



Enabling poor rural people
to overcome poverty

THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA

LIVESTOCK AND HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (LHDP) - DSF GRANT # 8046-GM

Supervision report

Main report and appendices

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A. Introduction¹

1. An IFAD Mission was fielded to The Gambia from 8-23 April 2013 for the fourth direct supervision of the Livestock and Horticulture Development Project (LHDP). The mission was conducted in the context of the IFAD Country Programme Approach (CPA) comprising the four IFAD financed projects: National Agricultural Land and Water Management Development Project (*Nema*), Rural finance project (RFP), Participatory Integrated Watershed Management Project (PIWAMP) and LHDP. This report focuses on LHDP and the objective of this mission was to review both technical and fiduciary aspect and to follow-up on the recommendations and action plans from the last missions, whilst providing support to projects to improve overall performance.

2. LHDP was conceived and formulated with a total funding of US\$ 15.9 million jointly financed by the AfDB (37.7%), IFAD (50.3%) and the Government of The Gambia (GOTG, 5%). The IFAD grant financing (DSF) of US\$ 8 million was approved by December 2009 EB, became effective in March 2010 and expected to be completed in March 2015. The mid-term review is scheduled for last quarter of 2013. The development goal is to reduce rural poverty sustainably by raising rural incomes through improved production and marketability of livestock and horticulture products. This will be achieved through the implementation of three main components (i) production, processing and marketing of livestock and horticulture products, (ii) capacity building and (iii) project coordination and monitoring and evaluation.

3. The mission undertook two field visits 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 first visit was from 12-14 April 2013 and the team included: Dr. Pa Ousman Ceesay (Livestock Specialist and team leader, LHDP), Mr. Pa Gorgi Gaye (Horticulture Specialist, LHDP), Mr. Lamin AD Sanyang (Project Director, LHDP) and Mr. Abdoulie Touray (M&E Officer, LHDP). The second visit, within the context of CPA, was from 17-18 April 2013 and the team included Dr. Pa Ousman Ceesay (Team Leader, LHDP), Mr. Pa Gorgi Gaye (Horticulture specialist, LHDP), Mr. Donald Sock (Institutional Development Expert and Team leader, PIWAMP), Mr. Momodou Gassama (Project Coordinator, PWAMP and Project Director, *Nema*), Mr. Lamin Fatajo (Project Coordinator, RFP), Mr. Bho Mudyahoto (M&E International TA, MoA, see Working Paper 3), Mrs Fatou Samba Njie (Vice President, National Coordination Organization of Farmers Association The Gambia-NACOFAG, see Working Paper 2) and Mr Moses Abukari, Country Programme Manager. The mission visited a combined total of twenty sites/villages: Mbollet Ba, Illiasa, Mbapa Marega, Sare Jabel, Njau Si Kunda, Firdawsi, Kuntaur, Baniko Kekoro, Kuli Kuli, Kundam, Tambasansang, Kabakama, Dobong Kunda, Brikamaba, Fellenkoto, Wellingaraba, Jalamberry, Sankandi, Ndemban and Balangharr.

4. A pre-wrap up meeting chaired by the Country Programme Manager (Moses Abukari) was held on 20 April 2013 at the PIWAMP/*Nema* office to discuss the preliminary findings, key issues and main recommendations between the mission and the project staff in the context of the CPA. The final wrap-up meeting chaired by the Permanent Secretary 1, MoA (Mr Alphu Marong) was held on 23 April 2013 at MoA premises to discuss and agree on the key findings, conclusions and recommendations of the mission (see Working Paper 1 for list of participants).

B. Overall assessment of Project implementation

5. From the total budget of US\$3,762,930 approved for 2012 AWPB, the disbursement as at 31 December 2012 was US\$1,748,832.15, representing a budget realisation of 46.5% and this correspond to an implementation rate of 56.7%. The overall budget realisation from the approved 2013 AWPB for the first quarter (30th March, 2013) was around 16.27% corresponding to a quarterly implementation rate of 18.3%.

¹ Mission composition: Dr. Pa Ousman Ceesay (Livestock specialist and Team Leader, LHDP), Mr Pa Gorgi Gaye (Horticulture Specialist, LHDP), Claudio Mainella (Finance Officer, IFAD) and Moses Abukari (Country Programme Manager, IFAD). The CPM and Finance Officer joined the mission from 15-24 and 15-22 April 2013 respectively.

Comparatively, component A had the lowest disbursed budget (12%) at the time of mission but with highest total budget (71%) among the three components whilst component 3 had the highest disbursed budget (30%). **The PCU should closely monitor the budget disbursement among the three components to ensure balanced budget realisation by the end of the year.**

Table 1: 2013 AWPB progress as of 30 March 2013 (US\$)

Component	2013 Planned activities	Realised activities	% realised	2013 Target	Actual (1 st Q)	% Status
Production, Processing & Marketing of Livestock & Horticulture Products	33	5	15.2	2,219,007.89	264,093.01	11.9%
Capacity Building	10	2	20.0	360,330.70	79,423.46	22.0%
Project Coordination Unit	17	4	23.5	537,853.93	163,586.97	30.4%
TOTAL	60	12	18.3	3,117,192.52	507,103.44	16.3%

Table 2: Summary of the 2012 Budget Status and physical implementation

Component	Annual Planned activities	Realised activities	% realised	Target Annual Budget (US\$)	Annual Disbursement (US\$)	% Realisation
Production & Processing of Livestock & Horticulture Products	34	16	47.1	2,836,690.00	1,120,603.30	39.5%
Capacity Building	10	6	60.0	218,440.00	80,463.72	36.8%
Project Coordination Unit	16	12	75.0	707,800.00	547,765.13	77.4%
TOTAL	60	34	56.7	3,762,930.00	1,748,832.15	46.5%

6. In general, the project's activities being implemented are highly relevant not only in increasing the income of the rural poor but in enhancing nutritional, medicinal and food security and reduction in rural-urban migration for the participating households.

Livestock Subcomponent

7. The project has prepared a concise AWPB for 2013 on how to reach the targeted 32 village kafos or communities. The 2013 AWP&B contains well-focused rehabilitation interventions in 33 intervention sites for livestock development (3 piggeries, 15 small ruminant and 15 poultry production) and 16 vegetable gardens. Activities being implemented are in line with the AWPB; and physical implementation as against AWPB is about 80%. **Mission recommends that PCU should ensure that the contractors fast track the completion of the construction works so that actual production, processing and marketing of livestock can commence before this rainy season begins.**

8. Mission noted that 282 farmers (219 women and 63 men) were trained during the last quarter of 2012 (representing 33% of the 852 targeted for 2012). The training covered topics on good agricultural practices (GAP) including vegetable production, fruit tree production, crop pest and disease control, employing IPM strategies, post-harvest technologies, vegetable processing and preservation, small ruminant production, poultry production, swine production, animal health care and disease identification and control, entrepreneurship development and group management. A total of 103 village auxiliaries (70 males and 33 females) selected from 15 small ruminant, 15 poultry and 3 pig producer associations were trained on animal production from 28-30 December 2012. As the number of extension staff is very small in the field, **Mission recommends that PCU should consider**

increasing the number of village auxiliaries to be trained so as to assist the farmers better manage their livestock.

9. There is significant improvement in management. The operational and coordination challenges experienced during early project implementation are improving. This is evident not only with the signing of the MOUs with all the six Regional Agricultural Directors (RADs) to implement LHDP field level activities but also the participation in the Quarterly Progress Review meetings of all the six RADs, 12 focal Points and six farmers representing small ruminant group, poultry and horticulture.

