

**THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA**

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

**SUPERVISION MISSION:**

**24 SEPTEMBER TO 8 OCTOBER 2012**

**LOAN NUMBER: 633-GM  
PROJECT NUMBER: 1152  
REPORT NUMBER: 2781-GM**





## THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA

Participatory Integrated Watershed Management Project (PIWAMP)- Loan N. 633-GM  
Supervision mission: 24<sup>th</sup> September to 8<sup>th</sup> October 2012  
Aide-Mémoire

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

1. The Seventh Direct Supervision Mission (DSM7) to The Gambia for the Participatory Integrated Watershed Management Project (PIWAMP) was carried out from 24<sup>th</sup> September to 8<sup>th</sup> October 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 aide-mémoire 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. The fiduciary aspects focused 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 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 Global Environment Facility (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) Sustainable Land Management (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. Therefore, IFAD has adopted a country programme approach (CPA) for supervision in which all the three ongoing projects (LHDP, RFP and PIWAMP) are jointly supervised

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<sup>1</sup> The mission team comprised Mr. Donald MamBeram Sock (Institutional Development Expert and Team Leader), Mr Ebrima Sonko (Environmental/NR Specialist, GEF-PIWAMP-SLMP and Mr Abdoulie Barry (Financial Management Specialist). The Country Programme Manager (Moses Abukari) undertook a follow up mission from 17-22 October 2012.

biannually. This arrangement enhances learning, exchange of experiences and the building of synergies where possible among the projects. The objective of this CPA mission therefore, is to review both the technical and fiduciary aspects of the PIWAMP and to follow up on the recommendations and action plans from the last missions as well provide support to the projects to improve overall performance of the portfolio.

4. An inception meeting of all three Project teams was held on Monday, 24<sup>th</sup> September 2012, at the Conference Hall of the RFP within the framework of the CPA, to jointly plan the field visits. The outcome of the meeting was an agreement that all three projects would conduct their field visits separately within the same region with their respective mission leaders. All three teams would converge every night at an agreed night stop site, where they can share findings and issues that may have been raised with each team during the day. This will avail each team the opportunity to make consolidated outcomes and also to address issues that will strengthen and complement each project in generating tangible results for reaching CPA goals. A courtesy visit was paid to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture on Tuesday, 25<sup>th</sup> September 2012.

5. The mission conducted a field visit from Wednesday, 26<sup>th</sup> September to Monday, 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 with all three projects to assess and verify the progress of implementation of field activities in consultation with farmers, community members, Regional Agricultural Directors (RADs) and other stakeholders. The team members included Dr. Pa Ousman Ceesay (Team Leader, LHDP), Gorgi Omar Gaye (Horticulturalist, LHDP); Lamin A.D. Sanyang (Project Director, LHDP); Mark Owusuansah (Team Leader RFP), Lamin Fatajo (Project Coordinator, RFP); Donald MamBeram Sock (Team Leader, PIWAMP); Ebrima Sonko (PIWAMP/GEF/SLMP); Momodou Gassama (Project Coordinator, PIWAMP) and Noah Kujabi (Coordinator/CPCU). The Country Programme Manager undertook a follow up mission from 17-22 October to finalise the AM as well as to lead discussion at the final wrap-up meeting.

6. The following 15 project intervention sites were visited by the PIWAMP Team: Salikenne (SLMP and rice seeds/ NBR), Jurunku (Dykes, Spillways and Rice seeds/NBR), Njau Sey Kunda (SLMP/CRR-N), Wassu (Malian Rice trials/propagation/CRR-N), Kayai (Upland Conservation and Watershed Development (vertiver grass), Inter-Village Road (from Fula Kunda to Kayai in the CRR-N), Jarumeh Koto ((Rice seeds/CRR-N), Yonna (Bridge Construction/CRR-N), Daru (SLMP/CRR-S), Badari (SLMP/URR), Sare Alpha (Upland Conservation - vertiver grass/URR), Pakalinding (Tidal Access, Causeway and rice seeds/LRR), Kani Kunda (Tidal Access: Bridges, Causeways, Rice seeds/LRR), Mandina (SLMP/LRR), Sankandi (Dykes, Spillways and Rice seeds) and Kanuma (SLMP and Rice seeds). A review meeting of the three projects' experiences from the field visits was held at the PIWAMP Conference Hall on Tuesday, 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2012, which also allowed the teams to identify sites where the CPA could be strengthened with a general recommendation that Illiassa could be a pilot site for the CPA. The PIWAMP team also had discussions with the Regional Agricultural Directors of NBR and LRR.

7. A pre-wrap up meeting based on the revised AMs (following earlier review by the Country Programme Manager) was held on 6 October 2012 to discuss the preliminary findings, key issues and main recommendations between the mission and the project staff including those of RFP and LHDP in the context of the CPA. A final wrap-up meeting chaired by Mr Sait Drammeh (Permanent Secretary II, MoA) was held on Friday, 19<sup>th</sup> October 2012 to discuss the key findings, conclusions and recommendations of the mission.

## B. Overall Assessment of Project Implementation

8. The overall budget execution of 2012 AWPB as at 30 September stood at 89.2% which is a significant improvement over the first quarter of 5% and a commendable budget realization as the table below illustrates. However, there is overspending in the Watershed Development component closer to 60% above the approved budget whereas Project management component is below 50% budget realization. The mission advises the PMU to carefully monitor the activities and ensure precise cost estimation so as not to exceed the budget particularly in the watershed component which has lots of civil works that are in high demand by the beneficiaries.

Component	2012 Target (USD)	Actual at 30 Sept 2012 (USD)	% Status
A. Watershed Development	193 114.19	306 656.72	158.80
B. Capacity Building	40 678.95	25 554.99	62.82
C. Project Management	269 070.19	116 128.82	43.16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>502 863. 33</b>	<b>448 340.53</b>	<b>89.16</b>

9. **Watershed Development:** The overall implementation of PIWAMP (77.7% implementation achievement against the 2012 AWPB planned activities) has been relevant to achieving the project's objective of poverty alleviation in the benefiting communities of Gambia. The project is also expected to realize major environmental and socio-economic benefits through its investments in SLM interventions aimed at restoring, sustaining and enhancing the protective and productive functions of the lowland and upland ecosystems. There were appreciable and successful GEF-SLMP micro-projects and PIWAMP watershed development infrastructure with participating communities and the Government of Gambia through a demand-driven approach. All the micro-projects of GEF-SLMP were well received by the participating and beneficiary farmers, especially the tree planting for soil fertility maintenance and woodlot development. Though the available first and second quarterly reports did not capture these achievements (because the activities were carried out during the rainy season, July/August), the mission was impressed at all the sites visited during the field trip, and the findings correspond to the reports seen from the field staff.

10. The demand for foot bridges remain high, but the mission observed that a total length of about 237m of foot bridges remain unfinished, despite their impressive edifice. It is not quite clear yet whether sufficient funds are there to do so. The structures are at various stages of completion as indicated in the table below.

### THE BRIDGE AT YONNA

Prior to the construction of the foot bridge at Yonna, vast expanse of rice fields were underutilised due to poor access as the locally constructed wooden bridge could not withstand prolonged use; added to this were threats from invading hippos. Thus rice farmers had small areas to cultivate which limited the number of farmers that could access the rice fields. With the 73m bridge, access to hitherto inaccessible areas has been made possible with thanks to PIWAMP. Large numbers of rice growers now have rice plots. More young women were seen at the fields during the visits and all of them expressed satisfaction with PIWAMP's intervention.



Part of the 73m footbridge at Yonna

Reclaimed rice fields

Site/Village	Footbridge (m)	Construction Stage	Estimated cost for completion	Remarks
Yonna	71	Reinforced Concrete abutments completed		Deck and ramps remain to be done
Pakalinding (NEMA TULIE BRIDGE)	30	Boulder collection for foundations (half-way thru)		Reinforced Concrete abutments and deck remain
Kujewu	56	Reinforced Concrete abutments completed		Deck and ramps remain to be done
Jareng	25	Reinforced Concrete abutments completed		Deck and ramps remain to be done
Massembe	40	Reinforced Concrete abutments completed		An abutment, Deck and ramps remain to be done
Jenoi	15	Reinforced Concrete abutments completed		Deck and ramps remain to be done
Basik	25	Boulder collection for foundations (half-way thru)		An abutment, Deck and ramps remain to be done
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>262</b>			

11. While Sankandi farmers lamented about the sand deposit in their fields, the farmers of Jurunku in NBR, Badari in URR, amongst others, complained of flooding in their rice fields. It was for this reason that PIWAMP planned to introduce the floating rice variety from Mali, after successful trial by the National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI). The mission visited the second year NARI trial of the two Malian deep water rice varieties, but according to the woman farmer on whose field the trial was being conducted, one of the two Malian varieties was not suitable. She said the one which was suitable was as good as some of their local Gambian varieties.

12. In the back swamp ecology of Yonna, where the mission visited to see the multi-span PIWAMP bridge under construction, the mission saw a growing rice variety called "Yoloso", in deep water, that was standing high above the water line, at nearly 1.30m tall (yet still, not fully grown up). According to Mrs Meta Camara, a similar rice variety called "Banjuluba" also grows to above 1.50m tall, and never got submerged by flood waters, such that during harvesting, the women would take long sticks to press down the top of the rice to facilitate harvesting. The mission therefore recommends that the project should inform NARI about this and other varieties being trialed by the farmers with the view to forging partnership between NARI and these rice growing communities for further trials to validate these yields and suitability to the local conditions.

13. Although the SLMP International TA is yet to arrive, PMU implemented whatever of the core activities could be done in the mean time, ranging from staff recruitments, the nomination to the SLM Secretariat, formation of the regional and technical committees, selection of intervention sites, and the tree planting exercises amongst others. The table below shows the distribution and transplanting of the seedlings in Western half of the country; LRR, NBR and WCR. A total of 4 800 tree species (Acacia, Gmelina, Mango, Cashew and Eucalyptus) have been transplanted in LRR, NBR and WCR and the mission confirms the rate of germination as satisfactory. Another set of 6 342 tree species (Acacia, Mango, Eucalyptus, Cashew, Mahogany, Dimba and Gmelina) had been transplanted in CRRS, CRRN and URR. This means a total of 11 142 different tree species have been transplanted successfully in 18 SLMP sites throughout the country.

