission of the fuel receipts and limiting the quantity of a single fuel allowance; and (iii) ensure that vehicle logbooks both at the PMU and in the project area are regularly updated with time of operation and refuelling records, and establish frequent spot checks of the data. (*Agreed time: immediate*)

31. **Accounting manual.** In line with the recommendations given by the mission and in conformity with the relevant national policies, **the project is recommended** to revise and further elaborate the Project Accounting Manual in the following areas: (i) per-diem rates and their application procedure for internal and foreign travels; (ii) imprest procedure, in particular for large imprests; (iii) reporting requirements for internal/foreign travels, trainings, and in-field activities; (iv) travel authorization forms and procedure and standard TOR templates; (v) fuel coupon procedures and control; (vi) various eligible staff allowances such as staff fuel allowance for commuting; travel allowances, professional allowances, responsibility allowances, sitting allowances, over-time allowances, etc., and their respective source of financing. In particular, except salary, field travel, and fuel allowance<sup>2</sup>, all other forms of allowances are subject to IFAD's non-objection in case IFAD financing is necessary. The conformity of the revised PAM with the national policies and IFAD guidelines should be validated by an external consultant, obtain PSC's approval and IFAD's non-objection. **The mission recommends** close collaboration with other two IFAD projects, in order to harmonize standard internal control procedures (e.g. allowances, travel authorizations, reporting requirements, per-diems, etc.). (*Agreed time: immediate*)

32. **Disbursement.** As at 31 March 2012, the overall disbursement rate is at 84% or SDR 4.1 million out of total SDR 4.85 million of IFAD loan (Appendix 3). Funds allocated for infrastructural development have been fully utilized, thus the project needs to

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<sup>2</sup> These allowances are normally the only ones foreseen during the appraisal. Therefore, other forms of allowances may affect over-spending of the funds for operating costs.

concentrate its activities under the categories for farmers' training and agricultural inputs.

33. The available loan balance stands now at SDR 770,000 or approx. USD 1.3 million until June 2014 (Appendix 3). It is important to note that the project also implements a grant of USD 4.4 million from Global Environmental Fund (from AfDB) whose objective is to increment the results and impact of PIWAMP through environmental policy dialogue and interventions, and the completion of the GEF financing is aligned to that of PIWAMP. **The mission recommends** the project to: (i) ensure prudence and efficiency in the budgetary execution of 2012 AWPB, in order to avoid over-spending; and (ii) design a 18-month AWPB for 2013-2014.

34. **Review of SOEs/WA.** Since the last supervision mission in October 2011, one WA (WA No. 25 for the replenishment to the Special Account) was submitted. The reporting period of expenditure is from June 2010 to December 2011, for a total amount of approx. USD 250,000<sup>3</sup>.

35. The random check of the SOEs under WA No. 25 validated the expenditures against their supporting documentations. However, it revealed the following issues: (i) some pro-forma invoices were not attached to the payment voucher for immediate verification; (ii) wrong date of payment in SOE due to typo mistake; (iii) inadequate procedure and under-estimation of over-time allowances resulting from erroneous calculations; (iv) incremental salary allowance for April 2010 paid under IFAD financing<sup>4</sup>; and (v) sole-sourcing of procurement due to specification, but with the omission of justification in the supporting documentation. **The mission recommends** the project to: (i) ensure that all necessary supporting documentations are adequately kept with the payment voucher, including the purchase order where needed; (ii) abolish, or revise and further elaborate the current over-time allowance procedure that may lead to increasing inefficiency; and (iii) comply with the GPPA and IFAD procurement guidelines on undertaking sole-sourcing of procurement. (*Agreed time: immediate*)

36. **Reconciliation of Special Account.** The reconciliation status of the Special Account as at 31 March 2012 is as following:

<b>Loan 633-GM (PIWAMP) Special Account Reconciliation as at 31 March 2012</b>		
No.	Description	Amount (USD)
a.	Authorised allocation	428,521.42
b.	Special Account balance	39.80
c.	Submitted WA n. 25 awaiting payment	257,291.95
d.	Unclaimed expenditures	140,012.96
<b>e.</b>	<b>Total (b+c+d)</b>	<b>397,344.71</b>
<b>f.</b>	<b>Un-reconciled balance (a-e)</b>	<b>31,176.71</b>
g.	Under-paid amount by IFAD	31,176.71

37. The mission noted that some of the previous WAs were under-replenished (under-paid) by IFAD, for an approximate amount of USD 31,000 (line g). In addition, there are some expenditures from 2010 that have not been yet claimed to IFAD (embedded in line d). **The mission recommends** the project to assess the exact amount of these expenditures and reclaim in a new withdrawal application by attaching an adequate explanatory note and all supporting documentation. (*Agreed time: May 2012*)

38. **Counterpart funds.** The cumulative government contribution since 2006 to present is approximately GMD 33 million (USD 1.1 million), essentially in the form of

<sup>3</sup> Low disbursement during this period was due to the impasse period.

<sup>4</sup> Item 26 and 27 in Category VIa of WA No. 25, for a total amount of USD 10,584.34. 60% incremental allowances were supposed to be financed by AfDB, but since their phase-out in early 2010, the project staff has been working with reduced salary. The project charged this expenditure to IFAD, but stopped immediately after this single occurrence due to excessive budget constrain under operating cost category. The Controller's and Financial Services Division of IFAD will further assess this expenditure and advise the project accordingly, taking into consideration an eventual request from the Borrower to finance the incremental salary

project staff salaries and other expenses. The mission acknowledges the government's strong interest and commitment for the success of the project and **recommends** the project to assess the amount of import duty and tax exemption to add to the government's overall contribution. (*Agreed time: June 2012*)

39. **Other contributions. The mission recommends** the project to work closely with the implementing partners, beneficiaries, and M&E officer to monitor and quantify the contributions in kind by the beneficiaries. (*Agreed time: immediate*)

40. **Loan covenants.** The mission found the project to be compliant with the loan covenants relevant to the project implementation period (Appendix 4).

41. **Procurement.** No major procurement has been undertaken since 2011 as most of heavy civil works are in their final stage of completion. 2012 procurement plan has only three service contracts planned, and their progress is adequately monitored.

42. As identified during the SOE review, **the mission recommends** the project to: (i) ensure the continued compliance with the local shopping procedure (i.e. compare at least three pro-forma invoices); (ii) ensure that procurement of similar goods and services is grouped and an expenditure is not split under any circumstances as per the GPPA and IFAD procurement guidelines; and (iii) ensure that sole sourcing of procurement is timely approved by the GPPA and that IFAD's non-objection may supersede the GPPA only in exceptional circumstances specified in the GPPA and IFAD procurement guidelines. (*Agreed time: immediate*)

43. **Contract management.** The use of contract register has not been adopted by the project. However, the project has been maintaining a database of contracts and contract summary sheet. **The mission recommends** the project to review Attachment 11 in the Letter to the Borrower and adopt the use of register of contracts accordingly. (*Agreed time: immediate*)

44. **Audit.** 2011 audit has been anticipated and a conformed copy was submitted to IFAD. The auditor expressed unqualified opinion on the 2011 Financial Statements, SOEs and the Special Account. The mission reviewed the auditor's recommendations and addressed their implementation in conjunction to the recommendations outlined above.

45. **Administrative management.** The project staffs have been receiving only a partial salary financed by the government, since the 60% incremental allowance financed by AfDB was terminated in early 2010. The mission recognizes the staffs' strong commitment and dedication to the project despite the huge reduction of their salaries for the last two years. A preliminary assessment indicates that an amount of USD 236,000 is needed to finance the 60% incremental allowance for the remaining 30 months of the implementation period (Jan. 2012 to Jun. 2014). **The mission recommends** the project to: (i) re-assess the total amount of the incremental allowance in conjunction with a review of the staffing plan; and (ii) seek for the Borrower's approval and negotiation with IFAD to possibly co-share the incremental allowance (with retroactive applicability from January 2012). (*Agreed time: immediate*)

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Consultation with the Accounting software provider and assess the feasibility of the customization and cost/benefit.	PMU	May 2012
Enhance cash-flow management to reduce chronic liquidity problem.	PMU	Immediate
Strengthen various internal control procedures, and ensure that these are adequately followed/controlled. Ensure that these are precisely specified and elaborated in PAM.	PMU	Immediate
Pay attention to budget execution to avoid over-spending.	PMU	Immediate
Evaluate the amount of duty waivers and tax exemptions to assess the government's overall contribution.	PMU	June 2012
Evaluate beneficiary contributions through a systematic M&E approach.	PMU	Immediate
Continue to ensure full compliance with the GPPA and IFAD procurement guidelines.	PMU	Immediate
Adopt contract management system as per specified in the Letter to the Borrower.	PMU	Immediate
Validate the required cost for 60% incremental allowances for the remaining period.	PMU/MoA	Immediate
Appeal to the Counterpart for negotiation with IFAD for co-sharing the cost.	/CPCU	

## F. Sustainability

46. Sustainability was assessed to understand the likelihood that benefits produced by the project will continue after the external funding has ended. Participatory approach, beneficiary contribution, durability of watershed management projects and economic return from incremental rice production are basic elements used by mission to assess the sustainability of the project. On the basis of those criteria, the mission observed high level of participation and commitment by the benefiting communities. In all the micro-projects, the communities seem to have exceeded 25% beneficiary contribution. Participants from the communities are drawn from all groups comprising chiefs, youth, women, men and community development groups like *Kafos*. Large gender and youths involvement at all stages of the micro-project proved to be positive in sustaining the level of participation displayed by the communities. This behaviour will certainly benefit other development partners and enhance further development in the communities. Thus, the project has raised the people's interest to contribute to their own development.