10. In Illiasa, the youth kafo (25 females and 25 males) has developed ways of generating income to sustain the group including membership fee of D5 (about US\$ 0.15), serving as hired labour on people's farms, renting of guest house they built using kafo funds and sale of produce from collective farm. They have a group account at the at the Illiasa VISACA with deposit amount of D4800.00 (about US\$ 145) at the time of the mission. Although, the small ruminant house has been completed, the mission observed that the floor is not strong and has multiple cracks and the mosquito netting on the windows is not durable. The sick bay isolation is too near the main animal house. This is observed in all the small ruminant houses visited by the mission which implies the technical design specifications need to be adjusted for all future procurement process. PCU should in future ensure that all the sick bays are distant from the animal houses to avoid the possible risk of disease spreading rapidly between healthy and sick animals. ***Mission suggests that the contractor re-enforces the floor and protects the mosquito netting with a more durable iron mesh before arrival of the rams.*** In order to facilitate the smooth adaption for animals to the completed production houses, the PCU in close consultations with RADs should provide clear guidance on the appropriate transitional period to house the local animals prior to arrival of animals being procured by the project.

11. In Brikamaba, the piggery has been completed but the drainage is poor, no sloop and outlet for collection of pig waste. There is no toilet facilities and no watchman quarters. These were left out in the project design. ***Mission recommends that this reconsidered during the mid-term review planned in October 2013.*** The poultry house in Brikamaba has been completed but the contractor needs to replace three damaged sheets of corrugated irons from the main house. This was not noticed even by the farmers nor by the supervising engineer. The foot dip baths are too small (as in all the poultry houses visited) and need to be enlarged to specification (to be wider than the door). In Fellenkoto, the small ruminant house has been completed and as with all the small ruminant houses, the mosquito netting is not strong and mission suggests that it be re-enforced with stronger iron mesh. The wells in all these sites have reached water level and are lined with concrete mouldings and are covered, awaiting the fixing of the pumps except in Fellenkoto where there is no cover yet. In Brikamaba, the membership is 32 (27 females and 5 males); Fellekoto has a membership of 75 (40 females and 35 males); Wellingaraba 49 members (25 females and 24 males), whilst Sankandi has a membership of 20 (14 females and 6 males). ***Mission suggests, LHDP to start preparing to purchase the animals for onward distribution to the sites.*** Mission noticed that sensitization of beneficiaries is poor and ***recommends that PCU embarks on robust sensitization of the beneficiaries on project activities to avoid further confusions.*** Fencing of all the sites should be embarked upon before the animals are purchased.

Horticulture Subcomponent

12. A total of 13 activities were planned to be implemented in 2012 but only 6 activities were effectively implemented, representing achievement rate of 46% achievement. With regards to 2013, implementation is picking up gradually as all the 8 communities identified for garden rehabilitation, establishment of new gardens and provision of boreholes, nursery sheds and solar pumps to improve water supply during 2013 have all been selected and sensitized.

13. The mission visited three 5 ha gardens (Nyangen, Kundam youth garden and Tamasansang) and noted the significant progress made since the last mission. In all of the gardens visited, the boreholes drilling is completed and the pumps are yet to be installed. In the rehabilitated gardens visited (Dobong Kunda, Jahaly, Jalambere, Ndemban Tenda and Sankand), the women highly appreciated the project support in terms of the improved wells and fencing (chain-linked). The

improved water supply has increased production and the crops protected from animals by the secure fence. In Ndemban Tenda, Suntu Sagnia (the president of the Garden) said that last year she could only harvest 2 bags of onions, but this year with the improved wells and fencing, she could harvest 7 bags of onions (she was selling a bag of onion for D500.0). She said that water distribution and pest and disease, and marketing are now their problem.

14. **Rehabilitation works in the former RFCIP community gardens.** Of the 6 gardens targeted for rehabilitation (from the former RFCIP), all have been fenced except Jalambere and a total of 15 wells have also been rehabilitated.

15. **Status on the borehole drilling in the new 5.0 ha gardens.** All the ten boreholes planned to be drilled in the ten villages in 2012, have been drilled. The remaining activities to be done are the installation of water tanks and solar pumps which the project is following up on. Once completed, the total area to be under irrigated vegetable production would be 50 ha. From the sites visited (Nyangen, Kundam, Tambasangsang,) ***the mission observed the need to re-confirm the water quality through NEA or Department of Water Resources.***

16. **Nursery shed construction.** Construction of ten nursery shed have been completed in the following villages Nyangen, Ballanghar, Kerr-Ardo, Kundam, Tambasangsang, Galleh Manda, Jahally, Jali, Medina Angalleh and Seyone. However, the mission assessment of the sheds in Nangen, Kundam, Tambasangsang was that the roofing sheet used were of corrugated materials. The problem is that these sheets do not permit light entry into the sheds and seedlings raised under these conditions will lead to etiolation and potential risk of transplanted seedlings failing to germinate. The missions ***recommends the project to discuss with the contractors to either completely change the materials to transparent ones or interspace the corrugated sheds with light permeable materials taking to account any incremental cost.***

17. **Assessment of gardens for rehabilitation.** Assessment was carried out by LHPD/DWR for ten gardens in Dasilame, Sonko Kunda and Kerewan in NBR, Tanding Mandinka in CRR/N, Taibatu in URR, Taifa and Mabalikuta in CRR/S, Japineh and Kannikunda in LRR, Kamanka and Kanikunda in WCR. Preparation of the bidding documents for the rehabilitation works is completed.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
closely monitor the budget disbursement among the three components to ensure balanced budget realisation by the end of the year	PCU	continuous
Ensure the contractor fast track the completion of the houses in order to start production	PCU/Contractors	May 2013
Increase auxiliary training	RAD/PCU	Continuous
Ensure farmers access their funds at the VISACAs	PCU/RFP	Immediately
LHDP and the contractor to revisit the roofing materials used for nursery sheds so as allow for enough sun light for the seedlings to grow with vigour.	PCU, the Supervising Engineer and the Contractor	By 30 th June 2013
Re-confirm the water quality for the all the drilled boreholes	PCU/DWR/NEA	Before planting season starts
To fast track the procurement process of the fencing and irrigation works in the gardens so as enable the beneficiaries to begin production	PCU/MOA/GPPA	ASAP

C. Outputs and outcomes

18. **Component A1 – Livestock.** The 2013 activities planned (30 small ruminant sites, 5 piggery, 30 poultry and 15 fodder plantations sites) within the livestock component are in compliance with project Appraisal report and as of April 2013 the actual expenditures and physical implementation of most of these planned activities are improving (from 27% in the third quarter of 2012 to 37% in the fourth quarter). There is progress since the last mission with the provision of fuel to RADs and focal points to facilitate their contacts to the LHDP sites and villages, computers and IT facilities to the focal

points which is enhancing work (training, monitoring and supervision of communities engaged in production, processing and marketing of livestock and horticultural products).

19. Among the planned physical activities for this subcomponent, is the fodder plantation that has successfully taken off. But still few are not doing well (Felenkoto, Illiasa) due to poor site selection and termite infestation. Farmers were advised to re-locate the fodder plantation. The fodder plantations (42 x 42 m each) in Wellingara Ba, Baniko Kekoro and Firdawsi need commendation. These communities are fully engaged in the maintenance of the plantations. They water the plants during the dry season, propagate and transplant the seedlings, maintain the fence, timely harvest and provide proper storage. Mission noted with great satisfaction that some farmers have harvested, air-dried and stored bags of moringa leaves and seeds from their well-established fodder tree plantation (Wellingara Ba) for supplementing their small ruminants.

20. As a supplementary feed for small ruminants during the dry season, the *moringa oleifera* tree has been adopted in the feed gardens in all the communities participating in the small ruminant production. The leaves have been found to be good supplementary feed to the small ruminants. However, local knowledge and experience have revealed that the moringa plant especially the leaves and the roots are of benefit to humans. Thus knowledge documented at Baniko Kekoro village in URR indicated the following benefits: use Moringa as food for the family, livestock feed and healing purposes. As food, the leaves are cooked with groundnut to make a soup with coos which is reportedly to be very nutritious. The leaves are also used for the apparent treatment of malaria (boiling and drinking), and the control of hypertension. The roots are cleaned and placed in a bottle filled with water for the apparent treatment of urinary tract infections.