**TREE PLANTING EXERCISE FOR SLMP IN WESTERN HALF OF THE GAMBIA**

Region	Site	No. of Cashew Planted	No. of mango planted	No. of acacia planted	No. of eucalyptus planted	No. of gmalina planted	Sub Total
L.R.R	1.Bambako	155	50	60	----	300	<b>565</b>
	2.Mandina	155	50	50	40	300	<b>595</b>
	3.Jarra Madina	150	50	70	70	300	<b>640</b>
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>[1800]</b>
N.B.R	1. Pakau Njoku	100	100	----	----	200	<b>400</b>
	2. Banni	100	100	----	----	200	<b>400</b>
	3. Salikene	100	100	----	----	200	<b>400</b>
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	----	----	<b>600</b>	<b>[1200]</b>
W.C.R	1.Penyem	-----	----	----	----	600	<b>600</b>
	2. Kanuma	-----	----	----	----	600	<b>600</b>
	3.Kassange	-----	----	----	----	600	<b>600</b>
	<b>Grand total</b>	-----	----	----	----	<b>1800</b>	<b>[1800]</b>

**SLMP TREE PLANTING FOR THE EASTERN HALF OF THE GAMBIA**

Region	Village	Participant		Total	Tree species							Total
		M	F		Mango	Cashe w	Mahoga ny	Accaci a	Gmalian a	Dimb a	Eu ca	
CRR/S	Daru	39	51	90	20	350	20	0	500	20	20	<b>930</b>
	Fass Abdou	31	23	54	20	20	20	0	500	20	20	<b>600</b>
	Jaa Koto	36	49	85	20	20	20	0	500	20	20	<b>600</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2130</b>
CRR/N	Njau Sey Kunda	NA	NA	NA	15	40	8	0	500	0	20	<b>583</b>
	Kayai	NA	NA	NA	15	40	7	0	500	0	20	<b>582</b>
	Sami Pachonki	NA	NA	NA	20	40	15	0	500	0	10	<b>585</b>
	<b>Total</b>				<b>50</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1500</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>1750</b>
URR	Bakadagi	60	0	60	59	60	0	80	800	0	0	<b>999</b>
	Sandu Missira	50	30	80	39	45	14	65	600	0	0	<b>763</b>
	Badari	27	4	31	60	80	0	60	500	0	0	<b>700</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>1900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2462</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>243</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>4900</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>6342</b>

14. Digitising of the maps was done by a GIS Expert for 52 PIWAMP intervention sites. Sunray Development Corporation Ltd was contracted on 9 May 2012 for the execution of this activity. The contract agreement included the establishment of each area of the watershed, and every intervention in hectares including GPS coordinates. Fifty percent of the contract sum has been disbursed to the contractor upon signing of the agreement. The digitizing process is at an advanced stage as evident by the submission of some maps by the Contractor to the PMU and IFAD for comments. Since this contract agreement is up to the end of November, there is much room for an update on this activity. The output will be critical to feed into the European Space Agency pilot initiative of using Satellite images to verify and confirm rice production under PIWAMP from 2009 to today. Once undertaken, the outcome would be very useful baseline data that would be relevant for the new IFAD project (*Nema*).

15. The community participatory assessment and planning was conducted in a participatory and consultative manner involving stakeholders from regional and village

levels. This was done in a form of group discussion at various targeted villages, focused on land degradation. It engaged interested groups comprising the CMC, SWMS representatives, National Environment Agency Regional officers, PIWAMP Focal Points, Community Development Regional Officers and various targeted Village Development Committee members. It is expected that this multi-level stakeholder approach to sustainable land management will come up with an investment activities/ community action plans that will be acceptable, feasible and environmentally friendly solution at the local level.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Ensure a balance implementation and budget realisation in both the capacity building and project management components to meet AWBP targets by December 2012	PMU	continuous
Confirm the estimated cost required to complete the 237m of unfinished bridges, and inform IFAD about the findings	PMU	ASAP
Protect the newly transplanted trees with chicken wire mesh and clear their immediate surroundings against stray animals and bush fires respectively	PMU and beneficiaries	As soon as possible
Make arrangements to procure the tall rice varieties (Yoloso and Banjuluba) from the deep water zones of PIWAMP intervention sites following NARI's further research and validation	PMU/NARI	As soon as possible

16. The mobility issue of the field supervisors and the focal persons in the RADs for effective conduct of their works is already taken care of, and delivery of the 3 vehicles is expected within this month. The 6 motor cycles have already been delivered to the SLMP regional Focal Persons.

17. **Capacity Building:** There have been significant improvements in the implementation rate of this component (33.9% against the 2012 AWPB planned activities). The Community Mobilisation Component has conducted awareness campaigns in (10) villages, two (2) from each of five regions, focusing on capacity building of the local people who are the traditional owners and users of the natural resources. It has facilitated the formation of Farmers Associations at Village, Watershed and District Levels, with 25 legally registered associations with the Attorney General's Chambers; of which 50% are females. Site maps and 18 Community Participatory Action Plans (CPAPs) have been completed for 18 communities earmarked for future PIWAMP intervention.

18. The SLM unit have conducted a workshop on SLM as a ToT for farmers, as opposed to the MDFTs who are the interface with the farmers and are supposed to conduct the step-down training. NACOFAG conducted a two-days training workshop on Agronomic practices for 45 NACOFAG rice farmers. The Baseline Survey for the Sustainable Land Management Project has been completed and validated.

## C. Outputs and Outcomes

19. **Watershed Development:** This year, PIWAMP has constructed a total of 12,066m of dikes as at end of June, out of an annual target of 10,000m representing over 120% of the annual target. The total target for the project is 76,750m, and up to end of June 2012, 81,486m is recorded to have been constructed, representing 106% of the total project target. The total length of spillways constructed on these dikes including the 240m of this year's, is 3,285m, against a total project target of 2,425m, representing over 135% of total project target.

20. In the tidal access sub-component, unlike the achievements recorded for dikes and spillways, PIWAMP has this year, only satisfactorily completed a 50m foot bridge at Jarra Kani kunda, but also constructed impressive and very strong and solid concrete abutments of a multi-span footbridge at Yonna (over 70m long); 56m bridge at Kujew;



20m at Jareng and 40m at Masembe According to records, so far, only about 1,737m of footbridges have been constructed out of a total project target of 3,008m, representing about 58% of project appraisal target.

21. Just like foot bridges, PIWAMP will achieve below the project target of causeways to be constructed. As at end of June 2012, out of a total project target of 100,000m, PIWAMP has constructed only 21,894m representing about 22% of project target. The reason for this low achievement is due to the low demand for causeways construction. This is because most of the existing causeways are still useable, even though some of them are continuously sinking under their own weight in very unstable clayey soils.

22. PIWAMP's GEF-SLMP project experienced a slow pace at the start due to the absence of the International TA, whose position had to be re-advertised. A candidate has since been selected. Nominations for the National SLM secretariat and members of the national and regional technical committees have been completed. Three vehicles and six motor cycles have gone through the procurement process, whilst the 3 vehicles are expected by the end of October 2012, the 6 motorcycles have already been delivered to the 6 focal persons in the 6 agricultural regions. According to records, PIWAMP's GEF-SLMP has conducted induction training for 6 regional technical committees on watershed delineation and map interpretation; completion of TOT on SLM Technical Committees; completion of development of the training manual for regional technical committees; and the step down training for the farmers is also undertaken in all the 6 ARDs.

23. The GEF-SLMP has 36 intervention sites nationwide with 6 sites per agricultural region. A total of more than 11 000 variety of tree seedlings comprising cashew, mango, mahogany, *Keno* (local name), *Acacia albeda*, *Gmelina*, *Eucalyptus*, etc have been provided by the project, and transplanted by the farmers themselves under the direct supervision of the agricultural extension workers and the project focal persons. The mission was impressed at the level of interest that the farmers openly expressed about the tree planting exercise. It was a welcome idea everywhere in the country, and this is manifested by the fact that they jealously guarded and protected the seedlings by fencing with locally provided sticks. Some farmers even went further to look for more seedlings from elsewhere to add to what the project already gave them. For example, at Kanuma, WCR, Mr. Modou Kujabi, a local farmer said the project provided some 400 or so *Gmelina* seedlings amongst others, but they (farmers), after transplanting those, went out to a forest nearby and provided around 7,000 extra *Gmelina* seedlings. The mission noted that the women also actively participated in the tree planting exercise, but it was interesting that in the various sites visited, when asked to list the preferred seedlings in order of priority, the women ranked fruit tree seedlings such as mango and cashew at the top of the list, as opposed to the men who would rather have timber product trees first.

24. The construction of conservation bunds and the inter-village roads by PIWAMP (especially at Kayai, CRR/N), were greatly appreciated for reducing soil erosion and preventing flooding of the villages and settlements. In Kayai, Mr. Kita Kongira, Mrs Fatoumatta Jatta and other speakers repeated the fact that one of their popular village water wells was protected from contamination by runoff water this rainy season, thanks to the contour and diversion bunds constructed by the project. They said that in spite of the magnitude of this year's rains, they have not abandoned the use of that water well during the rainy season, as was usually the practice before project intervention. The vetiver grass transplanted on the contour bunds are well established, just like the protected trees seedlings transplanted in the fields.

The contour bunds in Kayai has diverted the runoffs to the waterway and down to the stream. It has vertiver grass sown on it which strengthens and stabilizes the bund. Fatoumata Jatta, the Chairperson of the VDC of Kayai says that the bund has significantly reduced flooding in the village such that a well that was formerly contaminated due to runoffs can now be used by the women. There has also been a significant reduction in damages because of the bund. Their farmlands are now protected and people can grow cereals and fruit trees and increase their income.



Vertiver grass sown along the bunds and harvested maize from the farms

25. PIWAMP has also provided rice seeds to farmers countrywide on loan to assist the beneficiaries in connection with last year's poor harvest due to the insufficient rains. Of the sites visited that received rice seed, namely; Salikenne, Jurunku, Jarumeh Koto and Sankandi, all the farmers were happy, and hoped to have no difficulty in paying back the rice, except for the farmers at Sankandi, who expressed fears of their inability to pay up 100%. This is because of the serious damages to their dikes and spillways, and the subsequent deposition of a significant amount of sand in their rice fields. According to Mr. Lamin Tamba Drammeh, the depth of sand from the uplands deposited on the surface of their newly cultivated fields (about 16ha) was as deep as 70cm in some places, and this deposition started with the breakage of the dikes due to the 85mm rainfall on the 21/07/12. Because of its close proximity to the WCR, where GALDEP project has constructed larger dikes mechanically, and larger capacity spillways, Sankandi farmers, in the voice of Lamin Drammeh, appealed to the mission to have a similar assistance.

#### **TRANSFORMING THE "MOROCCO SEA" TO THE "NEMATULIE SEA"**

*Bakoto Sanyang, the lady rice grower in Pakalinding and President of the Village Farmers Association who coined the word "Nematulie Sea" explains that she believes that the project objectives are being achieved, even though the bridge and causeway are not yet complete; yet they can see the tangible benefits and impact of the intervention. She is of the opinion that the objective of increasing rice production will be achieved when the bridge and causeways are completed, but success will depend on effective and continued collaboration between the community and PIWAMP field staff. At this point in time they are ready to proceed into the farthest point of the rice fields but because of the rains they have stopped work and will restart after the rainy season when the water level drops.*

*The Alkalo of Pakalinding and former Chief of LRR, Buwa Kinteh explained that to fight hunger is not an easy task. Their main concern is the completion of the access road to the rice fields. As part of his mobilisation strategy he has sensitised all Banjul-based Pakalinding residents on the on-going PIWAMP interventions and solicits their assistance during the weekends in the completion of the remaining works. He already has some materials in store for the completion of the works. Contributions can be in cash or in-kind or labour.*



*In Kani Kunda a lady rice grower Mba explains that a sizable number of rice farmers trek all the way to Si Kunda, Tonitaba, Jenoi and Yellitenda (approximately an average of .....km). those who use our rice fields can only go there once a day because of inaccessibility. But with the access road and bridges, farmers now access their fields twice a day. With the bridge we feel safer to cross the swamps. Upon the completion of the bridges, she predicts that all the rice growers will now access their rice fields and there would be no need to trek approximately .....km to go to other rice fields. She also predicts a bumper harvest and they would not buy rice in the future.*

**26. Capacity Building:** The objective of this component is to sensitise key stakeholders including: farmers; communities; government agencies and service providers (NGOs) on the issue of land and water conservation. In this endeavour, the Project was supposed to train and empower Watershed Farmer Associations (WFAs) of which 50% are women to improve their productive capacity and address long-term land degradation through a group participatory approach of land and water conservation activities. The main output of the capacity building component will be competent and effective village-based organisations that will enable the communities to sustainably manage their natural resources.