47. Interestingly too, the project has established good mentorship and farmer-to-farmer learning visits. This process is expected to sustainably contribute to knowledge sharing about best practices in the communities. It will also serve as a good entry point into the community by future projects from other development partners. Therefore, given the commitment of the communities in the implementation process and the existence of community structures in *Kafo* groups (village farmer groups, watershed management groups, and other self-help groups), as well as increasing income from incremental production in the benefiting communities, the mission believes that the interventions will be sustainable. The mission also observed government intention to partner with IFAD in the upcoming IFAD/Gambia project to consolidate the project performance on land development. To these extents the mission believes that the philosophy of PIWAMP in Gambia is quite sustainable.

48. However, Mission did not observe much capacity building by PIWAMP to *Kafo* groups or community members on maintenance culture. The mission observed that the communities are ready to do this but need to be properly organized and trained in that manner. This is very important for PIWAMP in order to raise the consciousness of the community members in regular maintenance of the watershed projects. In doing this, **mission recommends** that PIWAMP should liaise with each benefiting community to identify their maintenance committees who would oversee the micro-projects. Institutionalizing the maintenance committees will serve as part of the rural development framework for needs identification, needs prioritization, community ownership of projects and their sustainability for the government and other development partners.

49. **National Rice Development Strategy:** Following the recommendation from the last mission, the project is supporting the task force drafting the national rice development strategy to ensure that the experiences of PIWAMP are adequately reflected in the this strategy as well as ensure participation of the rice farmers majority of whom

are women. The final development and implementation of this strategy is important to ensure that the country has a sound framework to guide the overall development of the rice sector.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Expand the kafo mentorship and farmer-to-farming learning visits	PMU/DCM	continuous
Institutionalising maintenance committees for the identification, and prioritization of the maintenance needs of the rural infrastructure	PMU	Immediate
Continue to support the development of the National Rice Development Strategy to ensure that PIWAMP's experience are reflected	PMU/Taskforce	continuous

## G. Other

50. The demand for more infrastructure has been expressed by the beneficiaries during the field visit, but the funds remaining for these works are far from sufficient, however, it is the expressed opinion of the PMU for considerations to be made about the re-allocation from other areas like training, with relatively less visible impact, to cater for some of the construction of the requested infrastructure at sites where the labour intensive boulder collection exercise has already been carried out by farmers in anticipation of this seasons bridge construction (Basik, Yonna, Kujew, Jareng, Pakalinding, Kanikunda, Jenoi, Masembe etc). Also, the increase demand for more of infrastructure works should be taken up in the upcoming new design-ALAWAMDEP to ensure consolidation of PIWAMP's interventions in the country.

51. **Knowledge Management.** PIWAMP has successfully introduced a number of innovations. These include small bridges, causeways, dykes, spillways and contour bunds, that have significantly contributed to the reduction of soil erosion, salt water intrusion, and the increase of land under cultivation in the project intervention area, thereby increasing production and to some extent income and productivity. **The mission recommends** that these innovative initiatives be captured, documented and disseminated widely.

52. While PIWAMP interventions have led to a substantial increase of production, productivity remains very low compared to its full potential in the project area. For instance, average rice yield in lowland in an IFAD-supported project (PRODAM II), in Senegal, is around 5 tons/hectare, using the "System of Rice Intensification" **The mission recommends** that an exchange visit on SRI be organized in Senegal between PIWAMP and PRODAM II project.

53. **Coordination with other projects.** Rice production, predominantly grown by women, is primarily used for home consumption, although there are a few areas where producers sell part of their production. Horticulture and small animal production, also predominantly grown by women, is the main source of incomes for smallholder poor women producers. Rice women producers and small animal and horticulture women producers lack of financial resources to buy agricultural inputs and implements. Although the three IFAD-funded projects PIWAMP, LHDP and RFP are supporting the smallholder producers to improve rice production, livestock and horticulture production, and improve their accessibility to financial services, respectively, there is insufficient coordination among these three projects at the field level. To meet the needs of smallholder producers, in particular those of women and young people, in terms of food security, income generation and financial services, coordination among the three projects at the national, regional and local needs to be substantially improve to ensure complementarity and foster synergies. This coordination should start from activities planning, to programming and implementation in the field, which should ensure that selected villages/communities receive all the three types of interventions: rice production (PIWAMP), livestock and horticulture (LHDP) and rural finance (RFP). However, this coordination under the country programme approach (CPA) framework requires a strong

Central Coordination Unit (CPCU) within MoA to effectively play its coordinating role in close collaboration with the Agricultural Regional Directorates.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Remaining activities of the project with limited budget should be considered in the new design	PMU/MoA/IFAD	During final design of ALAWAMDEP
Innovation and best practices introduced by the project should be well captured, documented and disseminated widely	PMU	Continuous
Consider exchange visit to PRODAM II to learn about the System of Rice Intensification which substantially increases yield	PMU/PRODAM/IFAD	During the planting season
to effectively address the broader needs of the beneficiaries, there is a need for enhanced coordination among the 3 projects at all levels to ensure complementarities and synergies	CPA/CPCU/RADs	Continuous



## H. Conclusion

54. In general, PIWAMP has performed well in all areas and the mission is impressed with the level of appreciation of the beneficiaries in terms of the physical interventions.

55. The available loan balance stands now at SDR 770,000 or approx. USD 1.3 million until June 2014 (Appendix 3). While the intensity of the activities under IFAD loan may have diminished, the project is fully engaged to implement GEF objectives, advocating the increased proportion of spending in operating costs under IFAD financing. **The mission recommends** the project to: (i) ensure maximum prudence and efficiency in the budgetary execution of 2012 AWPB, in order to avoid over-spending; and (ii) design an 18-month AWPB for 2013-2014.

56. IFAD and the Government of The Gambia endorse the findings of the supervision mission.

## **Appendices and Annexes**

Appendix 1	Summary of Project Status and Ratings
Appendix 2	Summary of key actions to be taken with agreed timeframes
Appendix 3	Financial: Actual financial performance by Financier; Disbursements by Category and by component
Appendix 4	Compliance with Loan Covenants: Status of implementation
Appendix 5	Physical progress measured against APWB, including RIMS indicators
Appendix 6	Updated logical framework indicating progress against objectives, outcomes and outputs
Appendix 7	Knowledge management: Learning and innovation
Annex I	Reports by Ministries of Finance and Economic Affairs and Agriculture and National Coordinating Organisation of Farmers Associations of The Gambia and stories from the PIWAMP beneficiaries during the field trip
Annex II	Pictures

## Appendix 1: SUMMARY OF PROJECT STATUS AND RATINGS

### • Basic Facts

Country	Gambia (The)			Project ID	1152	Loan/DSF Grant No.	633
Project	Participatory Integrated-Watershed Management Project					Supp. Loan/DSF Grant	
Date of Update	17-Jun-2011					Financing terms	HC
Supervising Inst.	IFAD/IFAD						
No. of Supervisions	9	No. of Implementation Support/Follow-up missions	3				
Last Supervision	25-Oct 2011	Last Implementation Support/Follow-up mission	31-Jun-2011				

				USD million Disb. rate %		
Approval	21-Apr-2004			Total costs	17.53	
Agreement	15-Jul-2004	Effectiveness lag	25.2	IFAD Total	7.08	
Effectiveness	16-May-2006	PAR value	-----	IFAD loan	7.08	84.2
MTR	31-Mar-2010			DSF grant		
Current completion	30-Jun-2014	Last Amendment		IFAD grant		
Current closing	31-Dec-2014	Last Audit		Domestic Total	3.37	
No. of extensions	0			Beneficiaries	1.65	
				Government (National)	1.71	69.9
				Cofinancing Total	7.08	
				African Dev. Bank	7.08	99.90

### Project Performance Ratings

B.1 Fiduciary Aspects	Last	Current	B.2 Project implementation progress	Last	Current
1. Quality of financial management		4	1. Quality of project management	4	4
2. Acceptable disbursement rate		5	2. Performance of M&E	3	4
3. Counterpart funds		5	3. Coherence between AWPB & implementation	4	4
4. Compliance with loan covenants		4	4. Gender focus	5	5
5. Compliance with procurement		4	5. Poverty focus	4	4
6. Quality and timeliness of audits		5	6. Effectiveness of targeting approach	5	5
			7. Innovation and learning	4	4

B.3 Outputs and outcomes	Last	Current	B.4 Sustainability	Last	Current
1. Project coordination and M&E	4	4	1. Institution building (organizations, etc.)	4	4
2. Watershed development fund	5	5	2. Empowerment	4	4
3. Institutional strengthening	4	4	3. Quality of beneficiary participation	4	4
4. Physical/financial assets	4	4	4. Responsiveness of service providers	4	4
5. Food Security	4	5	5. Exit strategy (readiness and quality)	4	4
			6. Potential for scaling up and replication	4	5

### B.5 Justification of ratings

Project has highly acceptable disbursement rate of 84.2%. Project intervention is enabling rural households especially women to increase rice production which is sustaining most families during the hungry-season. Also, counterpart funding has been fully fulfilled (GoTG disbursed 100%). 2011 audit report was duly submitted. Government remains committed to the project interventions due to the reclamation of land for cultivation leading to increased available arable land enabling more rural

households to have access to farm lands.