21. The community of Firdawsi, in CRR/North also reported the following knowledge on the uses of *Moringa oleifera* apart from animal use. The seeds are pounded and used as soap and oil. Leaves are cooked and eaten with local dish call "cherry" and rice; are dried and used in the diets for body building. Dried leaves are pounded and placed inside fish and cooked. As animal feed, it gives good body formation and performance, serves as energy source and protein and serves as an appetizer and increases blood level as well. Given the increasing use all parts of moringa for human use, it will be important for the project to collaborate with NARI, Ministry of Health to verify and educate the beneficiaries of any potential health and reproductive risks associated with moringa.

22. With regards to civil works, the construction of 15 small ruminant houses, (Illiasa Youth group and Mbappa Mariga in NBR, Jamwelly, Panchang, Sare Jabel and Firdawsi in CRR/North, Sandu Misera, Baniko kekoro and Sotuma Kantora in URR, Kurup and Dramani in CRR/South, Fellengkoto and Wellingaraba in LRR, Sibanor, and Arrangalen in WCR), 15 poultry houses (Daru Rilwan, Mbollet Ba, in NBR, Gui Jahanka, Manjahar and Njau Sey Kunda in CRR/N, Kuli Kuli in URR, Brikamaba, Dalaba Nana and Sami Dankunku in CRR/S, Madina Sancha and Sankandi in LRR, Dobong, Ndemban Tenda and Sita in WCR) and 3 piggery houses (Kuntaur, Brikama Ba and Manji) are all nearly completed (90 – 95%). At Baniko Kekoro, mission was very satisfied that the contractors have corrected the positioning of the watchmen's house to face the animal house. In Kuntaur, LHDP is liaising with PIWAMP to address the flood issue around the piggery.

23. The project has in place a mechanism of ensuring quality of civil works by retaining 5% from the contractors until quality work is delivered upon completion. **Mission recommends the project to apply this also to the supervising engineers on the project sites.** To ease delays in giving out contracts, mission agrees that the project can extend the contracts of contractors with proven quality tract records in compliance to GPPA and IFAD procurement rules and guidelines.

24. Regarding capacity building, mission observed during discussions with beneficiaries that some gaps still exist; 1) lack of veterinary extension services and quality drugs, 2) lack of market linkages and outlets. **Mission recommends LHDP in close collaboration with RADs to ensure beneficiaries access to quality veterinary services and drugs to intervention sites.** This will include ongoing village auxiliary trainings on basic veterinary interventions and drug storage and handling and the planning of animal sales to coincide with festive occasions (Tobaski, Christmas, New Year) in addition to schools, hotels, supermarkets, weekly markets (lumo) etc.

25. A potential risk with the collective animal husbandry practice is bringing together animals from different geographical regions, different age groups and different breeds. The animals should preferably be D'jallonke sheep and West African Dwarf goats. For sustainability, they must be vaccinated by technical veterinary experts against PPR, pasteurellosis before they are bought into the project sites and all de-wormed and sprayed against ectoparasites. The cost is estimated at D175 – D200/animal/annum. PCU to make sure that the day-to-day management of the flock including record keeping is understood and done by the kafo members. **Mission recommends that the cockerels to be procured by project should be of an improved exotic breed at day-old and the vaccination, anti-stress and de-worming program strictly adhered to.** Mission also recommends that LHDP consider providing prophylactic vaccination of the entire village birds in their project sites against Newcastle Disease and fowl pox to provide a buffer zone for the project birds.

26. Under the capacity building component, 103 village auxiliaries (70 males and 33 females) selected from fifteen small ruminant sites, fifteen poultry and three pig producer associations were trained on small ruminant and poultry production in December 2012 in Illiasa, NBR and Brikamaba in CRR and the pig training was held in Somita, WCR. A total of 8 rural youths (2 females and 6 males) underwent an intensive eight-week training this year in Songhai Center, Republic of Benin. Three of the trainees specialized on livestock production, with emphasis on poultry, pigs and small ruminant production and five specialized in horticultural production, processing and soap making. Mr. Lamin Drammeh, who attended the Songhai Center shared his experience and knowledge gained with the mission. He got a wealth of knowledge from the training (management and feeding of poultry, collection of poultry waste for biogas, supplementation with moringa, organic manure for the garden, harvesting of snails for poultry feed supplement etc). He was so enthusiastic that he promised to go ahead to put into practice what he learnt from the course. Mission suggested to him to share his knowledge with his colleagues. The mission was informed by the project of the countrywide tour with the Minister of Youths and Sports to visit some of the youth organisations that the project is supporting. The mission noted that the Minister was so impressed with what he heard about the Songhai Center that he intends to sponsor more youth training at the Songhai.

27. **Horticulture:** Due the provision of fencing materials (barbed-wired, chain-linked and reinforced chain-linked) to various gardens, farmers are increasingly reporting reduced production losses as stray animals are not able to destroy their vegetables in the fenced gardens. Both the constructed and rehabilitated wells are permitting women gardens to irrigated their vegetables during the dry season and this is boosting production although yield still remains a major challenge as not all agronomic practices are fully adopted by the farmers coupled with limited public extension delivery. A vegetable sample data collected by PCU in two rehabilitated gardens (Dobong Kunda and Jahally) showed that women gardeners produced a total of 768kg of assorted vegetables (namely onions, lettuce, hot pepper, okra, tomato, sorrel and amaranthus) on 0.133 ha land in March from which 21.6% was consumed and 78.4% was sold and this generated an income of GMD 15 925 (about US\$ 483) women kafo in Dobong kunda. Similar trend was observed for women kafo in Jahaly, total production for March was 941kg from assorted vegetables (onions, lettuce, okra, tomato, bitter tomato, sorrel and amaranthus) from which 17% was consumed and 83% sold generating an estimated income of GMD 23 475 (about US\$ 771). The average income is therefore estimated to be about US\$ 627 for marketed vegetables in only March.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
ensure beneficiaries access to quality veterinary services and drugs to livestock intervention sites	LHDP/RAD	continuous
Procure locally adapted small ruminant breeds (D'jallonke sheep and West African Dwarf goats) and ensure quality control before distributing to beneficiaries	LHDP/ITC/RAD PCU/M&Health	continuous
Verify the medicinal values of moringa oliefera	Ministry	Immediately
procured improved exotic breed cockerels at day- and adhere to strict vaccination regime before distributing to the kafos	LHDP/ITC/RAD	regularly
Follow up the 8 rural youth representative trained at Songhai to share their experience with beneficiaries	PCU/RAD/Songhai trainees	By mid-July 2013

D. Project implementation progress

28. **Project Management.** Performance in terms of coordination is moderately satisfactory as fully reflected in the implementation of field activities but needs some improvement. The PCU has initiated a regular senior staff meeting where implementation constraints are discussed and strategies devised with clearly defined responsibilities for the necessary follow up action. However, the PCU need to develop appropriate procedure to ensure consistent feedback mechanism so that all key staff would be fully informed on the status of the implementation on any delegated followed up actions. Also, coordination with Regional Agricultural Directorates (the implementing agency in each region) should be effectively planned especially among the focal points and the technical specialists within the PCU to enable the PCU constantly track field implementation activities in order to promptly address any emerging implementation challenges.

29. **On coherence between AWPB & implementation.** The 2012/13 annual work plan and budget is clear and reflect important activities that are expected to contribute significantly to project overall and specific objective of poverty reduction. The activities have been well captured and cost well provided to execute them. The project has also provided for capacity trainings in the AWPB to strengthen the capacity of the extension staff in order to enable them serve farmers better. Although there are low achievements as per tangible micro-project, implementation during the fourth quarter of 2012 and the first quarter of 2013 is consistent with the AWPB.