**Summaries of Activities for Capacity Building Component as at DSM 7**  
**Component**

Activity	Annual Target	Actual	Achievement (%)	Annual Budget (US\$)	Actual (US\$)	Achievement (%)
Farmer to farmer field visits	6	3	50	8,000.00	4,000	50
Awareness Campaign	8	24	300	8,905.75	8,905.75	100
Annual Evaluation	1	ZERO	ZERO	5,000.00	ZERO	ZERO
Environmental Monitoring	3	1	33.3	6,000.00		33.3
Crop data collection	1	On-going		10,773.20	9,321.5	86.5
Registration of Farmer Organizations	42	25	60	2,000.00	883.33	44.17

27. 3 out of 6 Farmer to Farmer Field Visits and one-third of Environmental Monitoring activities have been conducted by the time of the mission. However, the crop data collection and annual evaluation are expected before end of 2012.

**28. Awareness Campaign:** A total of 8 awareness campaigns were planned for 2012, however the project was able to conduct 24 (300%) out of an appraisal target of 200, representing 12% achievement. This involved a total of 235 participants of which 50.2% are females and it focused on capacity building of the local people who are the traditional owners and users of the natural resources in the Gambian context. It is expected that the local people will take responsibility for their own natural resource management on a sustainable basis.

29. The activity was conducted in ten (10) villages, two (2) from each of five regions, namely North Bank, Lower River, Upper River, Central Rivers North and South. It targeted Village Development Committees (VDCs) comprising men and women group leaders, village alkalos and councillors from the 4<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> of June 2012. The table below indicates different number of participants in the villages reached and gender disaggregated:

NO.	VILLAGE /VDC	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS			DISTRICT	REGION
		M	F	TOTAL		
1	Banni	10	8	18	Lower Badibu	NBR
2	Pakau Njogu	14	12	26	Upper Nuimi	NBR
3	Njaw Sey Kunda	14	8	22	Upper Saloum	CRR/N
4	Kass Fulla	12	13	25	Niani	CRR/N
5	Galleh Manda	13	13	26	Upper Fuladu East	CRR/S
6	Fass Abdou	8	8	16	Lower Fuladu West	CRRS
7	Demba Kd. Kuta	8	12	20	Jimara	URR
8	Bakadagi	7	9	16	Jimara	URR
9	Jarra Sukuta	11	7	18	Jarra East	LRR
10	Medina Sarahule	20	28	48	Jarra East	LRR
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>117</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>235</b>		

30. The campaign was conducted through group meetings in the villages supposed to receive investment support from the Sustainable Land Management Project/PIWAMP. Resource persons and supervisor made presentations on which the group deliberated and discussed through comments and questions aimed at enhancing capabilities of resource owners for better management.

The topics covered included:

- Background of SLMP/ PIWAMP
- SLMP/PIWAMP goal, objectives, purpose and principles
- Soil management for effective conservation
- The concept and formation of VDC
- Relationship between VDC and Village Farmers Association (VFA)
- Role of VFA/VDC in the implementation of SLM activities
- Role of soil and Water Management Services of Ministry of Agriculture
- Negative impact of land degradation and climatic changes
- Integrated Agro-forestry practice

A total 235 people (117 males and 118 females) participated in the sessions and were informed on the above topics.

31. **Environmental Monitoring** The fundamental objective of this activity is to monitor the potential environmental and social impacts of the project at each site, with their corresponding mitigation measures. These monitoring activities will also give attention to those beneficial impacts that should be maintained or enhanced to improve the project's environmental and social performance. During the year 2012, 3 monitoring trips were planned with the objective of observing the above mentioned impacts before, during and after the cropping season. To this effect, the first monitoring exercise has taken place before the rains i.e. during the second quarter to set down the baseline for the year; with the second in preparation. The failure to achieve the target of 3 Monitoring visits has been due to administrative constraints at the level of NEA.

32. The Environmental Baseline Survey has been completed and validated since 20<sup>th</sup> September 2012, with the comments and recommendations being incorporated as at the DSM7. The Socio-economic baseline survey has also been completed but is yet to be validated. The NEA was supposed to update the PIWAMP Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and develop indicators for it. It will however need support in doing this as it was supposed to have been done during the preparation of the Environmental Baseline. However, the Mission has been informed of lack of funds to complete the updating of the ESMP. The Mission observed that the partnership and collaboration with the NEA is strong. Submission of reports is now timely with lots of improvement since the present PC took over office.

33. The mission recommends that the NEA be involved in periodic monitoring of water quality in contaminated wells due to water runoffs from the uplands; monitoring of the construction of dikes to ensure that they conform with EIA guidelines and, monitoring of pesticide residues in crops, since pesticides are known to be entering the country illegally through the porous borders. The best practice is for the NEA regional staff to regularly send reports of the monitoring visits of such activities to the NEA Headquarters. The Mission also recommends the provision of GPS equipment for the regional NEA staff, together with 8 motorbikes, given that the present bikes are over 7 years old and cannot effectively cover their areas of operation, especially in the monitoring of pesticides and EIA conformity of project interventions.

34. The project should urgently set up the SLMP Secretariat to harmonise all sustainable land management issues in The Gambia. It should be a permanent institution with defined functions by all stakeholders. The International SLMP TA will be recruited by November 2012 which should facilitate the setting up of the Secretariat.

35. **Crop Data Collection & PIWAMP Statistical Year Book Dissemination:** This is an on-going exercise for the 2012/13 cropping season. A Contract Agreement was signed with Planning Services Unit followed by the disbursement of funds to cover the data collection phase of this activity. Consequently, PS field enumerators are at the completion stage of the village and household listing exercises and about to start the plot inventory exercise which should be completed soon.

36. **Registration of Farmer Associations:** Farmer Associations were formed at village, watershed and district levels in all the rural regions, from the inception of the project. NBR has the highest number of associations with 34 VFAs and 11 WFAs as can be seen in the table below. The number of associations in each region is dictated by the concentration of project interventions. A total number of 107 FAs (86 VFA, 15 WFA and 6 DLFA) were formed from inception to date with the registration of 42 FA were planned and budgeted for.

37. During the period under review, the registration process has been completed for 25 FAs at the AG Chambers, representing 60% achievement rate. A total of **1368** individual members have been registered, comprising 49.8% male and 50.2% females. This is in conformity with one of the stated objectives of achieving a gender balance in all the associations. The following associations were registered as at the seventh DSM: 11 FAs in the NBR (Salikene, Nyofelleh, Toubakolong, Lamin, Aljamdou and Basik VFAs with; Kerr Jarga, Salikene, Sara Kunda, Ndawen and Bambali WFAs); in LRR, 7 FAs (Manduar, Bajana, Sikunda, Bambako and Kuli Kunda VFAs with; Toniataba and Jiffin WFAs); 4 VFAs were selected from Central River Region- North (Yonna, Kunting and Jarumeh Koto VFAs with; Jarumeh Koto WFA) and 3 VFAs from Central River South (Sotokoi and Kudang VFAs with Sinchu Gundo WFA) were selected.

**Table of Farmers' Associations Formed per Region as at DSM7**

Region	VFAs		WFAs		DFAs		CUM TOTAL	CUM %
NBR	34		11		1			
	M	F	M	F	M	F		
	202	206	88	88	7	9		
LRR	14		3		0			
	M	F	M	F	M	F		
	84	84	24	24				
CRR/N	12		1		5			
	M	F	M	F	M	F		

	72	72	8	8	40	40		
<b>CRR/S</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>			
	M	F	M	F	M	F		
	96	96	-	-	-	-		
<b>URR</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>			
	M	F	M	F	M	F		
	16	8	-	-	-	-		
<b>WCR</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>			
	M	F	M	F	M	F		
	44	52	-	-	-	-		
<b>TOTAL S</b>	<b>VFAs = 86</b>		<b>WFAs = 15</b>		<b>DFAs = 6</b>		<b>107</b>	
	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>1368</b>	<b>M = 49.79%</b>
	514	518	120	120	47	49		<b>F = 50.21%</b>
	<b>49.80%</b>	<b>50.20%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>48.96%</b>	<b>51.0%</b>		

38. During the field visit, the Mission observed active VFAs and in one or two sites met a limited number of WFA and DFA members (e.g. in Salikenne). During the interactions with their respective members it became apparent based on the constraints raised in terms of management and maintenance of infrastructure and the application of agronomic practices that there is a need to build their capacities in the mentioned areas. The issue of pest infestation was a recurring constraint and there was limited indication that the communities are aware of how to prepare local organic manure, compost and pesticides.

39. All the eighty-six village farmer associations formed were trained on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques as a strategy to elicit more holistic thinking in planning and action. The tools used included Village mapping, historical calendar, Venn diagram, gender matrix, trend line, seasonal calendar, transect walk, wealth ranking, crop yield pattern, focused group discussions, watershed mapping, problem identification and prioritisation as well as community action planning.

40. The Community Mobilization sub-component produced 15 site plans for SLM and prepared 18 Community Action Plans by conducting Community Participatory Assessment and Planning (CPAP) sessions in eighteen targeted villages to provide relevant information for strategic planning. The following villages were involved:

NO.	VILLAGE	REGION	SECTION OF LAND MOST DEGRADED
1	Kumbija	Upper River	upland
2	Badari	Upper River	upland
3	Bakadagi	Upper River	upland
4	Kass fulla	Central River North	upland
5	Galleh Manda	Central River South	upland
6	Fass Abdou	Central River South	upland
7	Bati Njol	Central River South	upland
8	Pakau Njogu	North Bank	upland
9	Kanuma	West Coast	upland
10	Penyem	West Coast	upland
11	Njau Aey Kunda	Central River North	Lowland
12	Kayai	Central River North	Lowland
13	Mandina	Lower River	Lowland
14	Bamako	Lower River	Lowland
15	Medina Sarahulleh	Lower River	Lowland
16	Darsilameh	North Bank	Lowland
17	Sita Numku	North Bank	Lowland
18	Bwiam	West Coast	Lowland

41. The exercise provided the opportunity for stakeholders to share their understanding of sustainable land management, examine degraded nature of their land and also assist community members to identify and prioritise land related problems and draw community action plans to resolve the problems. This is expected to increase land productivity, food security and reduce rural poverty.

42. The assessments were conducted in two phases: from 6<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> August and from 23<sup>rd</sup> August to 6<sup>th</sup> September 2012. The first phase covered nine villages; this consists of three villages in each of North Bank, Lower River and West Coast Regions. Similarly, second phase also covered nine villages, three from each region, namely, Upper River, Central Rivers North and South Regions, (see CPAP list of villages in the above table). The community action plans will serve as work plans for the targeted villages. However, the action plans can be taken by Regional and National sustainable land management platforms for targeted investment.

43. **Functionality of Associations:** The Mission observed that the various Village Farmers Associations have been proactively engaged in performing some key functions related to their Terms of Reference; whilst the Watershed and District level Associations have to a lesser extent been functional. The VFAs regularly check bunds and attempt fixing damages on their own initiative and only revert to PIWAMP when the task is beyond their capacity to implement. They meet regularly at village levels, as mobilisation of village members is much easier than to mobilise across wards/watersheds and districts. However, it is expected that WFAs and DFAs should be able to meet at least 3 times per year; preferably before, during and after the rains. This will accord them the opportunity to consider village level interventions, amalgamate and incorporate them into the watershed plans with a view to assessing interventions within an ecosystem/zone framework. They will also be in a better position to supervise, monitor and provide feedback to the local administration. This will facilitate the design of upland and lowland conservation mini-projects; avoid duplications and save costs. WFAs and DFAs can be selected as trainers for step down training of other farmers as highlighted under the NACOFAG training of farmers.

44. The Mission also observed as mentioned above limited understanding of conservation methods and capacity to address pest infestation on their farms. To this end, the Mission recommends further sensitisation and strengthening of Village, Watershed and District level Associations to be able to prepare local organic manure, compost and pesticides. A training module supported with posters and community radio sensitisation programmes would be valuable to the association members and the communities at large.