## Overall Assessment and Risk Profile

	Last	Current
C.1 Physical/financial assets	4	4
C.2 Food security	4	5
C.3 Overall <b>implementation progress</b> (Sections B1 and B2)	4	4

### Rationale for implementation progress rating

The project is overall performing well and activities are on track. Disbursements as of PY6 is 84%. 2011 audit and financial reports have been duly submitted. Increased in land area is enabling a larger number of rural households to have access to land resulting in increased crop production. PMU needs to finalise the review of the accounting procedure manual to ensure strengthen internal controls.

C.4 Likelihood of achieving the development objectives (section B3 and B4)	4	4
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### Rationale for development objectives rating

The PMU has stepped up efforts in strengthening the capacities of Village, Watershed and District Farmers Associations and some have been duly registered.

### C.5 **Risks** Short description of major risks for each section and their impact on achievement of development objectives and sustainability

Fiduciary aspects	Internal control, in particular for field allowances, fuel allowances and other various staff allowances still needs to be further enhanced. Project Accounting Manual needs to be revised with the enforced internal control procedure.
Project implementation progress	PMU continuous over- focusing on the physical implementation is not commensurating the desired level of achievement for the capacity building components.
Outputs and outcomes	Annual environmental monitoring and Crop Yield data activities are not given sufficient attention which could undermine the overall impact from project activities. Service providers are often not responsive in providing information and data to the PMU on timely basis.
Sustainability	Ongoing mapping of villages/sites and inventorying of watershed should involve beneficiaries so as to enhance their sense of ownership and empower them.

## Proposed Follow-up

Issue / Problem	Recommended Action	Timing	Status
Fiduciary Aspects	Strengthen cash-flow management with effective cash forecasting. Strengthen various internal control procedures and revise the Project Accounting Manual accordingly. Ensure tight monitoring and control of budgetary execution to avoid over-spending.	By 31 July 2012	In progress
Environmental Monitoring and Crop yield data	Mainstream environmental monitoring and crop yield data reporting by providing a budget line on annual basis	continuous	In progress
Support to 2012-2013 cropping season	PMU to determine the seed requirements (rice and groundnut) for upcoming season due to the crop failure last seasons in PIWAMP sites	Before the rainy season	In progress

### Additional observations

## Appendix 2: Summary of key actions to be taken within agreed timeframes.

Action Area	Action Agreed	Whom	Date	Progress
Project Implementation	Jurunku dyke mechanically constructed should be compacted to reduce the rapid degradation due to erosion by water during the rainy season	PMU	As soon as possible	
	Funds to be provided to NARI for the conduct of a second trial of the Mali floating rice seed variety	PMU	As soon as possible	
	Vetiver grass transplanting on the upland conservation bunds in Sabi and other sites to provide a necessary stability to the structures	PMU/NARI	By July 15, 2012	
	Trans-boundary arrangements by the Local Government Authorities with their Senegalese counterparts and farmers, to possibly give clearance to PIWAMP to construct conservation structures in the fields of Sabi, some of which are in Senegal and already lent out to some of the Sabi farmers	PMU, SABI ELDERS, and the Local Government Authorities	By December 31, 2012	
	Engage experts from the service providers to provide pre-season and in-season trainings to the beneficiaries on best agronomic practices including safe use and application of agro-chemicals	PIWAMP	Before the rainy season and during crop cultivation	
	Consider piloting community-based seed multiplication approach to improve seed availability to rural farmers with the option of taking up the possible financing in the new design should PIWAMP available funds not be feasible	PIWAMP, farmer groups and IFAD	During the upcoming planting season or at the start of the new project-ALAWAMDEP	
	Consider the option of complementing the public extension service deliver with private actors with proven track records to ensure farmers access to timely advisory services to boost their production	PMU	Continuous	
	Progress reports should also reflect number of improved technologies being promoted, number of farmers successfully and sustainably practicing conservation farming on upland, and percentage of seeds supplied to farmers by farmers through community-seed production initiative.	PMU/M&E unit	As soon as possible	
	Noting the severity of food crisis, priority should be given to procuring possibly about 321 tons certified rice seeds for timely distribution to most affected PIWAMP sites and IFAD no objection should be sought	PMU/IFAD	As soon as possible	
	PMU to discuss with MoA and other donors to determine shortfall in groundnut seeds and to consult IFAD for possible support noting the limited available funds of PIWAMP	PMU/MoA/IFAD	As soon as possible	
Outputs	Need to reinforce the dyke construction works in Jurunku to ensure stability and protect the rice fields	PMU/SWMS	Before the raining season	
	Expedite the construction works in Basik, Pakalinding, Jareng and Kanikunda to facilitate access to rice fields in time for upcoming planting season	PMU/SWMS	Before the raining season	
	Crop production data should be provided prior to and the end of the planting season to ensure accurate capturing of data	PMU/DoP	Continuous	
	PIWAMP should liaise closely with the NARI focal scientist to bring the rice varietal trial to conclusion by the end of 2012 cropping season.	PMU/NARI	As soon as possible	
	Giving growing interest of youth participation in rice production, ensure the promotion of farming as business through PIWAMP or in the new design	MoA/IFAD	Continuous and during start of new design-ALAWADEP	
	Ensure the timely completion of the digitization of the 52 watershed maps	PMU/Service	By end of June 2012	

	and all coordinates of villages should be included in the final report	Provider		
<i>Sustainability</i>	Expand the kafo mentorship and farmer-to-farmer learning visits	PMU/DCM	continuous	
	Institutionalising maintenance committees for the identification, and prioritization of the maintenance needs of the rural infrastructure	PMU	Immediate	
	Continue to support the development of the National Rice Development Strategy to ensure that PIWAMP's experience are reflected	PMU/Taskforce	continuous	
	Consultation with the Accounting software provider and assess the feasibility of the customization and cost/benefit.	PMU	May 2012	
	Enhance cash-flow management to reduce chronic liquidity problem.	PMU	Immediate	
	Strengthen various internal control procedures, and ensure that these are adequately followed/controlled. Ensure that these are precisely specified and elaborated in PAM.	PMU	Immediate	
<i>Fiduciary Aspects</i>	Pay attention to budget execution to avoid over-spending.	PMU	Immediate	
	Evaluate the amount of duty waivers and tax exemptions to assess the government's overall contribution.	PMU	June 2012	
	Evaluate beneficiary contributions through a systematic M&E approach.	PMU	Immediate	
	Continue to ensure full compliance with the GPPA and IFAD procurement guidelines.	PMU	Immediate	
	Adopt contract management system as per specified in the Letter to the Borrower.	PMU	Immediate	
	Validate the required cost for 60% incremental allowances for the remaining period. Appeal to the Counterpart for negotiation with IFAD for co-sharing the cost.	PMU/MoA /CPCU	Immediate	
	Remaining activities of the project with limited budget should be considered in the new design	PMU/MoA/IFAD	During final design of ALAWAMDEP	
	Innovation and best practices introduced by the project should be well captured, documented and disseminated widely	PMU	Continuous	
<i>Other</i>	Consider exchange visit to PRODAM II to learn about the System of Rice Intensification which substantially increases yield	PMU/PRODAM/IFAD	During the planting season	
	to effectively address the broader needs of the beneficiaries, there is a need for enhanced coordination among the 3 projects at all levels to ensure complementarities and synergies	CPA/CPCU/RADs	Continuous	

**Appendix 3: Financial: Actual financial performance by financier;  
by component and disbursements by category**

**Table 3A: Financial performance by financier as at 31 March 2012**

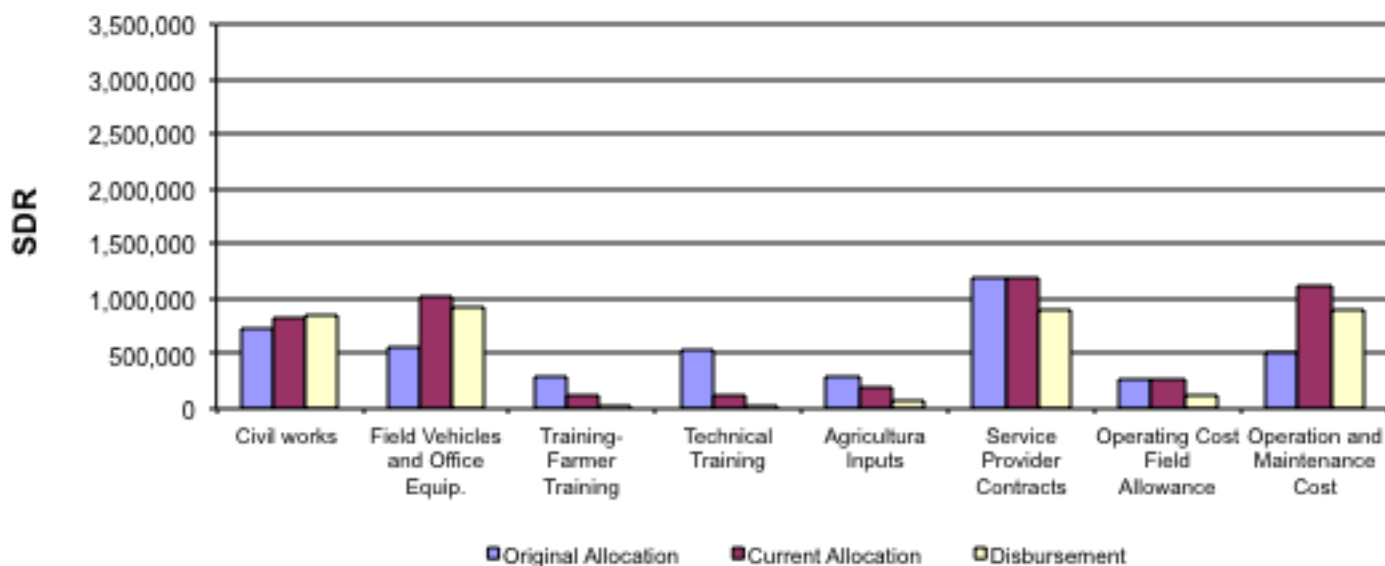
Financier	Approved (US\$ '000)	Current (US\$ '000)	Disbursement (USD '000)	Per cent disbursed
IFAD loan	7,150.5	7,150.5	6,019.1	84.18
NTF Loan	7,159.4	7,159.4	7,152.2	99.90
GEF Grant	4,400.0	4,400.0	360.0	8.18%
Government	1,718.9	1,718.9	1,228.9	71.49%
Beneficiaries	1,525.9	1,525.9		0%
Total	21,954.7	21,954.7	14,760.2	67%