30. **MONITORING AND EVALUATION.** A lot of improvement has been made by LHDP, with support from West African Rural Foundation (WARF), a comprehensive M&E operational manual including reporting formats has been prepared, validated and rolled out to the regions for use by regional agricultural focal points. Quire record books have been supplied to all the LHDP intervention sites for accurate record keeping. Mission observed that this has strengthened the capacity of the focal points in the area of data collection and reporting, WARF conducted 2 in- country trainings for the three IFAD projects (PIWAMP, RFP and LHDP) during the third and fourth quarters of 2012. The first training focused on upgrading the three project staffs on core M&E issues as well as sharing experiences. The second training was geared mainly on project management.

31. Since the signing of the contract between NIFTY ICT Solution and LHDP, a remarkable achievement has been registered in developing a database. The development of the framework by NIFTY ICT Solution as well as programming is well at an advanced stage. On the 8th April, 2013, an in-house presentation of the system was made at the LHDP conference hall for PCU staff as well as key support staff namely, the Database Entry Clerk, the 2 Enumerators, 2 Programme Assistants, the Documentalist, the Records Clerk and the Assistant Accounts Clerk. Another presentation on the progress is scheduled for the third week of April 2013. **Mission recommends that the project staff should be committed in the setup and operation of the database.**

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Increase capacity training for extension staff	PCU	Continuous
Finalise and operationalize the database	PCU/NIFTY ICT Solutions	Immediately
Conduct joint training for the 4 IFAD projects	PCs/Director of <i>Nema</i> , PIWAMP, RFP and LHDP	Continuous

E. Fiduciary aspects

32. **Financial management.** Financial management (FM) of LHDP appears to be generally solid; all FM functions are well linked and correlated; from budgeting, to accounting and reporting, flow of funds and audit. The internal control environment is adequate; there is a well-established segregation of duties supported by sufficiently solid procedure and systems; the Project Accountant is supported by two account staff and reports to the Project Director. Financial transactions are recorded timely and the established chart of accounts allows adequate detail for correct exposure of information in financial reports. ***The project prepares quarterly progress reports which include also financial related information. It has been suggested the inclusion in the report some additional tables, in particular a table showing the budget execution rate to support management's decision making process.*** The accounting software, SAGE 50, is a double entry bookkeeping system, generates clear budget and financial reports and is back-up regularly. Transactions are prepared by accounts staff and approved by the Project accountant based on original supporting documentation. The only outstanding customization is in relation to the automatic generation of withdrawal applications. ***A technical consultant is currently working to address this system shortfall and is expected to complete the assignment by end of April 2013. The mission recommends the respect of the agreed time for delivery. To increase the security of system the mission recommends also the set up of single, different passwords to all staff using SAGE 50 with immediate effect.***

33. Previous issues identified by precedent missions have been mainly resolved especially in relation to understatement of Government contributions, non-cash transactions to be posted into the system and financial management review of implementing partners which is currently done on a quarterly basis. Outstanding problems to be resolved include the past mis-categorizations of expenditures for staff salaries and the setup of contract monitoring form also for non-civil works contracts. ***The mission recommends with immediate effect the re-statement in SAGE 50 of past expenses mis-categorized and subsequent communication to IFAD for the adjustments to be performed in the Grant Account.***

34. **Status of implementation of recommendations issued by previous missions.** The last mission, held in October 2012, issued 9 recommendations in the fiduciary area. 6 out of 9 recommendations have been implemented by the project and the residual 3 are under implementation as detailed below:

- Customization of the accounting software to allow the automatic generation of withdrawal applications. A consultant has been hired and is ***expected to deliver by the end of April 2013;***
- Finance team and M&E team to design and implement a procedure for the recording of in-kind beneficiaries contributions. While procedures are in place to calculate some form of contributions like labour, the expertise of a technical person is required to calculate the value of land provided by beneficiaries. ***The project is currently in the process of recruiting a technical expert which should complete the exercise by the end of June 2013;***
- Finalise the revision of the accounting procedure manual; this exercise is ongoing and should ***be completed by the end of May 2013.***

35. **Financial Management Training:** A half-day interactive training on financial management was provided by the IFAD Finance Officer on 20 April 2013 to all the four projects finance staff with participation from MoA CPCU in the context of the Country Programme Approach. Themes covered, among others, include: loan/grant financial administration and disbursement procedures, interim and annual financial reports, annual audit.

36. **Disbursement.** As at 30 April 2013, the overall IFAD grant disbursement percentage was at 45.70% (SDR 2.307 million out of a total of SDR 5.050 million), with a good improvement in respect to the status assessed at the date of the latest supervision mission held in October 2012 which recorded a disbursement rate of 26%.

37. **Special account and SOEs review.** The two special accounts of the project, GOTG and IFAD, are managed by the Central Bank of The Gambia. These bank accounts are operated directly by the project and are used to receive contribution and execute payments in the form of cheques and electronic bank transfers. Operations into the special accounts are approved jointly by the Project Director and the Project Accountant. Bank reconciliations are performed on a monthly basis and signed off by relevant project authorities. The overall management of the special accounts is in line with acceptable practices. During the period under review 2 withdrawal applications have been submitted to IFAD for disbursement, namely WA 10 for USD 682 031,82 and WA 11 for USD 208 337,96. These have been paid in full by the Fund without any reductions. The mission executed SOEs tests in accordance with new operational procedures. All withdrawal applications passed the test in terms of supporting documentation, correct categorization, accuracy in preparation and eligibility for funding.

38. **Counterpart funds.** In 2013 the following counterpart contributions have been received by the project:

Table 3: Counterpart funds

Date	Amount (GMD)	Amount converted in USD
23/01/2013	156 278.25	6 010.70
22/02/2013	156 278.25	6 010.70
18/03/2013	196.278.25	7 549,16
Total	508 834.75	19 570.56

The total GOTG cash contribution budgeted for 2013 amounts to USD 102 867.35 representing 3% of the overall 2013 project approved budget. Counterpart financing provided by GOTG in the first quarter 2013 represents 19% of the annual contribution. The total GOTG cash contribution from the start of the project to 31st March 2013 stands at USD 328 200 representing 40% of the total GOTG commitment to the project. The issue for the determination of GOTG contribution in-kind has been resolved by calculating summary of past contributions in the form of tax waivers and by the current application of tax waivers into the day to day business. GOTG contribution in kind for 2013 stands at USD 17 831.54.

39. **Compliance with loan covenants.** The project has complied with all grant covenants during the period under review.

40. **Procurement.** Project's procurement activities are initiated by the Project Accountant and managed by the Contract Committee of MOA and Gambian Public Procurement Authority using the Gambia Public Procurement Act which is transparent and in line with IFAD project procurement guidelines. The mission reviewed the procurement plan and the contract monitoring forms. In order to improve the assets administration and monitoring, ***the mission recommends the project to periodically (on a six monthly basis) verify existence and status of assets, update the electronic asset register, print it and have it signed and approved by the Project Director and the PA.***

41. The audit report for the fiscal year 2011 has been reviewed in IFAD headquarters and by the previous supervision mission held in October 2012. The opinion was unqualified and the overall inherent risk was assessed as low. The audit report for fiscal year 2012 has been submitted to IFAD in April 2013, well in advance in respect to the stipulated due date. The audit opinion expressed by AA&Co. is unqualified on Financial Statements, use of the Special Account and the SOEs procedure. The review of the report performed in IFAD headquarters qualified the overall inherent risk assessment as medium with some areas for improvement in the quality of financial statements and audit work; namely:

- adoption of a modified cash basis accounting is not best practice; the project should opt for a full cash basis accounting or an accrual accounting;
- the set of financial statements was not complete; there is no table comparing actual expenditures vs. budget and the "consolidated receipt and payments account" does not apportion ex-

penditures to single project's financiers. The exposition of the financial position of the project should improve in the future.