45. The National Coordinating Organisation of Farmers Association-The Gambia (**NACOFAG**) organised a two-day training workshop (22<sup>nd</sup> – 24<sup>th</sup> June, 2012) for its Rice Farmers Associations across the country, sponsored by PIWAMP. The workshop was held at the Jenoi Agricultural Training Centre in LRR and targeted 45 rice growers of which 14 (33%) were female. The objectives of the workshop were to update and improve the knowledge and skills of farmers on rice agronomic practices and to encourage them to promote food self-security and alleviate poverty. Based on the Workshop report, the mission observed that training was based on sound andragogic/pedagogic techniques of utilising the local languages, brainstorming, questions and answers sessions, etc., and the preparation of a simple topics manual, but failed in developing a systematic curriculum with session objectives, end of session outputs, tools to be used, role plays etc. This would have resulted in the production of a training manual for further use by NACOFAG and other agencies needing similar training. The duration of the training was short as also lamented by the participants. The amount of topics, the required practical exercises to support the training would require a week (5-days) training sessions. The

training also cover a limited number of farmers and would best be conducted as a *"training of farmer trainers"*, with a view to having them conduct further step-down trainings at their District/Watershed levels. Here representatives of WFAs and DFAs should be targeted also. This will contribute to the sustainability of the project after phasing out.

46. The Mission recommends that the registration process of farmer associations be intensified so as to avoid any legal tussle within the organisation, especially as it relates to land tenure.

47. During the DSM (1<sup>st</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> October, 2012), the M&E Unit validated the Participatory M&E Manual at Jenoi, followed by a country-wide training of farmers to identify M&E indicators to ensure that they fully participate in the monitoring of the implementation of mini projects using their own identified indicators. The trainings were conducted at three training sites: Jenoi Agricultural Rural Farmers Training Centre, from 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2012; Njawara Model Agricultural Training Centre, from 4<sup>th</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> October 2012 and; Bakadagi Community Centre, Jimara ,URR 7<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> October 2012. A total of 78 farmers were trained. The report of the validation exercise and the training of farmers on selection of indicators are yet to be finalised.

48. The Mission observes that data collection for M&E purposes are delayed in being compiled. There are outstanding data required as at the DSM 7 which cannot be easily retrieved or accessed, e.g. the reports on the validation of the Participatory M&E Manual; the disaggregation of gender data; etc. Reports of previous activities should be compiled before the unit undertakes another M&E activity. The Mission is of the view that the M&E is weak and needs to be invigorated.

49. **Assessment of PIWAMP rice distribution sites:** PIWAMP purchased 53.5 tons of rice seed and distributed to about 45 intervention sites as support for the failed 2011 cropping season. The purchase was preceded by a seed quality assessment conducted by the Seed Technology Unit of the National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI) upon request by the PIWAMP Project Management Unit (PMU). The amount of rice seed purchased are: Short duration varieties 32.5 tonnes, Medium duration varieties 17.6 tonnes and long duration varieties 2.45 tonnes. A combined trek by the Project Coordinator PIWAMP and the Coordinator CPCU was conducted to assess the rice distribution at some PIWAMP intervention sites and confirm their performance through discussions with communities and also field visit where possible. Only 3 of the sampled 28 villages visited reported of more than 50% germination failure as a result of rapid flooding of rice field immediately after sowing in Banni, Njoben and Fass Abdou.

50. During the field visits, the Mission spoke with a sample of farmers who received rice seeds on behalf of their communities. It was confirmed by the Mission that during the distribution exercise, farmers were advised to cultivate the early varieties on the transitional zone while the medium and long duration varieties were raised at nurseries for transplanting. Overall observation is that the rice seed were further distributed to farmers who were pleased with the seeds provided and generally, the rice crops are doing very well at all the ecologies. The Mission also confirmed the partial destruction of the seeds in some villages. The Agronomy report from the SWMS indicates that few villages in North Bank, West Coast and Lower River Regions have encountered flooding after sowing. All the seeds submerged after continuous rains for days, but later they raised nurseries and have now transplanted the seedlings. According to the report, crop performance both of short and medium duration varieties are very good in all the Regions except Sabi Village that has failed completely.

51. Insect infestation has been discovered in Kangibat and Kalimu all in the West Coast Region, but according to the farmers the matter has been reported to the officer in



charge of the District Extension Centre at Kangibat, but no action has been taken place. This needs to be followed up as soon as possible.

52. Since the short duration varieties are at maturity stage, it is recommended that yield sampling be carried out during harvest or immediately after harvest to get average yield per hectare per site.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Assist the farmers of Sankandi to de-silt the affected rice fields, and protect them from further damages to their dikes, spillways and the rice fields	PMU	Before June 2013
Explore the possibility of more upland conservation measures at Nioro Jataba and Sankandi, the two neighbouring villages immediately above the affected Sankandi rice fields in the watershed	PMU and beneficiaries	As soon as possible
Increase the capacity of the SLM regional technical committees and provide step-down training to a point where model farmers can also train other farmers.	PMU	Continuous
The project should provide chicken wire mesh for fencing off the newly transplanted trees, some of which seedlings were still small (under 40cm high) whilst the farmers should clear the grass and shrubs from the immediate surroundings of these trees	PMU	ASAP
The trees seedlings transplanted in the fields should be done on the contour or nearly so, as was the case at the Njau site. This will eventually help to serve as a guide for practice of contour farming	PMU/RADs	Continuous
Register all the remaining Farmers Associations at the AG Chamber	PMU/CMC	ASAP
Train Association on maintenance management and local organic pesticides and herbicides	PIWAMP/RAD	Before Dec 2012
Provide GIS equipment to FPs and NEA staff	PMU	Before Dec 2012
Develop Farmer Radio sensitisation programmes using the community radios	PIWAMP	ASAP
NEA be involved in periodic monitoring of water quality, monitoring of the construction of dykes to ensure conformity with EIA guidelines and, monitoring of pesticide residues in crops.	PIWAMP/NEA	ASAP
NEA regional staff to regularly send reports of the monitoring visits of such activities to the NEA Headquarters	PIWAMP/NEA	ASAP
The project should urgently set up the SLMP Secretariat	PIWAMP/PMU	ASAP
SLM committees for Kayai and Pachonki will have to be reconstituted to include Jarume-Kuta in the case of Kayai and Sami Madina and Suruwa Kunda in the case of Pachonki	PIWAMP	ASAP
CMC Officers to conduct sensitization campaigns on the 36 SLM selected sites to raise the level of awareness on SLM and what it entails;	PIWAMP	ASAP
CMC Officers to vet the by-laws or constitutions of the 36 SLM communities for any improvement that will make the by-laws dovetail with SLM principles	PIWAMP	ASAP
M&E Reports should be timely with accurate data	PMU	ASAP
M&E Unit needs to be invigorated	PMU	ASAP
Prepare yield data for the different rice varieties distributed to farmers	PMU/RAD	During harvesting of rice

## D. Project Implementation Progress

53. **Watershed Development:** The hiring of the International TA process was slow, and the PMU could not wait any longer before proceeding on the implementation of certain activities mentioned above. The tree planting exercise was the most popular, but sensitisation of the extension workers should continue to increase their awareness about the global environmental benefits of the GEF-SLMP project. The difference between soil fertility maintenance activity, and that of forest enrichment activity of tree planting is not very clear to some field workers and farmers alike. The planting of the trees in Daru, CRR/S at a site that used to be a woodlot is a good initiative. The existence of a shallow water pond which can be developed to capture more runoff into that pond, would not only provide the needed water to irrigate the young tree seedlings and water their

livestock, but it will also protect the village from flooding and erosion. The **mission** therefore **recommends** the construction of a runoff water harvesting pond at Daru.

54. The floating rice variety from Mali being trialed and tested by NARI for the deep water ecologies of the back swamps and some deep parts of PIWAMP intervention areas, is not apparently coming out as expected, therefore the need to use suitable local varieties hitherto unknown to the project. The **mission** has seen some of these local deep water tall rice varieties, and **strongly recommends** the procurement and use of these varieties where appropriate.

55. PIWAMP is not into the development of a complete package of infrastructure for tidal irrigation, the project only assist in the construction of foot bridges and causeways. These structures are also some of the items required in the menu of a fully developed tidal irrigation system, and it was therefore, not surprising that the people of Jarumeh Koto requested assistance from PIWAMP during the mission's visit for the development of their PIWAMP intervention area for tidal irrigation. The **mission** wanted the verification of the suitability of their site before the intervention of any project, such as **Nema**, and **therefore recommends** that PIWAMP should facilitate a topographic survey by the SWMS at the proposed sites of Jarumeh Koto and others, for the upcoming **Nema** project, in order to verify their suitability or otherwise, for tidal irrigation for double rice cropping in the year.

56. Erosion, village flooding and deposition of sand in the rice fields are common issues by the runoff from high intensity storms which were very common during this year's rainy season. The mission therefore recommends that upland conservation bunds should be provided for Badari, and Sankandi. The consolidation and completion of the Sare Alpha works should also be done during the next dry season.

57. The PIWAMP field staff went on a study tour to neighbouring Senegal where the participants saw other soil and water conservation structures in the sub region. The objectives also include what complementary efforts and plans are employed by sister projects to obtain maximum dividend from their conservation activities; To assess how communities of sister projects respond to project work in their communities; and to identify and learn at first hand good and bad practices prevailing in sister projects and the reasons behind their successes/failures. It was in this vein that arrangements were made with the National Institute of Soils ('Institute National de Pedologie' - INP) for a four-days (18th-22nd May 2012) study tour to visit the activities implemented under its supervised 'Projet de Gestion Durable des Terres' (Sustainable Land Management Project) in the Regions of Sedhio and Kolda, Senegal. The visiting team from The Gambia comprised 20 stakeholders of which 7 were farmers from across the country, comprising 3 females (43%); the M&E Officer/PMU; the Deputy Director SWMS; the Lowland Field Supervisor and Lowland Field Coordinator; the Focal Point at Jarumeh-Koto, CRR/N and 8 Conservation Field Assistants.

58. **The lessons learnt** from the study tour are that: in future PIWAMP can save cost on gully plug construction by using locally available materials (e.g. from the village woodlots established by the project) in place of BRC or wire gauze to knit the boulders together; silt straw mixture is an alternative, more durable and cost effective material for dyke construction than bare earth/clay; worn out motor tires which are considered as a waste material in The Gambia could be used as a protection against erosion at the downstream end of the spillways.

59. **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 without accurate measurements of the areas cultivated with the given rice seed, the yields data will be meaningless, or at best inaccurate, due to figures of areas based on estimates guessed by the some field workers. The mission therefore recommends the procurement of 6 GPS equipment for the focal points and 4 for the NEA regional representatives. This will also enhance data collection and reporting on pesticide residues on crops. The 2 GPS equipment presently with the project are being used by the SWMS and not easily accessible by the FPs and NEA staff.

60. Induction training for 6 regional SLMP Technical committees on watershed delineation map interpretation; completion of TOT on SLM Technical Committees; completion of development of the training manual for regional technical committees; the training of trainers has been completed and the step down training for the farmers also undertaken in all the 6 ARDs. The Mission observed that the step-down training should have been directed at the MDFTs who would then train the farmers as they are the interface between the RADs and MDFTs. However, it was noted that the RADs conducted the step-down training at the level of the farmers. This has been noted and an understanding to be reached that the next trainings would target the MDFTs.