**Table 3B: Financial performance by financier by component (USD '000)**

Component	IFAD loan			NTF			GEF		GOVERNMENT			BENEFICIARIES			Total		
	Current	Actual	%	Current	Actual	%	Current	%	Current	Actual	%	Current	Actual	%	Current	Actual	%
Capacity Building	1,401.2	1,343.80	95.90	1,816.5	1,256.7	69%	4,400.0	360.0 8%	825.5	621.6	75.30	1525.9	0%	0%	9,969.1	5,456.1	55%
Watershed Development	5,134.4	3,217.8	62.67	4,582.9	3,277.5	72%			422.6		-				10,139.9	4,734.9	47%
Project management	614.9	1,457.4	237.01	760.0	2,900.7	382%			470.9	607.2	128.94				1,845.8	9,526.9	516%
Total	7,150.5	6,019.0	84.18	7,159.40	7,434.90	104%	4,400.0	360.0 8%	1,719.00	1,228.80	71%	1,525.90	0%	0%	21,954.8	19,717.9	90%

**Table 3C: IFAD loan disbursements (SDR, as at 31 March 2012)**

	Category Description	Original Allocation	Current Allocation	Disbursement	Balance	Per cent disbursed	W/A Pending
I	Civil works	730,000	830,000	844,108	-14,108	101.70%	64,274
2	Field Vehicles and Office Equip.	570,000	1,011,000	911,400	99,600	90.15%	686
3A	Training- Farmer Training	290,000	123,000	32,440	90,560	26.37%	19,569
3B	Technical Training	540,000	124,000	17,279	106,721	13.93%	
4	Agricultura Inputs	290,000	199,000	82,385	116,615	41.40%	2622.27
V	Service Provider Contracts	1,180,000	1,180,000	892,359	287,641	75.62%	70157.42
6A	Operating Cost Field Allowance	260,000	260,000	128,007	131,993	49.23%	41353.92
6B	Operation and Maintenance Cost	500,000	1,123,000	886,983	236,017	78.98%	58629.64
99	Unallocated Initial deposit	490,000		287,325	-287,325		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,850,000</b>	<b>4,850,000</b>	<b>4,082,285</b>	<b>767,715</b>	<b>84.17%</b>	<b>257,292</b>





#### Appendix 4: Compliance with loan covenants: Status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
<b>Section 4.01</b>	Establish appropriate M&E and information management system		On-going	Improve M&E of beneficiary contributions. Assess the data quality of Crop yields.
<b>Section 4.02</b>	Quarterly Progress Reports	Quarterly	On-going	Done
<b>Section 4.03</b>	Mid-term Review		Done	
<b>Section 4.04</b>	Completion Report	After PCD	N/A	
<b>Section 4.05</b>	Facilitation of all evaluations and reviews of the project		Done	
<b>Section 5.01</b>	Financial Statements	Each year	On-going	Complied
<b>Section 5.02</b>	Audit Reports	Each year	On-going	Complied
<b>Schedule 2</b>	Expenditure Categories and allocated funds			Complied
<b>Schedule 3b</b>	Project manuals		Done	Revision is on-going
<b>Schedule 3A-5</b>	Tax exemptions		On-going	Complied

**Appendix 5: Physical progress measured against APWB, including RIMS indicator  
Achievements Summary of the Watershed Management Component from 2006-March 2012**

Activity & Code	Targets	Physical Achievement 2006-2011	Cumulative Percentage 2006-2011	Physical Outstanding Activities 2006-2014	Physical Targets January-December 2012	Physical Achievements Jan-March 2012	Percentage Achievement January-March 2012	Remarks
	Appraisal 2006-2014							
<b>1A1a.</b> Contour bunds (U)	720 km	157.8km	27.5	562.2km	No activity	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>1A1b.</b> Contour guidelines (U)	1,530km	0	0	1,530km	No activity	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>1A2.</b> Gully control (U)	840 g/plugs	692 plugs	82.3	148 plugs	No activity	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>1A3a.</b> Vitvera Nurseries (U)	6 sites	6 sites	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1A3b.</b> Vitvera Planting (U)	3600 km	30 km	.8	3,570km	No activity	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>1A4.</b> Inter-Village Road (U)	200 km	191km	96	9km	No activity	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>1A5.</b> Site Selection (U)	210sites	131sites	62.3	69 sites	No activity	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>1A6.</b> Site Planning (U)	105sites	48sites	45.7	57 sites	No activity	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>1A7.</b> Site Development (U)	6900 ha	5,800 ha	84	1,100ha	No activity	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>1A8.</b> Bridges	3008 m	1685.9m	56	1,322.1m	376m	42m	Gravel and sand collected	
<b>1A8.</b> Causeways	100km	19km	19	81km	15km	1.48km	9.87	Progressing
<b>1A9.</b> Dikes	76,750m	69,420	90.4	7,330m	10,000m	5,631m	53.6	Progressing
<b>1A9.</b> Spillways	2425m	3045m	125.5	> Target	376m	425m	Staking done	
<b>1A10.</b> Upgrading Spillways	2930 m	760m	25.9	2,170m	No activity	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>1A11.</b> Land Preparation	3070 ha	2,019 ha	65.76	1,051ha	No activity	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>1A12.</b> Rehab. Build	3 buildings	3 buildings	100	Completed	Completed	completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1A13.</b> Design & sup	1 maps	1maps	100	Completed	Completed	completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1B1.</b> A forestation	1000ha	213.5ha	21.3	786.5ha	No activity	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>1B2.</b> Enrichment Planting	150ha	150ha	100	completed	Completed	completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1B3.</b> Patrolling	150ha	150ha	100	completed	Completed	completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1B4.</b> Fire protection	1lumpsum	1lumpsum	100	completed	Completed	completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1B5.</b> Forestry equipment	1lumpsum	1lumpsum	100	completed	Completed	completed	Completed	Completed

Activity & Code	Targets	Physical Achievem ent 2006- 2011	Cumulativ e Percentag e 2006- 2011	Physical Outstandin g Activities 2006-2014	Physical Targets January- December 2012	Physical Achievem ents Jan- March 2012	Percentage Achievement January- March 2012	Remarks
	Appraisal 2006-2014							
								d
<b>1B6.</b> Watering point	15 wells	15wells	100	completed	Completed	completed	Completed	Complete d
<b>1B7.</b> Village Nursery	5sites	5sites	100	completed	Completed	completed	Completed	Complete d
<b>1B8.</b> Village Plantation	50 sites	51 sites	102	completed	Completed	completed	Completed	Complete d
<b>1B9.</b> Incentives - Agroforestry	55lump sum	55lump sum	100	completed	Completed	completed	Completed	Complete d
<b>1C1.</b> Farm Tools	40 Sites	40sites	100	completed	Completed	completed	Completed	Complete d
<b>1C2.</b> Demonstration Plots	40 plots	5	12.5	35 plots	No activity	No activity	Nil	Nil
<b>1D1.</b> Pans, Shovels etc (S)	8 lumpsum	5 lumpsum	62.5	3 lump sum	Lump sum	Lump sum	Lump sum	Lump sum
<b>1D2.</b> Hnd tools, shovels, etc (L)	72 lumpsum	45 lumpsum	62.5	27lump sum	Lump sum	Lump sum	Lump sum	Lump sum
<b>1E1.</b> Seed delivery & disb.(L)	Lumpsum	47 ton	100	completed	Completed	completed	Completed	Complete d
<b>1E2.</b> Rice seeds (S)	Lumpsum			completed	Completed	completed	Completed	Complete d
<b>1E3.</b> Seed-devilry&distribtn (U)	Lumpsum			completed	Completed	completed	Completed	Complete d
<b>1E4.</b> Soil Amendment	8 Lumpsum	8 lumpsum	100	completed	Completed	completed	Completed	Complete d
<b>1E4a.</b> Seed Recovery	Lumpsum	15,520 ton	33		No activity	completed	Completed	Complete d
<b>1E5.</b> Soil Survey	8 Lump	8 lumpsum	100	completed	Completed	completed	Completed	Complete d
<b>1E6.</b> Fertilizer(L)	Lumpsum	10 tons	100	completed	Completed	completed	Completed	Complete d
<b>1E7.</b> Fertilizer(U)	1 Lumpsum	10 tons	100	completed	Completed	completed	Completed	Complete d
<b>1E8.</b> Fertilizer(S)	Lumpsum	10 tons	100	completed	Completed	completed	Completed	Complete d