- quality of the audit work is acceptable, however for the future, the management letter should contain also an update on the status of implementation of previous years recommendations.
- ***The mission recommends the implementation of the above mentioned measures for the next set of annual financial statements and audit.***

42. Financial Management Assessment Questionnaire (FMAQ) and Risk Summary Table

The mission performed the FMAQ (see Working Paper 4) and rates the overall outcome of the fiduciary review as low risk due to the absence of observations of high severity and only one observation of medium severity in relation to the timely receipt of funds from the various project counterparts.

Table 4: Risk assessment summary from FMAQ

	Risk Assessment H/M/L	Proposed Mitigation
Inherent Risk	L	N/A
Control Risks		
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
Overall Project Fiduciary Risk	L	
H=High, M=Medium, L= Low		

The internal audit function is not established in the project for cost/benefit considerations; an independent internal control function is in the process of being established in the CPCU and will be responsible for all IFAD and other donors' projects in The Gambia. ***The mission recommends the timely completion of the recruitment of the internal auditor position at CPCU and the position filled by June 2013.***

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
IT consultant to terminate the services for the design of reports for automatic preparation of withdrawal applications from the SAGE 50 system	PCU	30 April 2013
Set up of single password system to all SAGE 50 users	PA	Immediate
Re-statement in SAGE 50 of past expenses mis-categorized and subsequent communication to IFAD for the adjustments to be performed in the Grant Account.	PA	31 May 2013
Implementation of measures to improve the quality of annual financial statements and audit as described in the paragraph on AUDIT	PA	31 December 2013
Finalizes the customization of the accounting software to allow the automatic generation of withdrawal applications.	PA	30 April 2013
Finalize the design and implement a procedure for the recording of in-kind beneficiaries contributions.	PA/ M&E	30 June 2013
Finalise the revision of the accounting procedure manual	PCU	31 May 2013
Periodical verification (on a six monthly basis) of existence and status of fixed assets, update the electronic asset register, print it and have it signed and approved by Project Director and the PA	PD/PA	immediate
Completion of the recruitment process for the internal auditor position at CPCU and position filled	CPCU	30 June 2013

F. Sustainability

43. During meetings with the beneficiaries (in Illiasa, Mbapa Marega, Njau Si Kunda, Firdawsi, Baniko Kekoro, Brikamaba, Felenkoto, Wellingaraba) it was noted the mechanism put in place to earn more income through membership fees (in Fellenkoto, membership fee was D900.00 up to last year but this has been increased by two-thirds to D1 500.00 from 2013 due to the appreciation of their assets), interest on loans to members, paid labour on other farmer's fields and sale of proceeds from the vegetable gardens, small ruminants, poultry and pigs. The monies are kept in different financial institutions to secure loans to finance their kafo activities whenever the need arises. Some kafos already have small ruminants and pigs. All of the sites visited have monies in their accounts: Brikamaba poultry kafo has D10 000.00 at Reliance Bank, Brikamaba; Fellenkoto has D2 000 in Farafenni Trust Bank, D5 000 in Soma Trust Bank, D1 700 with GAWFA and D1 000 at Bureng Visaca and have D37 000 at hand to purchase animals. Welligaraba has D14 000 in Soma Trust Bank with D2923 in hand. In Sankandi, membership fee is D50 with a monthly subscription of D10 before and now it is D25 each. They have D3 000 at hand and intend to deposit this amount at the end of April. There is also increasing participation from female and male youths in vegetable and poultry production. Project needs to strengthen them in group dynamics, DBS and business management (see Working Paper 2).

44. The existence of various Kafo's and the organization structure of the women vegetable farmers are good assets for sustainability. Levies paid by Kafo members to join, and Kafo work outside for cash all contribute to sustainability. The emerging synergy between the vegetable farmers and village savings and credit associations (VISACA) is also expected to promote sustainability. But some kafos (Brikamaba, Felenkoto) are having problems accessing their savings with some VISACAS (Dasilami, Bureng. Good exit strategy exists in the five model gardens, which the project will establish for selected youth. This has reduced the rural urban migration drift (Mbapa Marega, Wellingaraba, Sankandi. In Illiasa, the mentoring system in small ruminants is in ongoing and according to them, 6 people have already benefitted. The existence of village auxiliaries is also another opportunity that presents the project for sustainability. They are expected to continue with the project philosophy after completion.

45. **Mission recommends that LHDP pursues linkages with NARI, ITC, DLS Progebe-Gambia, CDH (Dakar), and strengthen the village auxiliaries. Regarding the still pending farmer networking to Guinea Conakry and PAFA, in Senegal, PCU and IFAD should design a way to fast track these trips or search for alternative linkages as time is running out.**

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Strengthen kafos in group dynamics, DBS and business management	PCU	Continuous
LHDP to pursue linkages with Progebe-Gambia, ITC, NARI, and CDH(Dakar)	PCU/RAD	Continuous

G. Other

46. **Knowledge Management.** In the area of horticulture production, the shallot variety from Guinea has been re-introduced in the Gambia and is rapidly and widely adopted by smallholder farmers due to its good adaptability in The Gambian conditions. However, appropriate cultivation techniques have not been applied as these are almost unknown by the present Gambian extension agents. Mission recommends an exchange visit in Guinea on cultivation techniques of the shallots between LHDP and PNAFA. In the area of small ruminant and particularly poultry production, IFAD PAFA project in Senegal has gained good experience in the area of small animal housing, health feeding and marketing of animal products. **Mission recommends a networking visit of small ruminants and young poultry farmers to PAFA Senegal to share experiences.**

47. Adaptability of exotic Shallot variety in the Gambia is established and ongoing in Dobong kunda(CRR/s), Jahally in(CRR/s), Bakadagy in (URR), Ndemban in (WCR), and Brufut in (WCR), in collaboration with The National Agricultural Research Institute. Progress report from NARI indicate that all other treatments started sprouting as expected, However treatment 4 (Baja kunda variety) was late to sprout. In order to have better results, **mission recommends that this variety be planted earlier (October/November).**

48. **Coordination with other projects.** Under the CPA, the Illiasa/ Katchang corridor where the VISACA at Illiasa was to mobilize resources from the existing line of credit from RFP 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 4 projects discussed this initiative during the mission for its piloting next year. However, due to the current distress and precarious financial situation of Illiasa VISACA, the Mission advises key stakeholders to re-think its strategy and select Wassu area or any other site conducive for the implementation of the initiative this year. The Mission observed again that the 4 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. In the same vein, the Mission continues to strongly urge the PCs of the 4 projects to keep the momentum on this.

49. **National M&E system.** In the context of developing and operationalizing a National M&E system for the MoA, the recently recruited International TA joined the mission to undertake a preliminary field level assessment of the M&E arrangements in the context of the Country Programme Approach (see Working Paper 3). The mission, therefore, observed that the existence of village/project management committees in all the 9 sites or villages visited are good foundation for building a strong community level M&E system. However, most of these village level management committees were observed to have low capacities which create gaps in the reliability and quality of data generation and management. The mission also noted that whilst a lot of efforts have made to improve data collection and flow mechanisms at the village or community levels, these arrangements are not fully efficient and effective. Consequently, improving data quality should be given priority for all the IFAD and other donor-funded projects within MoA and a formal data quality assurance mechanism/plan should be put in place. This also means that the capacity of village/community level management committees need to be strengthened and to instil in them a culture of indicator/result-focussed record keeping management and community level critical reflection platforms. In addition, existing field level staff needs to be capitalised and their capacities strengthened in order to ensure efficient data generation and flow arrangements.