61. The Mission observed that the training manual: "Sustainable Land Management Handbook" a draft for Regional Trainers is very technical and not user friendly for the MDFTs. The whole ToT needs to be re-designed. A ToT workshop should focus on the training skills and techniques of the trainers especially as they are to target mostly illiterate adult farmers who require very specialised training approaches, techniques and skills –i.e. andragogy. The opportunity there was to produce a Training Manual which would guide the facilitator in training adult farmers. The technical notes are annexed to the guide which would form the background reading materials for the trainers. The training sessions would be based on the Notes. The use of posters, skits/role plays are greatly recommended for effective delivery of the topics/subject matter. Subject-Matter-Specialists are employed to develop the curriculum following a framework consisting of objective(s), behavioural Outputs (i.e. "at the end of the workshop, participation will be able to do such and such..."), the duration of each session, materials needed, Notes for the facilitator etc.

62. The following were the observations of the PMU M&E team after the first monitoring exercise carried out on SLM activities, which are hereby strongly urged for redress: (1) SLM committees for Kayai and Pachonki will have to be reconstituted to include Jarume-Kuta in the case of Kayai and Sami Madina and Suruwa Kunda in the case of Pachonki, because these respective communities share the same micro projects in question; (2) CMC Officers will have to conduct sensitization campaigns on the 36 SLM selected sites to raise the level of awareness on SLM and what it entails; (3) CMC Officers should vet the by-laws or constitutions of the 36 SLM communities for any improvement that will make the by-laws dove-tail with SLM principles.

63. Capacity building of the staff in IT and related skills should be pursued along a staff development plan. The project should also arrange for exchange visits and short term training for the staff of the SLMP within the sub-region and should include the field coordinators.

64. A “best practice” case should be identified for other farmers associations to emulate. The planned visit to Senegal together with the URR Regional Governor should be followed through as this is important in ensuring that the erosions at Sabi are addressed through the ecozone approach.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
The trees seedlings transplanted in the fields should be done on the contour or nearly so, as was the case at the Njau site. This will eventually help to serve as a guide for practice of contour farming	PMU	Continuous
PIWAMP-GEF-SLMP should buy at least 6 GPS units for the 6 focal persons at the RADs, and also at least 4 GPS units for the NEA persons in the regional offices for the purpose of area measurements amongst others.	PMU/IFAD	As soon as possible
Increase the capacity of the regional technical committees and train step-down to a point where model farmers can also train other farmers	PMU/	CONTINUOUS
Remaining activities of the project with limited budget should be considered in the new design	PMU/MoA/IFAD	Nema implementation
Procure and use local tall deep water rice varieties, where appropriate.	PIWAMP	ASAP
Construction of a runoff water harvesting pond at Daru.	PIWAMP	ASAP
Innovation and best practices introduced by the project should be well captured, documented and disseminated widely	PMU	continuous
Prepare Staff Capacity development plan, including exchange visits to sub-regional projects, e.g. WARDA	PIWAMP	ASAP
Develop a proper ToT with a Manual for Facilitators	PIWAMP	ASAP
Organise the planned visit to Senegal/Wellingara	PIWAMP	ASAP

## E. Fiduciary Aspects

65. **Financial management. General:** Financial transactions are processed and recorded in a way that prevents misstatement and promotes transparency: only valid transactions of the project that are incurred in the current period are recorded; and sufficient details of all transactions are captured to allow their proper presentation in the financial report.

66. **Status of previous findings:** 3 out of 9 recommendations given by the last mission (April 2012) has not been fully addressed, as set out below:

- Enhance cash-flow management to reduce chronic liquidity problems;
- Evaluate the amount of duty waivers and tax exemptions to assess the Government's overall contribution
- Validate the required cost for 60% incremental allowance for the remaining life of the project.

67. **Accounting system:** The accounting system currently used by the project is window-based software called Sage 50 Accounts Professional. It is capable of generating all the relevant financial management and budgetary control reports. All transactions are posted following the double entry bookkeeping principle. Transactions are posted on the basis of source documents, which are approved by the appropriate level of authority. The Finance Controller (FC) is responsible to the Project Coordinator for the planning and control of the Project's finance. The FC in discharging his responsibilities is assisted by the Project Accountant and three Account Clerks.

68. The only aspect of the computerisation that remains outstanding is the reconfiguration of the accounting system to allow for the automatic generation of withdrawal applications and procurement plans. The costing module has been designed to allow for this; the only thing that remains is the design of reports using either SAGE report designer or Seagate crystal reports designer. The mission recommends for the

project to hire the services of a consultant to design reports that will automatically generate the withdrawal applications (**Agreed time: February 2013**).

69. **Understatement of GOTG contributions:** The project has no system in place for the proper recording of duty waivers received from the beginning of the project to date resulting in serious understatement of GOTG's contributions to the project. The mission recommends for the project to prepare a summary showing the total duty received. (**Agreed time: March 2013**).

70. **Non-cash transactions** are not posted into the accounting system. For example, duty waivers received are not posted into the accounting system. The project should create non-cash account code for each expenditure category and non-cash GOTG contributions line. (**Agreed time: February 2013**).

71. **Beneficiary contributions not recorded by the finance department:** The finance function has no mechanism in place for accurately recording beneficiary in-kind contributions to the project. The budget for in-kind beneficiary contributions is SDR 1.032 million. The mission recommends for the finance team to work closely with the M & E team with the objective of devising a procedure for recording in-kind beneficiary contributions. (**Agreed time: February 2013**).

72. **Cash budgets:** The mission noted on several occasions that the designated bank account balances were at a very low level. For example, before the April 2012 transfer of €257,291.95, the bank balance was only US\$143.63; this was the balance from 29 February 2012 to the date of the credit of the transfer. This could lead to a breach of contractual payment obligations for existing contracts. The mission recommends the project to immediately design in Excel a cash-flow template for recording the projected cash outflows and inflows over a specified period. It should show the cash effects of all planned activities as detailed in the AWPB for that period. This tool can then be used to forecast six-monthly in advance the cash position of the project with the objective of ensuring there is enough of cash at all times in the designated bank accounts to achieve the operational levels set out in the AWPB. The benefits of preparing cash-flow projections are: to integrate and appraise the effect of AWPB on designated bank account balances; and to anticipate cash shortages and surpluses, and to allow time to plan how to deal with them. (**Agreed time: immediate**).

73. **Budgetary control:** The mission did not see any evidence of the periodic comparison of planned against actual expenditure; and investing and reporting the cause of any variances. The mission recommends to project's management to put in place a strong budgetary control system that highlights over/under expenditure as a means of monitoring performance. (**Agreed time: immediate**)

74. **Financial management review of implementing partners:** The mission noted that there are no procedures in place for carrying out on-site review of financial management procedures of implementing partners. The mission recommends to the project to carry out an on-site financial management review of implementing partners. This issue was raised in the last DSM and to date not much has been done towards addressing this issue. (**Agreed time: immediate**)

75. **Accounting procedures manual:** The project's accounting and administrative manual has recently been revised. The project should ensure that actual procedures are consistent with this manual. The project is currently working with the other IFAD funded projects in The Gambia with the objective of harmonizing their administrative policies and procedures. The revised manual should incorporate the recommendations of the last DSM. (**Agreed time: immediate**)

76. **Disbursements:** As at 30 September 2012, the overall disbursement rate was 95.3%; USD 6.74 million out of total USD 7.08 million of IFAD loan (Appendix 3). The GEF- SLMP project disbursement rate stands at 8.8%, and this is expected to increase to around 30% by the end of October 2012, when the vehicles and Office equipment are delivered and paid for. Many micro-projects are said to be in the pipe line to be implemented as soon as the rainy ended by end of October 2012.

#### 77. **Special/Designated bank accounts**

- The project has opened two special accounts: GOTG Special Account (for GOTG receipts and payments) and IFAD Special Account (for IFAD receipts and payments).
- All postings into the special account are substantiated by a valid supporting document logically filed.
- All payments out of the special account are approved by the appropriate level of authority.
- Special accounts are regularly reconciled to the project cash books.

78. **Counterpart funds:** In the current financial year (January 2012 to date), the following counterpart contributions were received from The Gambia Government:

Date	Amount (GMD)
31/01/2012	494,133.37
29/02/2012	519,133.37
27/03/2012	519,133.37
26/04/2012	519,133.37
30/05/2012	519,133.37
25/06/2012	519,133.37
12/07/2012	568,000.00
16/08/2012	568,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,225,800.22</b>

79. The total cash contributions budgeted for in the AWPB for the year is D6,800,000; and the total cash received in the current year (D4,225,800.22) accounts for 62% of current year's budget implying that GOTG's cash contribution is in line with the loan agreement.

80. The total government contributions from the start of the project to 30 September 2012 was USD1.29 million (GMD 39,552,582.40) which represents 75.2% of the total GOTG commitment to the project. GOTG contribution rate is at a very good level considering the fact that it excludes tax exemptions granted. The mission recommends to the project's Financial Controller to quantify the total value of duty waiver received from the start of the project to date. (**Agreed time: immediate**).

81. **In-kind contributions from beneficiaries:** No system is in place for the capturing of in-kind contributions from beneficiaries. The mission recommends to the project's management to immediately put in place a system for accurately collecting this information. (**Agreed time: February 2013**).

82. **SOE REVIEW: The detailed findings of the SOE review are as follows:** In the period April 2012 to date, two withdrawal applications (applications 26, US\$222,556.68; and 27, US\$291,500) were sent to IFAD. Only US\$166,455.26 of

application 26 was credited to the special account held at the Central bank of The Gambia; application number 27 is still pending.

- All the relevant supporting records and documents necessary for the review were retained by the project.
- All supporting documents were found to be mathematically accurate, properly authorized and approved.
- All the items of expenditure are eligible for disbursement under the loan agreement.

83. **Loan covenants:** The project has complied with the relevant loan covenants during the period under review.

84. **Procurement:** The mission reviewed the procurement contract (contract value = D3,129,750) signed between the project and Mamatty Enterprises for the supply of 53.5 tonnes of rice seed. This is the only major procurement activity carried out during the period under review and it was in response to the emergency appeal made by Government and UN agencies as a result of the 2011 crop failure. The mission noted that adequate steps were taken by the project's management not only to comply with GPPA rules and policies, but to purchase seeds of high quality as set out below:

- The rice was purchased from seed producers certified by NARI;
- Prior to the purchase, NARI carried out a sampling and laboratory analysis of the rice seeds at six locations: Sapu, Wellingara, Kerewan Samba Sira, Faraba, Pacharr and Boiram. In a letter dated 13 June 2012 from NARI, signed by Sulayman Jallow, Principal Research Officer Seeds, informed PIWAMP of the results of the laboratory analysis; seeds are of good quality;
- PIWAMP obtained quotations from five suppliers: Mamatty Enterprises, Nyodema General Merchants, Schrieber Trading, Gikimarr Enterprises and Tropical international;
- PIWAMP submitted the quotations received from the suppliers to the Contract Committee of the MOA. The meeting of the Contract Committee on 26 June, as evidenced by the signed minutes, recommended for the contract to be awarded to Mamatty Enterprises on the basis of price;
- GPPA, in a letter dated 28 June 2012 addressed to Permanent Secretary, MOA; gave their non-objection to award of the contract to Mamatty Enterprises; and
- Requesting SWMS to conduct an agronomy follow-up on the performance of the rice purchased.

The mission is generally satisfied with the procedures followed, but recommends the following for future purchases:

- Where practical, more time should be given to the procurement process to allow for competitive tendering procedures to be followed; and
- PIWAMP should, in consultation with IFAD and MOA, explore the costs and benefits of purchasing rice seeds directly from rice producers rather than going through suppliers like Mamatty Enterprises, who are effectively middle men, and are unlikely to add much value. The mission is aware of the reasons, such as pre-financing of the purchase and timely distribution of the seeds to the farmers in good time for the rainy season, which must have motivated PIWAMP, on this occasion, to use Mamatty Enterprise.