## Achievements Summary of the Capacity Building Component from 2006-March 2012

Activity & Code	Targets Appraisal 2006-2014	Physical Achievement 2006-2011	Cumula tive Percent age 2006- 2011	Physical Outstandin g Activities 2006-2014	Physical Targets January- Decembe r 2012	Physical Achievements Jan-March 2012	Percentage Achieveme nt January- March 2012	Remarks
Sensitization <b>1A1</b>	40	50 sessions	125	completed	completed	completed	completed	completed
Awareness Campaign <b>1A2</b>	200 sessions	146 sessions	73	54 sessions	8 sessions	Zero	Zero	Late implement ation
Registration of farmer associations	Undetermined	Nil	Nil	Nil	42	10	24	In progress
Participatory approach <b>1A3</b>	200sessions	130 sessions	65	70 sessions	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
Gender Mainstreaming <b>1A4</b>	27sessions	22 sessions	81.5	5 sessions	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
Part. Learning Action Res. <b>1A5</b>	8 courses	6 courses	75	2 courses	2 courses	Zero	Zero	No activity
Tr. Land use maps <b>1B1</b>	12courses	8 maps	66.6	4 maps	2 courses	Zero	Zero	No activity
PRA <b>1B2</b>	200 sessions	140 sessions	70	60 sessions	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
SWC Training <b>1B3</b>	6 "	4 "	66.6	2 sessions	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
Conservation farming <b>1B4</b>	6 "	4 "	66.6	2 sessions	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
Forest Management <b>1B5</b>	6 "	4 "	66.6	2 sessions	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
Gender Analysis <b>1B6</b>	3 "	0 "	0	3 sessions	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
Livestock Management <b>1B7</b>	6 "	4 "	66.6	2 sessions	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
Study Tour <b>1B8</b>	1 tour	1tour	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
Tr. Seed Multiplication. <b>1B9</b>	2 courses	2 courses	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1B10</b> Adaptive Research	24 courses	12 Courses	50	12 courses	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
<b>1B11</b> AMTA	1 Lump sum	0	0	1 lump sum	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
<b>1C1</b> Farmer Tr. SWC	16 courses	8 courses	50	8 courses	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
<b>1C2</b> Conservation Farming	16 "	8courses	50	8 courses	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
<b>1C3</b> Community Forestry mgt	16 "	8 courses	50	8 courses	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
<b>1C4</b> Range Land Management	16 courses	8 courses	50	8 courses	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
<b>1C5</b> Farmer to farmer Visit	125 visits	85 visits	68	40 visits	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
<b>1D1</b> HIV/AIDS Campaign	1 lump sum	1 lump sum	33	66	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
<b>1D1</b> Malaria Campaign	1 lump sum	1 lump sum	33	66	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
<b>1E1a</b> Field Equipment	1 Lump sum	1 lump sum	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1E1b</b> Soil Survey equipment	1 Lump sum	1 lump sum	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1E1c</b> Office equipment	Lump sum	1 lump sum	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1E1d</b> Vehicles	1 Lump sum	1 lump sum	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1E2a</b> Monitoring and Evaluation	5 lump sum	2 lump sum	40	3 lump sum	1 lump sum	End of year activity		
<b>1E2b</b> Crop and Data Collection	5 lump sum	3 lump sum	60	2 lump sum	1 lump sum	Third and fourth quarter activity		

The Republic of the Gambia  
Participatory Integrated Watershed Management Project (PIWAMP) – IFAD Loan 633-GM  
Supervision mission: 16-30 April 2012 – Aide-Memoire

<b>1E2c</b> Information Dissemination	5 lump sum	2 lump sum	40	3 lump sum	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
<b>1E2d</b> External Tr.(Monitoring)	1 lump sum	1 lump sum	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1E2e</b> External Tr. (Indicator Identification)	1 lump sum	1 lump sum	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1E2f</b> In-country tr. (Statistical analysis)	2 lump sum	1 lump sum	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1E2g</b> In-country tr. (Market info.)	2 lump sum	1 lump sum	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1E2h</b> Radio Program	8 lump sum	6 lump sum	75	2 lump sum	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
<b>1E3a</b> Environmental Monitoring	10 lump sum	5 lump sum	50	5 lump sum	1 lump sum	Zero	Zero	Implementation late
<b>1E3b</b> Ext. Training Coastal Mgt	17 lump sum	17 lump sum	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1E3c</b> Ext. Tr. Economic Instruments in Environ	2 lump sum	2 lump sum	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1E4a</b> Seed Multiplication	7 lump sum	3lumpsum	42.8	4 lump sum	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
<b>1E4b</b> Agro forestry Research	7 lump sum	3lumpsum	42.8	4 lump sum	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
<b>1E4c</b> Research on back swamp	3 lump sum	3 lump sum	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1E4d</b> Repair of canals	17 ha	17 ha	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1E4e</b> Screen houses	2 houses	0	0	2 houses	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
<b>1E4f</b> Shades	3 shades	2 shades	75	1 shade	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
<b>1E4g</b> Herbarium	1 herbarium	0	0	1 herbarium	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
<b>1E4h</b> Internal Tr. Hort, pest mgt, crops, soil & engineering	16 courses	12 courses	66.6	4 courses	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
<b>1E4i</b> External tr.9 mths hort	7 courses	1 courses	14	6 courses	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
<b>1E4j</b> External tr.9mths Pest mgt	4 courses	1courses	25	3 courses	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
<b>1E4m</b> Workshop on Seed Mult.	2 workshops	2 workshop	100	Completed	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
<b>1E4n</b> Breeder Seed	4 tons	2 tons	50	2 tons	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
<b>1E4o</b> Foundation Seeds	4tons	2 tons	50	2 tons	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
<b>1E4p</b> Seed processing equipt	1 lump sum	1 lump sum	100	Completed	completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1E4q</b> Adaptive Research	42 w/shops	18 w/shops	42.8	24 w/shops	Zero	Zero	Zero	No activity
<b>1E5e</b> Farmer to farmer visits	620 sites	460 visits	74.2	160 visits	6 visits	Third quarter activity		
<b>1E5f</b> Video camera	1unit	1 unit	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1E5g</b> Video cassette player	2 units	1 units	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed

### Achievements Summary of the Project Coordination Component 2006-March 2012

ACTIVITY & CODE	Targets	Project Achievements		Physical Outstanding Activities 2006-2011	Physical Targets January-December 2012	Physical Achievement s Jan-March 2012	Percentage Achievement January-March 2012	Remarks
	Appraisal 2006-2014	Physical Achievement 2006-2011	Cumulative Percentage 2006-2011					
<b>1A1</b> Office rehabilitation	1 lump sum	1 lump sum	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1B1</b> 4WD Station Wagon	2units	2units	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1B2</b> Pickups	8 units	8 units	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1C1</b> Comp. & Accessories	14 sets	14 sets	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1C2</b> Laptop comp	2 sets	2 sets	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1C3</b> Photocopier	2 sets	2 sets	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1C4</b> Tel/Fax	4 sets	4 sets	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1C5</b> Furniture	3 sets	3 sets	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1C6</b> Air Condition	8 units	8 units	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1C7</b> UPS Stabilizer	10units	10 units	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1C8</b> Generator	1unit	1 unit	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1D1</b> Annual Audits	6 audits	4 audits	75	2 audits	1 audit	End of year activity		
Review of Accounting Manual	Undetermined	Lump sum	Lump sum	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
IFAD Regional Meeting	Undetermined	1	Undetermined	Zero	1 meeting	To be implemented in November		
Ministry of Finance (MOF) Project monitoring	Undetermined	3 exercises	Undetermined	Undetermined	2 exercises	Zero	Zero	Implementation late
I/A3 Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings	32	20	62.5	12	4 meetings	2 meetings	50	Progressing
Agricultural Water Capitalization meeting	Ad hoc	1	Undetermined	Zero	Zero	No activity for 2012		
M&E/staff training	Ad hoc	1	100	1	1	To be implemented in the third quarter		
National Rice Development Strategy support	Ad hoc	Nil	Nil	Lump sum	Lump sum	To be implemented in the third quarter		
Map Digitizing	Ad hoc	Nil	Nil	Nil	52	Negotiation with consultant in progress		
Improvement of the M&E system	Ad hoc	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Completed	Completed	Completed
Project Publicity	Ad hoc	Nil	Nil	Lump sum	Lump sum	Negotiation with consultant in progress		
<b>IIBi.</b> Fuel for Project Coordination	Undetermined	Nil	Nil	Nil	Lump sum	Information not yet available		
<b>IIBv.</b> Fuel for Mainstream support	Undetermined	Nil	Nil	Nil	Lump sum	Information not yet available		
IFAD Annual Regional Meeting	Undetermined	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	End of year activity		
IFAD regional forum meeting	Undetermined	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	End of year activity		
<b>1E1</b> Impact Assess Spec.	3 person mths	3 months	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1E2</b> (MIS)	3 person months	3 months	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed

<b>1E3</b> Comm. Strategy	1 person mths	1 months	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1F1</b> Ext. Tr. Hort 9 months	7 courses	0	0	7 courses	No activity	No activity	No activity	No activity
<b>1F2</b> Ext. Tr. Data Mgt. 4mths	4 Course	4 courses	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1F3</b> 2 Mths Tr. Ext. M&E	3courses	3 courses	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1F4</b> Study Tour	2 tours	1 tour	50	1 tour	1 tour	Scheduled for third week of May		
<b>1G1</b> Annual Consultation	48 meetings	24 meetings	50	24 meetings	1 meeting	End of year activity		
<b>General staff meeting</b>	undetermined	1 meeting	Nil	2	1	End of year activity		
<b>1G2a</b> Proj. Launching Nat. Workshop	1workshop	1 workshop	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1G2b</b> Project Launching Divisional	6 workshop	6 workshops	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1G3</b> Farming Systems	1	0	0	Not achieved	Not achieved	Not achieved	Not achieved	Not achieved
<b>1G4</b> Special Studies	6 Person mths	6 months	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
<b>1G5</b> Business Opportunity studies	8 person mths	8 months	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
Training in RIMs M&E staff	Lump sum	1	100	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
Training in Computer Applications	Lump sum	Lump sum	Lump sum	Lump sum	Lump sum	Lump sum	Lump sum	On-going
Establishment of a database system	1	0	0	Not achieved	Not achieved	Not achieved	Not achieved	Not achieved
Training in Excel M&E staff	Lump sum	Lump sum	Lump sum	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed

## Appendix 6: Updated logical framework: Progress against objectives, outcomes and outputs

Hierarchy of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Achievements as at Dec 2011
<b>Specific Objective:</b> Agricultural productivity of poor rural communities increased by empowering them to undertake and maintain integrated watershed management activities that enhance their livelihoods and protect their natural resources.	HH food-self-sufficiency in lowland project sites increased by at least 33%. Agricultural productivity of uplands sustainability increased by at least 10%. Soil erosion and fertility loss in the uplands sustainability reduced.	HH food-self-sufficiency in lowland project sites increased by 100% from 2 to 4 months in a year. Upland production increased by over 5 folds by PY5 from 2,122 MT at Appraisal
<b>Component Purposes</b> <b>Component 1: Capacity Building</b> 1. Capacity of rural communities and service providers for planning, Implementing watershed management activities sustainable strengthened. <b>2. Component 2: Watershed Development Fund</b> Watershed development fund established and effectively disbursing in priority watersheds for sustainable improvements. <b>3. Component 3: Project Coordination, M&amp;E PMU mobilizes resources and support to achieve project goals and objectives.</b>	Number and quality of community agricultural and NRM initiatives operating at project end. Ongoing O&M activities in 95% of project communities.  Resources to meet community AWPB requirements provided as planned. Menu of WDF activities changes by 50% by end of project.  At least 95% of loan effectively and efficiently disbursed by end of Year 8. Project impact clearly established at MTR and PCR.	Dykes- 69420m (76750m); spillways 3,045m (2, 425m); bridges 1, 686m (3,008m); bunds 157km (720km); gully plugs 692 plugs (840 plugs); causeways 19km (100km); inter-village road improvement 191km (200km).  Do Not determined  85% of loan effectively and efficiently disbursed by end of 2011.
<b>Component outputs</b> <b>1. Institutional Strengthening</b> <b>1.1 Watershed level</b> Rural communities planning, implementing and maintaining integrated watershed management activities to improve food security and livelihoods while protecting natural resources. Service providers plan and provide implementation support to satisfaction of beneficiaries  <b>1.2 National, Division and District levels</b> Service providers using participatory, demand-driven approaches to meet target communities requests and mainstreaming gender equality, vector-borne disease protection and HIV/AIDs awareness.	Number/quality of PIWAMP schemes successfully planned, implemented and maintained by communities. 95% satisfactory (or better) rating by communities for inputs by service providers.  Community satisfaction with performance of service providers disaggregated by gender). Incidence of vector-borne diseases and HIV/AIDs in supported communities.	91 schemes successfully planned, implemented and maintained by communities.  Not determined  Not determined  Low incidence of a vector-borne diseases and HIV/AIDs in supported communities
<b>2. Watershed Development fund</b> <b>2.1 Lowland water management schemes</b> New and upgraded lowland water management schemes sustainable developed, managed and maintained for improved rice production.	Incremental rice production from new and upgraded sites (area, yield)	Incremental rice production from new and upgraded sites (area, yield) increased by 100% in 2010 but nosedived to -50% in 2011 due to low rainfall culminating to crop failure



<p><b>2.2 Swamp Access</b> New and upgraded swamp access sustainable developed. Managed and maintained for improved rice production.</p> <p><b>2.3 Upland management and conservation farming.</b> An integrated programme of community implemented sustainable watershed management activities successfully developed in pilot watersheds.</p> <p><b>2.4 Agricultural development.</b> Effective system of participatory agricultural extension based on PLAR developed and sustainable implemented. Sustainable integrated farming system that increase productivity and provides food security while conserving natural resources successfully developed and introduced. Sustainable community-based seed multiplication successfully introduced as profitable micro-enterprise.</p> <p><b>2.5 Business opportunity assessments</b> Support system for rural entrepreneurs developed and successfully operating.</p>	<p>Incremental rice production from new and upgraded sites.</p> <p>10% increase in farm productivity on selected watersheds with no degradation of soil fertility or erosion status.</p> <p>Extent of adoption (adoption rates) of improved technologies and practices.</p> <p>Number of farmers successfully and <i>sustainable</i> practicing conservation farming on uplands.</p> <p>Percentage of improved seed supplied to farmers by farmers.</p> <p>Number of micro-enterprises successfully planned, developed and operated profitably</p>	<p>Incremental rice production from new and upgraded sites (area, yield) increased from by 100% in 2010 but nosedived to -50% in 2011 due to low rainfall culminating to crop failure</p> <p>Adoption of improved technologies and practices is moderate.</p> <p>2,229 farmers successfully and sustainable practicing conservation farming on uplands.</p> <p>100% of improved seed supplied to farmers by farmers.</p> <p>2 micro-enterprises successfully planned, developed and operated profitably</p>
<p><b>3. Project Management Unit</b> Project effectively managed with PMU established and providing timely management information and support. PMU, M&amp;E and implementing agencies M&amp;E unites provide effect impact monitoring</p>	<p>AWPBs and disbursement rates meeting design targets. Disbursement efficient and effective</p> <p>M&amp;E/MIS system collects necessary field level information on time to monitor progress and asses impact.</p>	

## **Appendix 7: Knowledge management: Learning and Innovation**

### **Learning**

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Under the Country Programme Approach (CPA), joint field and supervision missions have recently induced the Ministry of Finance to undertake regular impact monitoring of the three IFAD-financed projects interventions and the MoF is planning to mainstream this initiative for all donor projects under its coordination. Also, in order to ensure greater synergies, enhance cross-learning and maximise resource utilisation for greater efficiencies, the mission was expanded to include representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Producers Organisation (NACOFAG, see Annex III for the reports). IFAD will ensure that this broader-based learning approach to supervision is formalise for all future supervision missions. Similarly, the Global Youth Innovation Network (GYIN)-Gambia is now actively participating in both the CPA consultations and PSC meetings as well as in other important events of the project.

Organising a pre-wrap up meeting between the mission members and the project staff in the context of the CPA proves to be effective and efficient in improving the quality of the Aide Memoires as well as clarifying doubts. This enables the final wrap to focus discussions more on substantive issues with the Ministries in order to take action to address key implementation issues as well as enhance policy dialogue.

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### **Innovation**

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Over the implementation years and taking into account changing socio-cultural circumstances, the project has piloted mechanical construction of dykes and causeway which was introduced by an NGO. This adapted approach to construction seems to be reducing the labour-burden of the farmers (mostly women and elderly), decrease the frequency of maintenance and it is understood to last a bit longer than the total manually constructed structures.

NARI has successfully tested a flood-tolerant Malian rice variety and the initial results indicate the variety is high-yielding and suitable to the Gambian rice ecologies. Another trial is planned to confirm and validate the initial findings before foundation seeds are produced and disseminated for wider adoption.

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**Annex I A: REPORT BY MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS  
CENTRAL PROJECT COORDINATING UNIT**

**MR. LAMIN CAMARA'S REPORT ON THE FIELD SUPERVISION OF IFAD PROJECTS  
(PIWAMP, LHDP, RFP) FROM THE 21<sup>ST</sup> - 25<sup>TH</sup> OF APRIL 2012**

**Introduction**

An IFAD mission left Banjul at 08: 00 am on 21 April 2012 for the supervision of IFAD projects across the country to assess the progress of the projects and chart a way forward for more efficient management within the framework of the Country Programme Approach (CPA). The team was headed by Mr. Moses Abukari, the country Program Manager at IFAD in Rome. The rest of the members included:

1. Loko Nsimpasi-CPM/IFAD
2. Jin Kim- IFAD
3. Ben Odoenema IFAD Nigeria
4. Andrew Obara-TA/RFP
5. Fatoumata Samba NACOFAG
6. Matarr Njie LHDP Team leader
7. Ebrima Sonko PIWAMP Team leader
8. Noah Kujabi CPCU Coordinator (Agriculture)
9. Lamin Camara MOFEA
10. Pa Saine Communication

**Field visits**

The team visited a number of sites for all the three projects across the country except for the greater Banjul Area. Different stakeholders were met including village Alkalos, Community leaders, Women groups (*Kafos*), Youth groups and focal points of the projects in the regions. The discussions with the beneficiary were interactive and mainly took the form of focus group discussions. In each site discussions were facilitated by the project coordinator and the team leader of the project that is intervening in the site. Below are the general descriptions of the issues that were highlighted and possible recommendations made:

**1. PIWAMP**

The mission visited Jurunku, Basik, Youna, Sabi, Sapu and Panchar. The project is on dyke construction, foot bridge construction and making of contours to divert water runoffs that is entering in some communities.