50. **Use of Community Radios and Video Halls for sensitisation:** During the CPA field visit, the mission visited Kiang Nema village in the Lower River Region where they met a young man by the name of Bakery Korita (25 years) who opened an account with the VISACA and now runs a Video Club. Because of his innovativeness, he is attracting audience with diverse packages, such as showing of movies (D3/ticket), tapes of past football games (D2/ticket), live football games (ranging

from D5-10/ticket) as well charging D5 per a mobile phone battery charging. He explained that people from the surrounding villages come to watch football games and movies. Based on this explanation it was proposed to him to investigate the possibility of developing a “Mobile Video Show” that would then be used by the projects to show video clips on pertinent and topical issue relating to farming to the project’s participating communities. Modalities would have to be worked out between him, the RFP and the other projects. This would greatly boost the sensitisation and awareness creation that the projects are seeking.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Organise farmer networking visit to PAFA, Senegal.	PCU/IFAD	30 Sept 2013
Verify the medicinal values of moringa oliefera	PCU/M&Health Ministry	Immediately
Organise farmer networking visit to PNAFA, in Guinea to learn about the shallot cultivation techniques.	PCU/IFAD	30 Sept 2013
Keep up momentum on CPA meetings, joint field missions and activities such as joint radio presentations, etc	PCs of LHDP, PIWAMP/ <i>Nema</i> and RFP	Continuous
Device a plan to strengthen the village/community level management committees’ capacity on data generation and management including community level reflection platforms	CPA/M&E TA	30 Sept 2013
Rollout a formal data quality assurance mechanism/plan for MoA	CPCU/M&E TA	31 August 2013

H. Conclusion

51. Implementation of LHDP is on track and well-focused along pro poor and gender lines to alleviate poverty in the rural areas of The Gambia. Mobilization was effectively carried out. Procurement process for various civil works has been concluded and handed over to the contractors. PCU should carry out an effective sensitization and timely contract monitoring and improve on the quality of the extension services to the beneficiaries.

52. The PCU should to expedite in finalising the set-up database system in order to ensure full implementation of the M&E system by taking into account the required capacity building needs of all personnel involved in the M&E.

53. PCU in collaboration with MoA to coordinate the preparation and organization of the mid-term review in October 2013 by sharing draft Terms of Reference and proposed technical required expertise pool for this mission in close consultation with IFAD.

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

Appendix 1: Summary of project status and ratings

Basic Facts

Country	Gambia (The)		Project ID	1504	Loan/DSF Grant No.	8046
Project	Livestock and Horticulture Development Project				Top-up Loan/DSF Grant	
Date of Update	17-Jun-2013					
Supervising Inst.	IFAD/IFAD					
No. of Supervisions	4	No. of Implementation Support/Follow-up missions	3			
Last Supervision	23-Apr-2013	Last Implementation Support/Follow-up mission	22-Oct-2012			

				USD million	Disb. rate %
Approval	17-Dec-2009			Total financing	15.94
Agreement	03-Mar-2010	Effectiveness lag	2.5	IFAD Total	8.01
Entry into force	03-Mar-2010	PAR value	-----	IFAD loan	
First disbursement				DSF grant	8.01
MTR		Last amendment		IFAD grant	
Original completion	31-Mar-2015	Last audit	18-Apr-2012	Domestic Total	2.99
Current completion	31-Mar-2015			Beneficiaries	2.18
Original closing	31-Mar-2015			Government (National)	0.81
Current closing	30-Sep-2015			External Cofinancing Total	4.95
No. of extensions	0			African Dev. Fund	4.95
					67

Project Performance Ratings

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

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

B.5 Justification of ratings

Counterpart funding still remains low and not released on time (although the mission noted that substantial amount of the duty waivers has been assessed as part of the counterpart contribution). The mission observed the magnitude of procurement

contracts for various civil works and goods and these are expected to increase the disbursement upon payment of contractors based on satisfactory quality work certified by the supervising engineer. The beneficiaries have been trained on various agronomic practices and continue to show interest and commitment to project interventions. The fiduciary and financial management was rated as low risk based on a detailed financial management assessment questionnaire.

Overall Assessment and Risk Profile

		Last	Current
C.1	Physical/financial assets	4	4
C.2	Food security	4	4
C.3	Quality of natural asset improvement and climate resilience		
C.4	Overall implementation progress (Sections B1 and B2)	4	4

Rationale for implementation progress rating

Disbursement is comparatively acceptable at 54% as of 30 April 2013. 2012 annual and 2013 quarterly progress reports are duly submitted. Kafo women are reporting increasing income from their vegetable gardens and small ruminant production thanks to project support with access to water and fencing and provision of fodder plantations in some villages. There has been significant improvement in the various civil works and full productive activities are expected to commence soon. 2012 Audit report has been duly submitted with unqualified audit opinion. PCU needs to finalise the accounting procedure manuals to ensure harmonization with other projects.

C.5	Likelihood of achieving the development objectives (section B3 and B4)	4	4
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Rationale for development objectives rating

As there is still great demand for project interventions by the beneficiaries, there is a greater chance for success in meeting the development objective if the level of disbursement and implementation is accelerated.

C.6 **Risks** Short description of major risks for each section and their impact on achievement of development objectives and sustainability

Fiduciary aspects	Mis-categorization of past expenditures is the main risk in relation to the disclosure of the financial position of the project. Prompt settlement will address this risk.
Project implementation progress	Limited interventions have been made in linkage activities as well as farmer to farmer knowledge sharing. The project can take advantage of the existence of the Department of Livestock and ITC to facilitate capacity building in ruminant breeding for beneficiaries as well as collaboration with PROGEBE-Gambia which is running a successful programme in small ruminant production.
Outputs and outcomes	Inadequate extension support and inaccessibility of veterinary services and animal feed are major challenges to realizing project outcomes. Overdependence on public extension (MoA) suggests that the project is not in direct control of project extension activities thereby posing a risk to activity implementation. Inadequate knowledge of fertilizer application and postharvest management and limited access to markets is also hindering progress and posing a risk to the realization of project objectives in horticulture.
Sustainability	The emerging synergy between the vegetable farmers & livestock owners and the village savings and credit association is expected to promote sustainability. The existence of village auxiliaries is also another opportunity for better sustainability. The signing of MoUs between landowners and kafos (farmers) and later endorsed by local government reduces the risk of landowners repossessing the land after project interventions.

Proposed Follow-up

Issue / Problem	Recommended Action	Timing	Status
Fiduciary Aspects	Customize the accounting software to automate the preparation of the with-drawal applications. Finalize the calculation for the in-kind contributions	Immediate	
Networking	The PCU together with key beneficiaries should carry out a study tour to relevant and related projects and programmes in the sub-region e.g. IFAD assisted PAFA in Senegal and PNAFA in Guinea	By 30 November 2013	in progress
Conduct MTR	PCU to prepare for the MTR by drafting ToR for IFAD's approval	By 31 July 2013	In progress
Finalise database set-up	Nifty Solution and PCU to finalise the set-up and operation of the database system	by mid-August	In progress

Additional observations

Appendix 2: LHDP Updated logical framework: Progress against objectives, outcomes and outputs April 2013

Narrative Summary	Verifiable indicators	Baseline	Current /	Appraisal Target	Remarks
Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction in the prevalence of child malnutrition rates 	21.71% (Draft)	N/A	N/A	Indicator to be measured at midterm and towards the end of the project
Reduce rural poverty by raising the incomes of rural producers	HH with improved HH assets	60-80% of the sample HHs	NA	N/A	Indicators to be measured at midterm and towards the end of the project
Purpose/objective					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve returns to kafo-run horticultural and livestock production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evolution of returns to kafo members aggregated by gender 	20%	Completed the construction 15 small ruminant houses, 14 poultry houses, 3 pig production units, drill 10 boreholes in 10 gardens (5ha) and rehabilitated 6 gardens	40 small ruminant, 40 poultry, 5 pig and 40 kafo garden kafos (35 existing gardens and 5 youth gardens)	Analyzed rehabilitated garden field reports from Dobong Kunda, Jahally in CRR/South and Ndemban Tenda in WCR combined shows a total income of D251,020.00 from a total production of value of 6.601Mts of assorted vegetables
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build up capacities at grassroots level 	Evolution of demand for advisory services and TA	N/A		NA	Needs to be revised to reflect the streamlined performance indicators i.e. outreach indicators such as no. of beneficiaries reached by gender and no. of kafo/groups reached through capacity building on GAPS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen M&E 		NA	Conducted an M&E training for the 2 M&E staffs and the horticulture and livestock Specialist Recruited a Service Provider to develop a common database for the 3 IFAD projects	1 training session Development of LHDP database system framework has commenced and it is in progress.	Market study report Completed Contract agreement to design the LHDP database and ToR developed and M&E capacity assessed
Outcomes/outputs by Component					
Component 1: Production, Processing and Marketing of Livestock and Horticultural Products					
A1 Horticultural Production					