85. The project has prepared a procurement plan, but its effectiveness is in doubt because it's not regularly updated to reflect the status of the implementation of the Plan. This was reported by the last mission, but not fully addressed. The project should immediately implement this recommendation.

- a) The procurement of goods and services in the period May to September 2012 followed the conditions described in the loan agreement; and The Gambia Public Procurement's Act.
- b) The project prepared a comprehensive procurement plan in December 2011 for the year 2012 in accordance with the loan agreement signed between GOTG and IFAD.
- c) The procurement process is transparent in that the project's management has followed the procurement rules as set out in the loan agreement:
  - For all purchases, where practical, 3 quotations were obtained from reputable suppliers.
  - The project has requested non objection approval from IFAD where relevant.

86. **Audit:** The project has complied with this requirement by timely submitting an independent auditors' report to IFAD for the year ended 2011 in line with the signed Agreement. The Auditors, AA & Co, expressed unqualified opinions on the financial statements, SOEs and the special accounts.

87. **Financial Management Assessment Questionnaire (FMAQ).** Following the recent revision of IFAD financial management procedures and processes, the mission was tasked to review the overall financial management and fiduciary aspects of the project based on IFAD's approved financial management assessment template for supervision mission. The mission rates the overall outcome of the fiduciary review as satisfactory and therefore the overall fiduciary review risk is Low. This is based on the zero observations of high severity, two observations of medium severity and the rest of the observations are considered to be low risk severity as seen in the table below

**Risk Analysis Summary Table**

	Risk Assessment H/M/L	Proposed Mitigation
<b>Inherent Risk</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Control Risks</b>		
1. Organization and Staffing	L	N/A
2. Budgeting	L	N/A
3. Funds flow & Disbursement Arrangements	L	N/A
4. Internal Controls	L	N/A
5. Accounting Systems, Policies and Procedures	L	N/A
6. Reporting and Monitoring	L	N/A
7. Internal Audit	N/A	N/A
8. External Audit	L	N/A
<b>Overall Project Fiduciary Risk</b>	<b>L</b>	
H=High, M=Medium, L= Low		

The reasons for the medium risk severity observations are:



- There is no disaster recovery plan and no documentation of the back-up and restore procedures; and
- Non preparation of a schedule summarising the total amount of contributions received from GOTG in the form tax exemption.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Hire the services of a consultant to design reports that will automatically generate the withdrawal applications	PMU	February 2013
Prepare a summary showing the total duty received	PMU	March 2013
Create non-cash account code for each expenditure category and non-cash GOTG contributions line.	PMU	February 2013
Prepare cash-flow projections	PMU	Immediate
The finance team to work closely with the M & E team with the objective of devising a procedure for recording in-kind beneficiary contributions	PMU	February 2013
Design in Excel a cash-flow template for recording the projected cash outflows and inflows over a specified period. It should show the cash effects of all planned activities as detailed in the AWPB for that period	PMU	immediate
Carry out an on-site financial management review of implementing partners.	PMU	Immediate
The revised accounting procedures manual should incorporate the recommendations of the last DSM.	PMU	immediate
8. PIWAMP should, in consultation with IFAD and MOA, explore the costs and benefits of purchasing rice seeds directly from rice producers rather than going through suppliers like Mamatty Enterprises.	PMU	March 2013
Put in place for the capturing of in-kind contributions from beneficiaries.	PMU	February 2013

## F. Sustainability

88. 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. The great interest shown by all the communities in tree planting is outstanding, and the fact that some communities provided extra tree seedlings, and are still demanding for more is encouraging, however, the after care of the transplanted seedlings is the key to sustainability and achievement of the expected benefits.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Institutionalising maintenance committees for the identification, and prioritization of the maintenance needs of the rural infrastructure	PMU	Immediate
Protecting the trees from animals and bush fires must be every body's business	Farmers	Continuous
Train WFAs and DFAs to conduct farmer-to-farmer trainings	PIWAMP	ASAP

## G. Other

Coordination with other projects. Under the Country Programme Approach (CPA), the Illiassa/ Katchang corridor where the VISACA at Illiassa can mobilize resources from the existing LOC and other sources to finance beneficiaries of LHDP garden producing assorted vegetables while beneficiaries of PIWAMP intervention site can also be funded for rice cultivation. The 3 projects discussed this initiative during the mission for its

piloting next year. The Mission observed that the 3 projects have actively pursued CPA consultations including meetings during the mission, joint field mission and radio presentations undertaken by the 3 PCs at various community radio stations. The Mission strongly urges the PCs of the 3 projects to keep the momentum on this.

89. The demand for more infrastructure, especially dikes and spillways, upland conservation structures, problem soil remediation through liming, foot bridges and tidal irrigation land development has continued to be expressed by the beneficiaries during the field visit.

90. Similar demands have been made for farm implements and labour saving devise/equipment such as milling machines, etc. In Sankandi, the Mission observed a gloomy faced reception from the community members. Their story is one that recounts the powers of Mother Nature. With the severe downpour experienced this year, the force of the rains damaged the bunds beyond repairs and deposited approximately 30 – 70cm of silt on already ploughed fields and destroyed approximately 16ha of the rice fields. On that fateful day, the volume of rain was 85cm (testimony from Lamin Tamba an Agricultural Volunteer). The main concern for the women is the sand deposits in the fields. The sites most affected in order of gravity are: Sankandi Fara, which is most damaged; "Tabato"; "Sonko Woyi"; "Salabato" and least damaged are "Casa Badinka", the area where the rice seeds from PIWAMP were planted and "Lewoto" which was not damaged at all. The dyke –named "Suu Koma" dyke has been degraded to a very low height by erosion and often overtopped by runoffs.

91. The Mission also noted the persistent request for farm implements and processing machines (milling machines) for value addition. These requests are best summed-up in a dramatisation by the "Kanyelengs" in Mandina as detailed in the box below. The Mission therefore endorses the recommendation of the 6<sup>th</sup> DSM that IFAD and the Government of The Gambia (PIWAMP) or up-coming projects should look beyond civil works and production by incorporating value addition and business agriculture through processing and market linkages.

#### **A SONG FOR A MILLING MACHINE**

The traditional communicators or "Kanyelengs" are widely used in The Gambia to transmit messages especially within the context of development programmes, be it health or other development related interventions. Their dramatisations take the form of mimes, skits, role plays etc. A unique ability is to spontaneously compose a song on the spot, accompanied by drumming, choruses and dancing. In Mandina – LRR, Sutu Sanneh one of the singers composed a song to solicit assistance with a milling machine. She dramatised this by performing a mime of the sowing, transplanting and harvesting of rice. She then mimed the action of pounding the rice using a pestle and mortar. Suddenly she burst into a song, which translated means:

*"I have been working on the rice fields for so long  
My hand are crocked and I cannot stretch them out  
Because of the constant pounding my fingers are crocked  
And I cannot stretch them out  
The coos is ready for harvesting and I still cannot stretch out my hands"*



92. At Wassu, where the Mission visited the Malian rice trials by NARI, the team held discussions with the Secretary General (Mr. Kawsu Fofana) of the a Rice Seed Growers Association in Wassu. The name of the association is "KANKILING TRADITIONAL FARMERS ASSOCIATION", meaning "One Voice" (implying unity among them). It was formed in 2011 and it is registered with the Attorney General's Chambers. It has a total membership of 116 rice seed growers within the area comprising 12 female farmers. The association has 36 ha under tidal irrigation. In 2012, they were contracted by the Taiwanese to provide rice seeds to them. A total of D2, 340,000.00 (equivalent to about US\$ 76,000.00) worth of rice seeds were sold. D798,000 was invested; an additional D212,000 and D200,000 respectively were used for inputs and savings with the VISACA in Wassu. Their main constraint is severe runoff which causes flooding in the village rice fields which are in the lowlands.

93. The Mission recommends further investigations into this association with a view to entering into a *Community Contracting Scheme* for seed multiplication to enhance rice seeds distribution.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Use Illiassa/Katchang corridor to pilot the CPA field linkages	CPA	By 31 March 2013
Consider the possibility of entering into community contracting scheme with Wassu Rice seed growers Association	PMU/Wassu RSGA	30 April 2013
Examine the possibility of supporting the communities severely affected by rains to remove sand deposited in their farms especially Sankandi	PMU/RAD/Beneficiaries	As soon as possible
Ensure that demand for interventions beyond the scope of PIWAMP are considered during <i>Nema</i> implementation	PMU/Beneficiaries	During implementation of <i>Nema</i>

## **H. Conclusion**

94. The general performance of PIWAMP-GEF-SLMP is satisfactory, and the initiative of proceeding with activities that could be done without having to wait for the arrival of the International TA is commendable. The tree planting exercise is well received by the participating beneficiaries. The demand for project assistance ranges from more foot bridges and mechanized dikes in the lowlands, to more trees seedlings and upland conservation bunds in the uplands. Apart from Sankandi, everywhere that the mission visited, PIWAMP-GEF-SLMP was highly praised by the beneficiaries.

95. There have been some improvements in the implementation of the Capacity Building component. The awareness campaigns have been useful in engaging the communities and building their sense of ownership of the mini projects.

96. The CPA is useful in identifying and building possible synergies between and among the three IFAD projects.

97. 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	Technical report
Annex II	List of Participants at both pre-wrap up and final wrap up meetings
Annex III	Progress on implementation of agreed actions from last DSM

## Appendix 1: SUMMARY OF PROJECT STATUS AND RATINGS

### A. Project 1152 [633] Participatory Integrated-Watershed Management Project - Draft

#### 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	11-Jul-2012					Financing terms	HC
Supervising Inst.	IFAD/IFAD						
No. of Supervisions	11	No. of Implementation Support/Follow-up missions	5				
Last Supervision	08-Oct-2012	Last Implementation Support/Follow-up mission	22-October-2012				

					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	95.00
MTR	31-Mar-2010			DSF grant		
Current completion	30-Jun-2014	Last Amendment		GEF grant	4.4	8.83
Current closing	31-Dec-2014	Last Audit	02-May-2012	Domestic Total	3.37	
No. of extensions	0			Beneficiaries	1.65	55.10
				Government (National)	1.71	75.2
				Cofinancing Total	7.08	
				African Dev. Bank	7.08	100

#### Project Performance Ratings

B.1 Fiduciary Aspects	Last	Current	B.2 Project implementation progress	Last	Current
1. Quality of financial management	4	4	1. Quality of project management	4	5
2. Acceptable disbursement rate	5	5	2. Performance of M&E	3	3
3. Counterpart funds	5	4	3. Coherence between AWPB &	3	3

			implementation		
4. Compliance with loan covenants	5	4	4. Gender focus	5	5
5. Compliance with procurement	4	4	5. Poverty focus	4	5
6. Quality and timeliness of audits	5	5	6. Effectiveness of targeting approach	5	5
			7. Innovation and learning	4	5

B.3 Outputs and outcomes	Last	Current	B.4 Sustainability	Last	Current
1. Watershed development fund	5	5	1. Institution building (organizations, etc.)	4	5
2. Capacity Building	3	4	2. Empowerment	4	5
			3. Quality of beneficiary participation	4	4
			4. Responsiveness of service providers	4	4
			5. Exit strategy (readiness and quality)	4	4
			6. Potential for scaling up and replication	5	5

#### B.5 Justification of ratings

Counterpart funding is performing, which is essential for financing the project's payroll. Project intervention is enabling rural households especially women to increase rice production through reclaimed fertile lands and yield is sustaining most families during the hungry-season. However, M&E still remains a concern as the implementing partners are not supported with systems that respond directly to the project needs and over-reliance on public extension service is affecting the desired achievement of the capacity building activities of the producer organisations. Some of the interventions (tidal access, dykes, bridges, etc) have proven successful to support farmers have access to rice fields and this will be scaled up in upcoming new project. Farmers Associations are being strengthened and there is progress to register the remaining ones (45 FAs have been registered).