On dyke construction, a mechanised dyke constructed at Jurunku was visited and the community was met on the site. They expressed happiness for the intervention and promised that if the construction is completed they will be sufficient in food production. The project performed very well as about 95 percent of the work is done. On the foot bridge construction, a couple of sites were visited in YOUNA, BASIK and PANCHAR. The construction in Youna is completed and the women are happy for the intervention. They claimed the bridge would enhance their yields and would reduce the risks of being wounded using the local bridge. For the other sites, constructions are ongoing and the need for intervention could be seen in the discussions with the communities.

At Sapu, a tidal farmer managed irrigated site was visited. An area of about 1100 hectares of land is under irrigation in this scheme and over 1000 farmers are working on the site. This appears to be a good program and needs to be replicated in other parts of the country.

Generally PIWAMP interventions are relevant and are showing results. The project only needs to expedite her activities since there is limited time before the rains.

**On Impact** of the project on beneficiaries, communities in Jurunku and Youna expressed that their harvest increased by two-folds and they are hoping that upon completion their harvest will increase far more than that possibly to five- folds. Other communities expressed similar sentiments.

## **2. LHDP**

About six sites of LHDP were visited. The interventions in these areas are mostly on fencing and provision of water for the women *kafo* gardens. A Moringa fodder farm and a pig fattening programs were visited. The communities visited all expressed delight for the fencing of their gardens and also the wells that the project provides for them. According to most communities the interventions has increased their harvest and their incomes.

However, marketing is a problem they mostly faced. The women complained of marketing their produce and even where market is available there is no good price for them. The youth fodder farm was seen as a good initiative as it will help to address the problem of animal feeds and would also create employment for the youths in Illiassa. Generally the project is relevant and there is room to improve performance.

**On the impact:** It was found out that like other places in WASSU and JAHALLY beneficiary women claimed that their harvest has increased and they can take care of most of their family problems. A woman in Jahally stressed that she was able to provide school fees for her child in grade nine and also bought a bicycle for him. She attributed all this to the fencing of the garden.

## **3. RFP**

The VISACAS were visited under this project and a good number were seen by the mission. The good thing was that most of the VISACAS have management committees and now understand the processes for managing their VISACAS. It was seen that VISACAS could be a good means of microfinance programme for small businesses in the rural communities. Success stories were found when some shop keepers claimed to get some loan from the VISACAS and develop their businesses. The main problem found which appears to be affecting all VISACAS is the loan recovery. Loans were extended to members but the recovery is nearly impossible for some of them. For some the problem of collection is distance and others it was because of lack of reliable collateral. The problems could also be due to lack of management skills particularly at the beginning of the VISACA establishments.

Overall, the VISACA concept is good for this country and if properly structured it would increase investment and contribute to production and investment.

**GENDER AND YOUTHS:** The intervention of the three projects is focusing on women and youths and this is seen with the beneficiaries that were involved in the projects. Most of the beneficiaries are women. The youths are targets though but their participation still requires attention.

**General observations and recommendations:** It was observed that the IFAD intervention is relevant and has come to help the country to achieve her development goals. The interventions are in line with the new development blue print for the country; the Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE). The coordinators show high commitments and their interventions are relevant. Generally, the three projects should endeavour with assistance of IFAD to fast track their activities. The sustainability of projects must also be put in place.

## **Annex I B: REPORT BY MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE CENTRAL PROJECTS COORDINATING UNIT**

### **MR NOAH KUJABI'S REPORT ON THE SUPERVISION MISSION OF IFAD ON THE IFAD SPONSORED PROJECTS IN THE GAMBIA (RFP, LHDP AND PIWAMP)**

#### **Introduction**

The mission started on the 20<sup>th</sup> of April 2012, with a courtesy calls on the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, and then the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture. The objective of the mission was to review the status of project implementation with stakeholders and the beneficiaries, and to address any major issues affecting the implementation process. The mission left for the selected project sites on the 21<sup>st</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> of April 2012, and the team comprised the following members:

1. Moses Abukari-CPM IFAD
2. Loko Nsimyasi-CPM Senegal IFAD
3. Jin Kim IFAD
4. Ben Odoemena IFAD Nigeria
5. Andrew Obara TA-RFP
6. Matarr Njie Local Consultant-LHDP
7. Ebrima Sonko Local consultant-PIWAMP
8. Fatou Samba-NACOFAG
9. Lamin AD Sanyang-PD LHDP
10. Momodou Gassama-PC PIWAMP
11. Lamin Fatajo-PC RFP
12. Lamin Camara-MOAFEA
13. Pa Saine-CEES
14. Noah Kujabi-AG.C-CPCU(MOA)

#### **Field visits**

The mission visited and held discussions with stakeholders and beneficiaries at a number of sites for all the three IFAD sponsored projects. At all the sites visited different interest groups were met including Women groups, Youth groups, Alkalos, Village Development Committees, and focal persons for the projects at their interventions. The meetings with the beneficiary communities were very cordial and interactive. At all the sites visited the discussions and the exchange of experiences were led by the project coordinator for that project and they were fruitful and knowledgeable.

#### ***A. PIWAMP SITES:***

The mission visited Jurunku, Basik, Youna, Sabi and Pacharr fields. The project is engaged in various activities at these intervention sites, e.g. dyke construction, building foot bridges and causeway construction.

- Jurunku a mechanized dyke is being constructed and the villagers and their Alkalo was met at the site and they were very appreciative of the projects intervention and expressed hope that when the dyke is completed it will have an impact on their livelihood and will improve their living standards. They will also be self-sufficient in food.
- Basik: A causeway is being constructed and a bridge will be built to enable them to reach their fields during floods and during heavy down pour. In the previous years before the intervention of PIWAMP, they had difficulties in accessing their fields. They expressed happiness for the projects coming to help with their problems.

- Sabi: We visited a contour bunds and gully plugs that were constructed by the project, and there the Alkalo, council of elders and the community expressed delight that the project saved their lives and property, at one time they were thinking of relocating because of the floods after the rains. It has also increased their yields significantly and now they can eat cereals from one harvest season to another and they even sell some.
- Pacharr: we visited the tidal irrigation that was constructed by the Farmer Managed Project, to compare and contrast the economic viability of tidal irrigation and mechanized irrigation. We discovered that tidal was more economical than the mechanized and easy to maintain.

In conclusion the PIWAMP interventions were timely and relevant and the project is doing very well.

### ***B. LHDP Sites***

The LHDP sites visited were Daru Rilwan, Illiasa, Wassu, Chamoi Tumana, Taibatou, Dobong Kunda, Brikamaba, Jahally and Sankandi, and the activities at these sites were mainly on fencing and the provision of water for the women vegetable gardens. We also visited a Moringa plantation and a pig fattening program at Saruja, of which they are all doing very well and the communities are appreciative of the projects intervention. The communities also expressed the fact that this has increased their income level and changed their living standard. All the sites visited the communities had marketing, storage and processing problem, and they expressed the desire for the project to come to their aid to address those issues.

In general, the projects being implemented are highly relevant and it has not only increased the income of the rural poor, but it has helped them in enhancing their nutrition and food security problems.

### ***C. RFP sites***

Some selected VISACAS were visited including Kerewan, Illiasa, Kaur, Kayai, Panchang, Chamoi Tumana, Darsilameh, Brikamaba, and Madina Sancha, and quite a number of them are doing very well, and some are trying to come up. Most of the VISACAS visited had management committees and were trained and they fully understand the issues and manage their entities on their own. Some of them are facing loan recovering problems, but those issues are being addressed by some VISACAS and some have already addressed that bottleneck.

The communities have realized the benefit of the VISACAS and more and more people are joining now. The VISACA concept is a noble idea for the country and it should be properly structured, for it to be able to meaningfully contribute to the production and investment portfolios of the country.

**Conclusion:** The mission held a pre-wrap up meeting at the PIWAMP conference room on the 28<sup>th</sup> of April, 2012 to discuss the findings of the field trip and the fiduciary aspect of the three IFAD sponsored projects. The outstanding issues were discussed and recommendations made for the projects to implement. The main wrap up meeting was held on the 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2012 at the Ministry of Agriculture conference room, with Permanent Secretary Mrs Ada Gaye. The PS welcomed everybody to the meeting. The Country Programme Manager (Moses Abukari) led the presentations and discussions of the findings in the draft aide memoirs of the three projects (LHDP, RFP and PIWAMP). The rest of the mission members complemented in their domains and Jin Kim deliberated on the Financial Management and internal control systems of the projects and which was generally satisfactory. Mrs. Fatou Samba NACUFAG, Mr Lamin Camara -MoFEA and Mr. Noah Kujabi of CPCU of the Ministry of Agriculture gave an overview of the field trip and the overall performance of the projects as highly satisfactory and thanked the IFAD supervision mission for their very good job and solicit for their continued support to the country.