1.Community owned, kafo-run vegetable gardens rehabilitated	<p>1.1 Evolution of yields, production and sales</p> <p>1.2 Evolution of returns to individual kafo members by gender</p>	<p>Onions=10-30mt/ha Pepper=11-12.5mt/ha Sweet pepper 12-20mt/ha Bitter tomato 8-15mt/ha Okra=5-10kg/5meter bed Egg plant=20-25kg/5meterbed Lettuce-5-10kg/5meter Cabbage=15-20kg/5meter</p> <p>84% and 61% of sample HHs kafo members reported poultry as the main source of income</p>	<p>Rehabilitated six (6) kafo vegetable gardens</p> <p>Yields of various crops are: Cabbage =0.027tons Onion = 1.762 tons Lettuce = 0.122 tons Hot Pepper – 0.14 tons Ohra – 0.26 tons Tomato = 0.46 tons Sorrel = 0.12 tons Amaranthus = 0.12 tons Bitter tomato = 1.46 tons Garden Egg = 2.13 tons (total production of value of 6.601Mts)</p> <p>An average of D517.56 per individual kafo member</p>	<p>16 kafo gardens to be rehabilitated</p> <p>To conduct RIMS survey to determine the yields and sales</p>	<p>Rehabilitated gardens are yet to commence full production. Although, these production figures are obtained from 3 rehabilitated vegetable gardens</p>
	<p>1.3 Number of kafo members trained by gender</p> <p>1.4 Percentage of those trained with better understanding of improved horticultural production techniques</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>A total of 42 male and 87 female from 49 kafos trained on Good Agricultural Practices (gap).</p> <p>NA</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>To conduct RIMS survey</p>	<p>To conduct Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) studies</p>
<p>A2 Livestock production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-owned, kafo-run complexes for small ruminants and poultry raising rehabilitated/built <p>1.Kafos have ready access to TA</p>	<p>1.5 Evolution of mortality rates, weight gain and sales</p> <p>1.6 Evolution returns to kafo members by gender</p> <p>1.7 No. of kafo members trained by gender</p> <p>1.8 % of those trained with better understanding of improved livestock pro-</p>	<p>Sheep = 0.32% Goats – 0.34% Pigs = 0.38% Poultry = 0.28%</p> <p>84% and 61% of sample HHs kafo members reported poultry as the main source of income</p> <p>NA</p>	<p>Production is yet to take place</p> <p>NA (However, a total of 15 small ruminant production houses, 14 poultry houses and 3 pig houses has been constructed</p> <p>150 females and 144 male kafo members trained on livestock production and pro-</p>	<p>10% adult mortality</p> <p>85 kafos</p> <p>NA</p>	<p>To be measured at mid-term and during RIMS survey</p> <p>Generally, all the construction works and wells are completed. The required inputs such as equipment, materials and feeds are all procured but remains the fitting of the pumps.</p> <p>To be measured at midterm using participatory M&E techniques. This indicator needs to be revised as a</p>

	duction techniques	N/A	cessing techniques. N/A	N/A	similar indicator is being tracked under the capacity building To be measured at midterm using participatory M&E techniques
B1 Extension services delivery Competent and efficient service delivery is assured	1.9 % of kafo members with improved access to advisory services by gender 1.10 Degree of satisfaction among kafo members	Access to extension and veterinary services was reported to be not an issue for the sample HHs N/A	Procured and distributed 6 motor cycles and 6 desktop computers to 12 Focal Points (6 livestock and 6 horticulture) has taken on board N/A	10 motor cycles	Only qualitative description rather than quantitative figure (%) was indicated in the baseline. However for efficiency and effectiveness, a total of 1 focal points for Livestock and 1 for Horticulture per region has been selected and orientated on project activities. To be track and reported through participatory M&E and KAP
B2 Capacity building grass-roots: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training in good agricultural practices (GAP), group entrepreneurship and good governance provided 	1.11 Evolution of viability of kafo-run production units 1.12 # of kafo members trained by gender	N/A N/A	N/A 237 female and 86 male kafo members trained on GAP (livestock and horticulture production, processing and marketing)		2013 Contract Agreement (CA) between LHDP and the Regional Agricultural Directors to conduct the GAP training for 2013 is drafted
C1 M&E Officer recruited	1.13. M&E findings used for preparing AWPBs 1.14. M&E system operated in close collaboration with other IFAD funded projects 1.15. Hard data available for impact assessment	N/A N/A NA	Issues emerging from 2012 annual consultative meeting have been incorporated in preparation of 2013 AWP&B. Harmonized ToR for the development of a unified M&E system completed for LHDP, PIWAMP and RFP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 M&E Officer recruited and 1 Assistant M&E recruited. RIMS streamlined from 33 to 11 indicators M&E manual and data collection tools developed Monthly Monitoring templates developed and operationalized at regional level. Also, record		M&E manual validated and being roll out to the Regional Focal points Communities are now recording data in this quire books

			book to capture output date at the level of the village is been sent to all the intervention sites		
Information education communication	1.16 % of kafo members with sound understanding of project activities and benefits	NA	74 kafo members sensitized on project activities (34 are female and 40 are male)		Farmers engaged on horticulture and livestock production, regional governors/representatives, youth and women representatives, Ward councillors and Chief Executive Officer of Kuntaur Local Government Area and participated during the sensitization
C2 RIMS surveys designed/conducted	1.17 Findings permit validation of impact on child nutrition and HH assets	NA	RIMS survey report finalized		Report validated and finalized
C3 Financial audits of IFAD grant conducted annually	1.18 No serious shortcomings are detected	Available	Final report signed		Satisfactory
C4 Participatory self evaluation and annual consultations conducted annually	1.19 This activity is already been factored in the 2012 AWP&B	Scheduled for December 2012	1 Annual consultation to conducted in 2012 and key recommendations incorporated in the AWP&B 2012		

Remarks

First Level RIMS Indicators

- Generally, there is a significant progress towards achieving the first level of the RIMS as 33 livestock production infrastructures aimed at improving small ruminant, rural poultry and pig production is completed. Most of the inputs needed for production to take place has also been procured and distributed. With regards to horticulture, 6 gardens with a total hectare of 15.81 has been rehabilitated

Second Level RIMS indicators

- With regards to realizing the second level indicators, a total production yields of 6.601Mts of assorted vegetables from 3 rehabilitated vegetable gardens. Total income accrued from the produce is of D251, 020.00.

Summary

- Overall progress of LOGFRAME can be gauge at 40% taking into account that livestock production is yet to take off the ground.
- This implies that majority of the outputs and outcomes performance indicators flagged in the logframe are dependent upon the completion of the civil works hence limit the achievements on the log frame.