#### Overall Assessment and Risk Profile

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

#### Rationale for implementation progress rating

The project is overall performing well and activities are on track. Cumulative disbursement stands at 94%. Increased in land area is enabling a larger number of rural households to have access to land resulting in increased crop production and thereby improving household food security with some household earning income from the sale of surplus production.

C.4 Likelihood of achieving the development objectives (section B3 and B4)	4	5
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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. Project interventions are well appreciated by the beneficiaries as it respond directly to their priority needs and benefiting majority of rural poor women in terms food security, access to farmlands.

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

Fiduciary aspects	Although counterpart funding are disbursed regularly but not timely in full amount. Project Accounting Manual needs to be finalised taking into account recommendations from missions. Cash flow management system should be put in place as well as system to track non-cash transactions (beneficiaries
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	contributions, taxes and duty waivers by Government)
Project implementation progress	PMU continuous over- focusing on the physical implementation is not matching the desired level of achievement for the capacity building components, which has to be speeded up to keep it in line with the implementation rates of the Watershed Development component. PMU should give priority to M&E arrangements so that project's achievements, results and impact could be effectively and timely tracked, documented, and shared widely prior to project completion.
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. This has to be remedied as soon as possible. The provision of GPS equipment to the Field Coordinators and NEA staff could adequately address this shortcoming.
Sustainability	On-going mapping of villages/sites and inventorying of watershed should involve beneficiaries so as to enhance their sense of ownership and empower them. Many of the Village, Watershed and District Farmers Associations are being registered to ensure that they can have needed recognition to access financial resources especially through the local microfinance institutions (VISACAs).

#### Proposed Follow-up

Issue / Problem	Recommended Action	Timing	Status
Fiduciary aspects	Finalise the review of Accounting Procedure manual and put in place cash flow management system	ASAP	ongoing
Environmental monitoring and Crop yield data	PMU to ensure that NEA and Planning Service undertake the 2012 environmental monitoring and 2011/2012 Crop yield data respectively in project intervention areas	Annually	In progress
FAs Registration	Ensure the registration of all the remaining Farmers Associations (village, watershed and district levels)	By mid-March 2013	In progress

#### Additional observations



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

Action Area	Action Agreed	Date	Whom	Progress
<b>Project Implementation</b>	Ensure a balance implementation and budget realisation in both the capacity building and project management components to meet AWBP targets by December 2012	continuous	PMU	
	Confirm the estimated cost required to complete the 237m of unfinished bridges, and inform IFAD Office about the findings	ASAP	PMU	
	Protect the newly transplanted trees with chicken wire mesh and clear their immediate surroundings against stray animals and bush fires respectively	As soon as possible	PMU and beneficiaries	
	Make arrangements to procure the tall rice varieties (YOLOSO and BANJULUBA) from the deep water zones of PIWAMP intervention sites following NARI's further research and validation	As soon as possible	PMU/NARI	
	PIWAMP-GEF-SLMP should buy at least 6 GPS units for the 6 focal persons at the RADs, and also at least 4 GPS units for the NEA persons in the regional offices for the purpose of area measurements amongst others.	As soon as possible	PMU/IFAD	
	Remaining activities of the project with limited budget should be considered in the new design	Nema implementation	PMU/MoA/IFAD	
	Procure and use local tall deep water rice varieties, where appropriate.	ASAP	PIWAMP	
	Construction of a runoff water harvesting pond at Daru.	ASAP	PIWAMP	
	Innovation and best practices introduced by the project should be well captured, documented and disseminated widely	continuous	PMU	
	Prepare Staff Capacity development plan, including exchange visits to sub-regional projects, e.g. WARDA	ASAP	PMU	
<b>Outputs and Outcomes</b>	Develop a proper ToT with a Manual for Facilitators	ASAP	PIWAMP	
	Organise the planned visit to Senegal/Wellingara	ASAP	PIWAMP	
	Assist the farmers of Sankandi to de-silt the affected rice fields, and protect them from further damages to their dikes, spillways and the rice fields	Before June 2013	PMU	
	Explore the possibility of more upland conservation measures at Nioro Jataba and Sankandi, the two neighbouring villages immediately above the affected Sankandi rice fields in the watershed	As soon as possible	PMU and beneficiaries	
	Increase the capacity of the SLM regional technical committees and provide step-down training to a point where model farmers can also train other farmers.	Continuous	PMU	
	The project should provide chicken wire mesh for fencing off the newly transplanted trees, some of which seedlings were still small (under 40cm high). The farmers on their part should clear the grass and shrubs from the immediate surroundings of these trees	ASAP	PMU	
	The trees seedlings transplanted in the fields should be done on the contour or nearly so, as was the case at the Njau site. This will eventually help to serve as a	Continuous	PMU/RADs	

	guide for practice of contour farming			
	Register all the remaining Farmers Associations at the AG Chamber	ASAP	PMU/CMC	
	Train Association on maintenance management and local organic pesticides and herbicides	Before Dec 2012	PIWAMP/RAD	
	Provide GIS equipment to FPs and NEA staff	Before Dec 2012	PMU	
	Develop Farmer Radio sensitisation programmes using the community radios	ASAP	PIWAMP	
	NEA be involved in periodic monitoring of water quality, monitoring of the construction of dykes to ensure conformity with EIA guidelines and, monitoring of pesticide residues in crops.	ASAP	PIWAMP/NEA	
	NEA regional staff to regularly send reports of the monitoring visits of such activities to the NEA Headquarters	ASAP	PIWAMP/NEA	
	The project should urgently set up the SLMP Secretariat	ASAP	PIWAMP/PMU	
	SLM committees for Kayai and Pachonki will have to be reconstituted to include Jarume-Kuta in the case of Kayai and Sami Madina and Suruwa Kunda in the case of Pachonki	ASAP	PIWAMP	
	CMC Officers to conduct sensitization campaigns on the 36 SLM selected sites to raise the level of awareness on SLM and what it entails;	ASAP	PIWAMP	
	CMC Officers to vet the by-laws or constitutions of the 36 SLM communities for any improvement that will make the by-laws dovetail with SLM principles	ASAP	PIWAMP	
	M&E reports should be timely with accurate data	ASAP	PMU/M&E unit	
	M&E unit need to be invigorated	ASAP	PMU/M&E unit	
	Prepare yield data for the different rice varieties distributed to farmers	During harvesting of rice	PMU/RAD	
<b>Fiduciary Aspects</b>	Hire the services of a consultant to design reports that will automatically generate the withdrawal applications	February 2013	PMU	
	Prepare a summary showing the total duty receive	March 2013	PMU	
	Create non-cash account code for each expenditure category and non-cash GOTG contributions line.	February 2013	PMU	
	Prepare cash-flow projections	Immediate		
	The finance team to work closely with the M & E team with the objective of devising a procedure for recording in-kind beneficiary contributions	February 2013	PMU	
	Design in Excel a cash-flow template for recording the projected cash outflows and inflows over a specified period. It should show the cash effects of all planned activities as detailed in the AWPB for that period	immediate	PMU	
	Carry out an on-site financial management review of implementing partners.	Immediate	PMU	
	The revised accounting procedures manual should incorporate the recommendations of the last DSM.	immediate	PMU	

	PIWAMP should, in consultation with IFAD and MOA, explore the costs and benefits of purchasing rice seeds directly from rice producers rather than going through suppliers like Mamatty Enterprises.	March 2013	PMU	
	Put in place for the capturing of in-kind contributions from beneficiaries.	February 2013	PMU	
<b>Sustainability</b>	Institutionalising maintenance committees for the identification, and prioritization of the maintenance needs of the rural infrastructure	Immediate	PMU	
	Protecting the trees from animals and bush fires must be every body's business	Continuous	Farmers	
	Train WFAs and DFAs to conduct farmer-to-farmer trainings	ASAP	PIWAMP	
	Use Illiassa/Katchang corridor to pilot the CPA field linkages	By 31 March 2013	CPA	
<b>Others</b>	Consider the possibility of entering into community contracting scheme with Wassu Rice seed growers Association	30 April 2013	PMU/Wassu RSGA	
	Examine the possibility of supporting the communities severely affected by rains to remove sand deposited in their farms especially Sankandi	As soon as possible	PMU/RAD/Beneficiaries	
	Ensure that demand for interventions beyond the scope of PIWAMP are considered during <i>Nema</i> implementation	During implementation of <i>Nema</i>	PMU/Beneficiaries	

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

**Table 3A: Financial performance by financier (as at 30 September 2012)**

Financier	Appraisal (USD '000)	Disbursements (USD '000)	Per cent disbursed
IFAD loan	7 080	6 748	95.3
NTF	7 080	7 080	100.0
GEF	4 400.0	388.7	8.8
Government	1 712.5	1 287.1	75.2
Beneficiaries	1651.7	909.8	55.1
Total	21 924.2	16 413.6	74.9

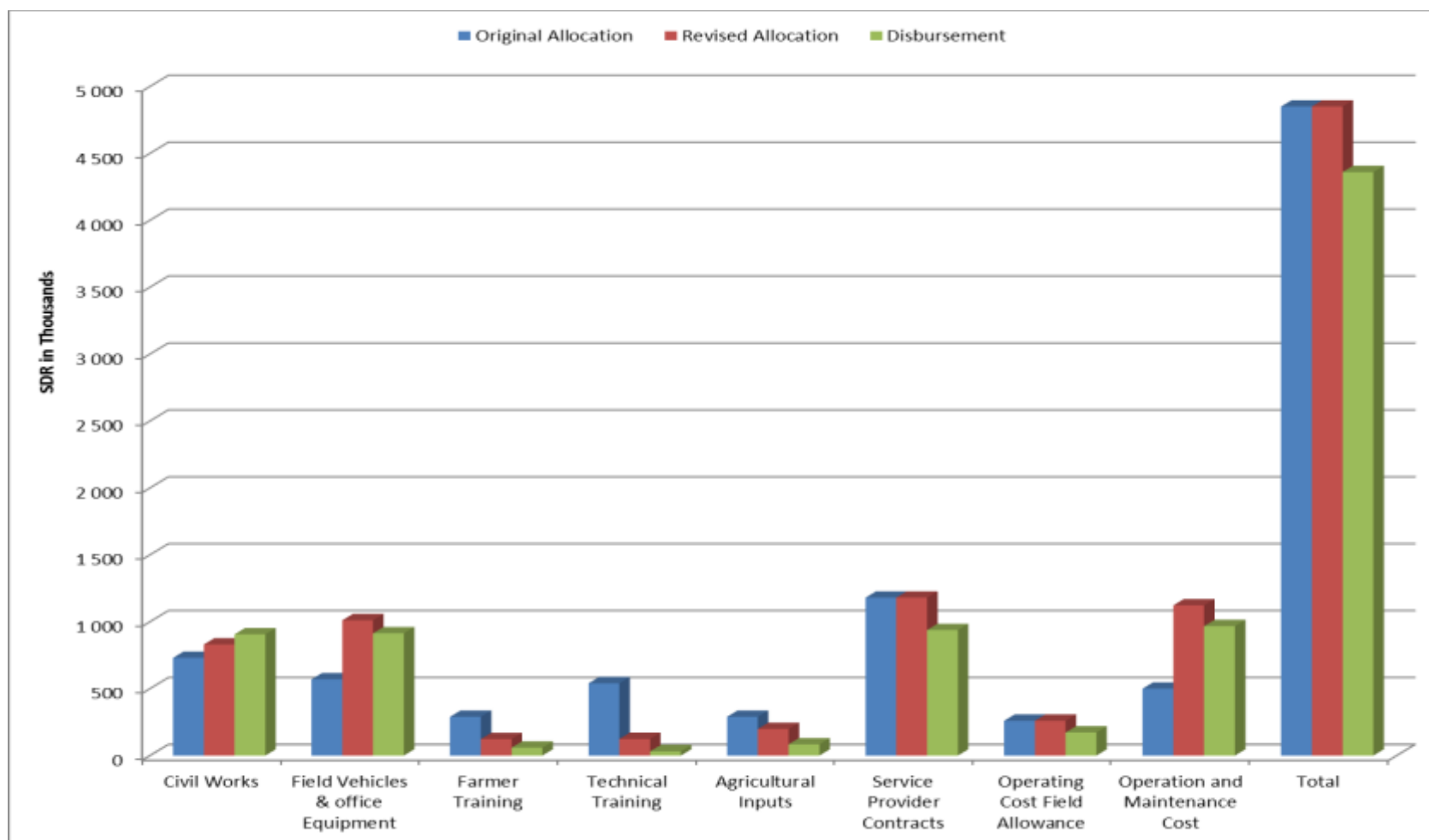
**Table 3B: Financial performance by financier by component (USD '000)**