In conclusion, the PS thanked the IFAD mission and the project coordinators and all those who participated in making the mission a success and she also thanked IFAD for intervening in the seed crisis situation.

Generally, the three projects are doing very well and they should be commended for their good job, and overall I was really impressed with what I saw in the field and heard from the communities visited.

**ANNEX I C: REPORT BY NATIONAL COORDINATING ORGANISATION OF FARMERS' ASSOCIATION THE GAMBIA, MRS FATOU SAMBA NJIAI'S REPORT ON FIELD MISSION OF IFAD'S PROJECTS (PIWAMP, RFP AND LHDP) 21-25 APRIL 2012**

<b>PIWAMP</b>				
<b>Villages</b>	<b>constraints</b>	<b>achievements</b>	<b>recommendation</b>	<b>suggestion</b>
Jurunku	Acidity affected the fields of the name villages Inadequate agronomic skills on rice production, Lack of seeds and fertilizer High production cost	Land development/dike construction in progress	Construct dikes or bunds in the problem areas affected Link the community with NARI/Extension	Assist the Jurunku farmers to increase area under cultivation and increase yield provide the necessary dike and bunds and funds to remedy the constraints Train the farmers on agronomic practices Provide the necessary farm inputs for the farmers
Basik	Road and bund leading to the fertile areas, flooding of fields Manual labour, No farm implement, fertilizer, seeds and a waiting shed for the kids  Acidity is high in the new site under construction  In sufficient rice seeds, fertilizer and other farm inputs	Road and bund construction  Project has improve the living standard of the community	The village group have started road and bunds construction for the community  Increase in yield by the women farmers  More plots are under cultivation	The community has started the road work there is the need to help them continue, also construct bunds to reduce flood of their fields  There is the need to complete the new site on dike construction  Support of the project to respond to farmers needs would be highly appreciated.
<b>RFP</b>				
Kerewan, Illissa Panchan, Kayai Chamois, Dasilamh, Kudang, Jarreng Madina Sancha	Loaning funds to each other by the old committee  Loan recovery, committees not strong.  Lack of uniformity on the internal regulation  Sensitization is lacking in some areas  Governance, Monitoring and evaluation	Changes have been made at some of the VISACAS (board member committees)  Strengthening the loan recovery committees through exchange visit and capacity building Re-visit the internal regulations  Mobility, Fuel cost Distance between villages  Most of the committees have received training on governance Provide mobility for the field staff.	Train the committees On financial control and management  The field staff to train and retain the field staff  Revisit the proximity between the VISACAs and registered villages  Some of the committees were train of recent but there is the need to	Support of the project to respond to farmers needs would be highly appreciated



	High illiteracy rate	Link the VISACA with the literacy classes within	continue.  Most of the committees are not literate, the management need to incorporate the literate ones within their communities	
<b>LHDP</b>				
Wassu Taibatou Chamoi Dobong Kunada	Not enough water in the well Agronomic skills are not enough do not know how to preserve perishable  Vegetable seed, Fertilizer Labeling and packaging materials governance	Re-digging of wells is in progress  Some of the members had a good harvest on onions , cabbage ,bitter tomato The team have taken their complaints on board	The contractor should fasten the digging processing before the beginning of the rainy season Seed, fertilizer  Train the members on the processing, preservation, packaging and labeling skills.	The project management should make a quick follow up of the process  NACOFAG has the expertise on Processing, and governance training
Chamoi Tumana	Land is not yet develop	The group is willing to work hand in hand with the project	The area is very big for fencing, the project should find out the caliber of farmers involve before incurring cost on it.	Demarcate the area first before committing themselves
Taibatou	Fencing	The team had a focus group discussion with the members and they voice out their constraints e .g fencing materials , vegetable seed, fertilizer Agronomic skills  Governance Processing and preservation	Re-visit the scheme and make the necessary arrangements before the rains and set the ball rolling.  Provide the necessary training for the farmers	Link with the regional office to demarcate the area in order to make sure that it tallies with the request form  NACOFAG has the expertise within its members which can conduct the necessary skills for it contemporaries

The constraints are the same for both the poultry project and small ruminants’ action should be taken. Finally the NACOFAG is very grateful to the team/ mission and the Government of the Gambia for allowing us to play our part as a farmer organization. The sill’s gates are not something new to that community but some of the fields need water. To me all the projects have made impact in one way or the other.

## **ANNEX I D: STORIES FROM PIWAMP BENEFICIARIES DURING THE FIELD TRIP**

- **OLD FAMILY MAN ABOUT BENEFITS OF PIWAMP SABI UPLAND CONSERVATION WORKS**

*Mr. Baba Hatu Sillah is farmer in Sabi village with a household size of 64 members. With construction of contour bunds by PIWAMP, he was able to increase his area under cultivation from 3ha to 6ha with different crops. Although, he was highly discrete on the incremental income when the mission asked him about the impact of the PIWAMP in his life, he pleaded with the team to concentrate on the good work PIWAMP has done and avoid remembering the heyday (hunger period) he encountered with his family before project intervention. He informed that, he realized about 8.5 tons of maize, 2 tons of sorghum and 2 tons of cowpea in 2011 following project intervention and would not like to remember how the family suffered by comparing his life before and during PIWAMP. According to him, "I made money from sales of my farm produce and fed my 64 household members throughout the year from the produce without buying additional grains, I thank PIWAMP for what the project did in my life"*

- **FEMALE YOUTH ABOUT THE BENEFITS OF PIWAMP CONSTRUCTED YOUNA BRIDGE**

*Miss Sonna Touray is 18 years from Youna community. She was given 0.25ha of land by her mother and she realized 5bags or (250 kg) paddy during the last season. She gave 2 bags to her mother for domestic consumption as part of her obligation. She was able to sell 1.5 bags (75kg) she obtained after manually milling the 3 bags and earned only 600 Dalasis (about US\$20) upon selling the milled rice at a nearby market. She admitted the price was not good at the time and would have gotten higher price at later stage or even reduced the losses during the milling. She used the money to buy clothes, shoes, body creams and medicare for herself. According to Miss Sonna, "I am now better occupied in the rice farm, I am making some money, I no longer rely on my parents for little money or put undue pressure on their income for my little expenses". Alhaji Touray, the village chief (alkalo) confirmed that up 10 young females had joined Miss Sonna in this practice. According to him, it is a common practice called 'kanyamango', where interested teenagers are allocated a piece of land each to assist them solve their financial problems. In the past, the scarcity of land made the practice redundant. But with additional land areas recently reclaimed by the community through PIWAMP intervention, the practice has been revived. More young females are being empowered through this traditional arrangement. Miss Sonna and her other colleagues requested for additional assistance in milling machines and tractor to improve the quality of the milled grains, and to reduce drudgery in land preparation respectively.*

- **PAKALINDING WOMAN's ORDEAL IN CROSSING A LOCAL FOOT BRIDGE BEFORE PIWAMP INTERVENTION**

*Mrs Bakoto Sanyang, a woman rice farmer in her 50s from Pakalinding village said the women of Pakalinding have named one of the crossing points with their traditional rickety bridge made of sticks as the "MORROCO SEA", because of the difficulty and dangers encountered in crossing at that point. Because many Gambian youth have drowned in the sea offshore of Morroco as they travelled to Europe by the "back way" for greener pastures, they called that crossing point "Morroco Sea". She said that she herself once fell in the stream when one of the sticks broke under her weight with her harvest of paddy rice and nearly lost her life. She finally made it out with the help of colleagues after a struggle, where she lost her load of rice, and sustained a backache from the accident. She said that they are looking forward to the assistance of PIWAMP in constructing the said bridge, after which they intend to call it "NEMATULIE" meaning "PEACEFULL" sea.*

- *Miss Fanta Baba is 16 years and assists her mother to cultivate rice for the family. Key constraint during cultivation is ploughing to due limited access to tractor for ploughing.*
- *Miss Jalika Sillah is 22 years and she does petty trading of vegetables to support herself.*

## **Annex II: Photos from the field mission**



**Picture 1:** A cross section of the beneficiaries (mostly women and young women) in Basik village providing labour for the construction of a causeway to access 50 ha additional rice field.



**Picture 2:** Initial stages of bridge construction in Jareng village showing the local footbridge constructed by the beneficiaries. Upon completion of the concrete bridge, the community will have up to 125 ha of land for rice cultivation by the women.





**Picture 3:** This local footbridge in Pakalinding village is called “Morocco sea” due to the difficulty the women farmers have in crossing during the raining season to access their rice fields. Mr Bakoto Sanyang (in the middle) narrated her ordeal to the mission team and added that once the support from PIWAMP is completed, this “Morocco sea” will be renamed *Nematulie*, meaning “Peaceful sea”



**Picture 4:** A traditional wooden bridge constructed by the beneficiaries in Pakalinding that PIWAMP will be supporting with an improved bridge. Mission members experiencing the challenge women have to crossed this “Morocco sea”



**Picture 5:** A small concrete bridge constructed to enable women farmers to access their rice fields in Kani Kunda village. Mission members inspecting the infrastructure and interacting with the farmers.