Component	IFAD loan			NTF			GEF			Government			Beneficiaries			Total		
	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%
Watershed Development	5358.7	3629.7	68	4233.5	3121.3	74	3229	209	7	396.7	0	0	1651.7	909.8	55	14869.6	7869.7	53
Capacity Building	1354.5	1457.8	108	1843.8	1196.9	65	847	80.9	10	844.9	678.9	80	0	0	0	4045.3	2735.5	68
PMU	371.4	1661.3	447	1003.5	2762.6	275	324	99	31	470.9	574.4	122	0	0	0	1698.9	4522.9	266
<b>Total</b>	<b>7084.6</b>	<b>6748.8</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>7080.8</b>	<b>7080.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4400.0</b>	<b>388.7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1712.5</b>	<b>1287.1</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1651.7</b>	<b>909.8</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>21924.2</b>	<b>16413.6</b>	<b>75</b>

**Table 3C: IFAD loan disbursements (SDR, as at 19 October 2012)**

Category		Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursement	W/A pending	Balance	Per cent disbursed
I	CIVIL WORKS	730,000	830,000	906,174.83	45,993.70	-76,174.83	109.18
II	VEHICLES& EQUIP	570,000	1,011,000	913,653.09		97,346.91	90.37
IIIA	FARMER TRAINING	290,000	123,000	59,106.18	5,191.06	63,893.82	48.05
IIIB	TECHNICAL TRAINING	540,000	124,000	31,655.31		92,344.69	25.53
IV	AGRICULTURAL INPUT	290,000	199,000	84,088.13	67981.65	114,911.87	42.26
V	SERVICE PROVIDERS	1,180,000	1,180,000	937,937.11	36,191.20	242,062.89	79.49
VIA	OPERATING COST ALLOWANCES	260,000	260,000	172,717.45	7,561.70	87,282.55	66.43
VIB	OPERATING COST MAINTENANCE	500,000	1,123,000	967,328.66	30,473.62	155,671.34	86.14
VII	UNALLOCATED INITIAL ADVANCE	490,000	-	287,324.95		-287324.95	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,850,000</b>	<b>4,850,000</b>	<b>4,359,985.71</b>	<b>193,392.93</b>	<b>490,014.29</b>	

**Figure 1: IFAD loan/grant disbursement, comparisons between original and revised allocations and actual disbursement**



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

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
Section 4.01	Establish appropriate M&E and information management system		On-going	Improve M&E of beneficiary contributions.
Section 4.02	Quarterly Progress Reports	Quarterly	On-going	Done
Section 4.03	Mid-term Review		Done	
Section 4.04	Completion Report	After PCD	N/A	
Section 4.05	Facilitation of all evaluations and reviews of the project		Done	
Section 5.01	Financial Statements	Each year	On-going	Complied
Section 5.02	Audit Reports	Each year	On-going	Complied
Schedule 2	Expenditure Categories and allocated funds			Complied

Appendix 5: Physical progress measured against APWB, including RIMS indicators

		Period: <u>January 2012 to 30<sup>th</sup></u> <b>September 2012</b>			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	%	
Component/ Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B	Actual				%
<b>Component :1 Watershed Development</b>								
Bridge construction		M	376	50	13	1,735.9	3,008	57.7
Causeway construction		KM	15	1.414	9.3	20.414	100	39.0
Dyke construction		M	10,000	12,066	120.7	81,486	76,750	106
Spillway construction		M	137	240	175	3,285	2,425	135.5
<b>Component 2: Capacity Building</b>								
Awareness campaign		Sessions	8	8	100	154	200	77
Farmer Organization Registration		Number	42	25	59.5	25	Nil	59.5
Study tour		Number	1	1	100	2	2	100
Monitoring and Evaluation		Number	1	0	0	2	5	40
Crop data collection		Number	1	0.5	50	3	5	60
Environmental monitoring		Number	3	1	33	5	10	50
Farmer to farmer visits		Number	6	6	100	466	620	75
<b>Component 3: PMU</b>								
Annual audit		Number	1	1	100	4	6	66.6
Review of Accounting Manual		L/ sum	1	1	100	1	1	100
IFAD Annual Regional Forum		L/ sum	1	0	0	0	0	0
MOF monitoring		Number	3	1	33	4	Nil	Nil
PSC meeting		Number	4	2	50	20	32	69
M&E training		L/sum	1	1	100	Lump sum	Lump sum	100
National rice development strategy		L/ sum	Lump sum	Lump sum	Lump sum	Lump sum	-	-
Map digitizing		Number	52	52	100	52	-	100
Improvement of M&E system		L/ sum	1	1	100	1	-	Nil
Project publicity		L/sum	L/sum	0	0	0	-	Nil
Establishment of database		L/sum	L/sum	0.5	50	50	1	50
Annual consultation		Number	1	0	0	24	48	50
General staff meeting		Number	1	0	0	24	48	50



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

Narrative Summary	Verifiable indicators	Achievements as at DSM 7
<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</b> PMU mobilizes resources and support to achieve project goals and objectives.	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.	Dikes -81,045m (76, 750m); Spillways 3,285m (2,425m); bridges 1, 735.9m (3,008m); bunds 157km (720km); gully plugs 692 plugs (840 plugs); causeways 21.9km (100km); inter-village road improvement 191km (200km).  Not determined  Not determined  89% of loan effectively and efficiently disbursed by end of 31 August 2012.  MTR carried in March 2010 reflecting project impact
<b>Outcomes/outputs</b> <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>	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	100 schemes successfully planned, implemented and maintained by communities.  Not determined  Not determined  Low incidence of a vector-borne diseases in supported communities by stoppage of runoffs due to upland conservation schemes

Service providers using participatory, demand-driven approaches to meet target communities requests and mainstreaming gender equality, vector-borne disease protection and HIV/AIDS awareness.	HIV/AIDS in supported communities.	Vector-borne disease and HIV/AIDS sensitisation campaigns not yet implemented
<b>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 ( <b>area and yield not available</b> )	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. Information for 2012 will only be available after harvest ending of January 2013.
<b>2.2 Swamp Access</b> New and upgraded swamp access sustainable developed. Managed and maintained for improved rice production.  <b>2.3 Upland management and conservation farming.</b> An integrated programme of community implemented sustainable watershed management activities successfully developed in pilot watersheds.  <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 microenterprise.  <b>2.5 Business opportunity assessments</b> Support system for rural entrepreneurs developed and successfully operating.	Incremental rice production from new and upgraded sites.  10% increase in farm productivity on selected watersheds with no degradation of soil fertility or erosion status.  Extent of adoption (adoption rates) of improved technologies and practices.  Number of farmers successfully and <i>sustainable</i> practicing conservation farming on uplands.  Percentage of improved seed supplied to farmers by farmers.  Number of micro-enterprises successfully planned, developed and operated profitably	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 but expected to pick up again this harvest  Adoption of improved technologies and practices is moderate.  2,229 farmers successfully and sustainable practicing conservation farming on uplands.  100% of improved seed supplied to farmers by farmers.  2 micro-enterprises successfully planned, developed and operated profitably (NOT YET)
<b>3. Project Management Unit</b> Project effectively managed with PMU established and providing timely management information and support. PMU, M&E and implementing agencies M&E unites provide effect impact monitoring	AWPBs and disbursement rates meeting design targets.  Disbursement efficient and effective M&E/MIS system collects necessary field level information on time to monitor progress and asses impact.	

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

### **Learning**

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The broader-based learning approach to supervision under the CPA and formalised by IFAD for supervision missions was implemented during the mission. In particular, there were 4 meetings during the mission to: i) plan the field visits, ii) define the objectives of the DSM with the PS, MOA, iii) review learning and experiences from the field visits by LHDP, RFP, PIWAMP and GEF-SLM, and iv) discuss the preliminary findings, key issues and main recommendations between mission members and the project staff including those of PIWAMP and LHDP in a pre-wrap-meeting format. All these learning experiences and dialoguing intended to maximize synergies in the spirit of the common goal of developing the Gambian agriculture should be sustained.

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### **Innovation**

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A new rice variety from Mali has been trialed the second time by NARI in one of the farmer's field and the results seems to be unsatisfactory as farmers expressed their concern that the yields are low compared to similar local varieties and the heights of Mali variety pose a challenge during harvesting. However, the farmers in Yonna have trialed two varieties, locally called Yoloso and Banjuluba and were pleased with the results as they were flood resistant. Yield sampling will be collected during harvest to confirm its high-yielding potential before NARI certifies this variety for multiplication in the country.

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## **Annex 1: Technical Reports**

## Annex II: List of participants at both pre-wrap up and final wrap-up meetings

Name	Function/Title	Contacts
<b>Participants at pre-wrap-up meeting on 6 October 2012, PIWAMP Conference Hall</b>		
Mr. Noah Kujabi	Projects Coordinator CPCU/GNAIP MoA	Email: <a href="mailto:nkujabi@gmail.com">nkujabi@gmail.com</a> Tel: 00220 9986660/9902614
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Participants at the final wrap-up meeting on 19 October 2012, MoA Vision 2020 Conference Hall		
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### Annex III: Progress on implementation of agreed actions from the last DSM

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date	Progress
Jurunku dike mechanically constructed should be compacted to reduce the rapid degradation due to erosion by water during the rainy season	PMU	As soon as possible	Completed
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	Done
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	Done
Trans-boundary arrangements by the Local Government Authorities with their Senegalese counterparts and farmers, to give clearance to PIWAMP to construct more 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	Arrangements are on-going
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 and IFAD	Before the rainy season and during crop cultivation	Done
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- <i>Nema</i>	Done
Need to reinforce the dike construction works in Jurunku to ensure stability and protect the rice fields	PMU/SWMS	Before the raining season	Done
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	Significant progress made
Crop production data should be provided prior to and the end of the planting season to ensure accurate capturing of data	PMU/Department of Planning	Continuous	Done, but area measurements not completed
PIWAMP should liaise closely with the NARI focal scientist to bring the varietal trial to conclusion by the end of 2012 cropping season.	PMU/NARI	As soon as possible	Done
Given growing interest of youth participation in rice production, ensure that promotion of farming as business through PIWAMP or in the new design	MoA/IFAD	Continuous and during start of new design- <i>Nema</i>	Considered
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	Draft completed