Appendix 3: Summary of key actions to be taken within agreed timeframes

Action Area	Action Agreed	Date	Whom	Progress
	Ensure a balance realizations among the three components to achieve the target in approved 2012 AWP&B	Continuous	PCU	Ongoing
	Ensure the contractors fast track the construction of works in order to start production on time	Continuous	PCU/Contractors	Done as 80-90% of the poultry, small ruminant and pigs houses are almost completed. All the boreholes have been drilled and sealed. Rehabilitation work in the 6 gardens is completed except in one garden.
Project Implementation	Implement the farmer training in URR	By 31 Dec 2012 Immediate	RAD-URR/PCU LHDP/PCU	Done Done
Outputs	To rectify the position of the watchman house	Immediate	RAD/LHDP	Done
	Ensure that the piggery floor level is higher than floor levelling	As soon as possible	PCU/RAD	Ongoing
	Expedite action on the implementation of the planned activities for the gardens especially digging of wells boreholes, fencing, reservoirs and Solar pumps	As soon as possible	PCU/RAD	Ongoing
	Conduct training on full range of best agricultural practices, nursery preparation, composting, crop rotation staggering, postharvest and marketing of vegetables	Early October	PCU/RAD	Negotiation ongoing
	Tractor ploughing for the fenced rehabilitated gardens	Immediate	PCU	Ongoing
	Provision of small hand tools, rakes, hand forks, spades and watering cans	Throughout project life	LHDP/IFAD	Ongoing
	Ensure completeness in providing assistance to the vegetable gardens to reduce drudgery, improve efficiency and enhance income of beneficiaries			
	If cost poses a limiting factor in adopting the standard, the targeted number of 40 vegetable gardens at project completion by design should be reviewed down by IFAD and GOTG to ensure standard	By end 2012	IFAD/GOTG	Ongoing
	Finalized the market study and submit to IFAD	By October	PCU	Validated and finalized. Final report to be submitted to IFAD by April 25 th 2013
	Ensure the promotion of farmer to farmer knowledge sharing on best practices	February 2013	PCU	Ongoing
		As soon as possible	PCU (LHDP)	Done (sensitization was conducted throughout the country using community rural radios and village meetings)

Sustainability	Link Kafos to VISACAs in order to secure loan			
	Strengthen Kafo groups in group dynamics, DBS and business	Continuous	PCU	Ongoing
	LHDP should pursue linkages with RFP, PROGEBE-Gambia, ITC, DLS, NARI, and CDH (Dakar)	By 31 Dec 2012	PCU	Ongoing
Fiduciary Aspects	Hire the services of a consultant to design reports that will automatically generate the withdrawal application	February 2013	PCU	Ongoing
	Prepare a summary showing the total duty received	March 2013	PCU	Done
	Create-non cash account code for each expenditure category and non cash GOTG contribution line	February 2013	PCU	Done
	The finance team to work with M&E team with the objective of devising a procedure for recording in-kind beneficiary contribution	February 2013	PCU	ongoing
	Design in Excel a cash-flow template for recording the project cash outflows and inflows over a specified period. It should show the cash effects of all planned activities as detailed in the AWP&B for that period	Immediate	PCU	Done
	Carry out on-site financial management review of implementing partners	Immediate	PCU	Ongoing
	Finalize the revision of the accounting procedure manual incorporating comments from DSM	Immediate	PCU	Ongoing
	Quantify the total value duty waiver received from the start of the project to date	ASAP	PA/Finance unit	Done
	Devise a system for accurately collecting beneficiaries' in-kind contributions information	By February 2013	PCU	Ongoing
	Other	Undertake the exchange visit in Senegal between PAFA and LHDP including young poultry farmers association	By 31 March 2013	PCU/IFAD/PAFA
Use Illiassa/Katchang corridor to pilot the CPA field linkages		By Feb 2013	CPA	Ongoing

Appendix 4: Physical progress measured against AWP&B, including RIMS indicators

		Period: April 2006 to 30 March 2013				Cumulative	Appraisal	
Component/ Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B	Actual	%	Actual	Target	%
Component 1: Production, processing and marketing of livestock and horticultural products								
<i>Subcomponent 1A: Livestock</i>								
	No. of small ruminant building constructed	Numbers	15	15	100	15	40	37.5
	No. of wells constructed	Numbers	15	15	100	15	85	18
	No. of pig houses construction	Numbers	2	2	100	2	5	40
	No of hand pumps dug	Numbers	18	0	0	0	65	0
	No of small ruminant units provided with assorted equipment and materials		15	15	100	15	40	37.5
	No of units provided with starter feed	Numbers	15	15	100	15	40	37.5
	No. of plantation sites established/district and by region (a)	Numbers	15	14	93	14	40	35
	Number of small ruminant (SR) breeding stock provided	Numbers	60	0	0	0	120	0
	Number of pig breeding stock provided	Numbers	15	0	0	0	75	0
	Number of pig production units provided with equipment & materials	Numbers	3	0	0	0	5	0
	Number of production starter kits Small Ruminants & pigs	Numbers	18	18	100	18	45	40
	Number of man-months for design and supervision	Man-months	6	6	100	6	ND	
	Number of poultry buildings constructed	Numbers	15	15	100	15	40	37.5
	No. of hand dug wells constructed	Numbers	15	15	100	15	40	37.5
	No. of hand pumps provided	Numbers	15	0	0	0	40	0
	# of poultry units supplied with equipment, materials and inputs	Numbers	15	0	0	0	40	0
	Number of day old chicks provided	Numbers	4 500	0	0	0	12 000	0
	Number of poultry buildings provided with starter kits	Number	15	15	100	0	40	37.5
	Number of man-months for design and supervision	# Man-months	6	6	100	6	ND	
	Number of groups supported during the annual Livestock show	# farmer groups	6	6	100	6	ND	
	<i>Subcomponent 1B: Horticulture</i>							
	Number of reservoirs constructed in kafo Horticulture gardens	Numbers	480	0	0	0	500	0

No. of gardens fenced	Numbers & Meters	15	6	40	6	40	15
Number of nursery sheds constructed in the kafo gardens	Numbers	15	15	10	15	40	37.5
Number of boreholes drilled	Numbers	10	10	100	10	12	83.3
Number of kafo gardens rehabilitated	Numbers	6	5	83	5	6	83.3
Number of On-farm trials conducted	Numbers	6	6	100	6	6	100
Number of gardens equipped with solar pumps	Number	10	0	0	0	10	0
Provision of hand dug wells	Numbers	36	15	42	15	60	25
Provision of hand pumps	Numbers	36	0	0	0	60	0
Number of kafos gardens provided with equipment & materials	Number	13	0	0	0	13	0
Number of man-days for design and supervision	Number	6	6	100	6	ND	
Number of gardens assessed for rehabilitation	Number	4	10	250	10	20	50
Establishment of new gardens (less than 5 Ha)	Number	3	0	0	0	8	0

Component 2: Capacity Building

Number of computers and accessories provided	Number	6	6	100	6	6	100
Number of Farmer training sessions conducted	Number sessions	4	6	150	6	12	50
Number of farmers trained by gender during the farmer training	Numbers	852	282	33	282	1 000	28
Number of Extension training (Front line Extension Workers)	Numbers	250	21	8	21	250	8
Number of sensitization sessions conducted and number of beneficiaries reached	Number	1	1	10	2	5	40
Number of training sessions conducted on leadership and good governance by gender	Number	1	0	0	0	2	0
Number of training sessions conducted on gender and mainstreaming	Number	1	0	0	0	2	0
No. of farmers by gender trained on pig meat processing	Number	40	38	95	38	160	24
Number of fruit and vegetable processors trained on fruit and vegetable processing	Number	120	0	0	0	200	0
No. of training sessions conducted for	Number	1	1	100	1	2	50

**Component 3: Project
Coordination Unit**

village Auxiliaries	Number trained	150	103	69	103	200	51.5
Number of youths trained at Songhai Centre in Benin	Number	8	8	100	8	16	50
Number of Agricultural Producer Organization (APOs) whose formation is facilitated by the LHDP	Numbers	30	0	0	0	30	0
Number of kafo members trained on business entrepreneurship skills	Numbers	1	0	0	0	4	0
Number of PSC review meetings	Number	4	2	50	2	16	12.5
Number of Annual Consultative workshops conducted	Number	1	1	100	2	5	40
Number of Consultative Visit to IFAD	Number	0	0	0	1	1	100
LHDP Common M&E Database System Design	number	1	1	70	1	1	70
Number of CPA meetings/activities	Numbers	4	2	50	5	16	31
No. of staff trained	Number	15	10	67	13	15	87
Financial procedure manual produced	Manual	1	1	100	1	1	100
Number of market study conducted	Number	1	1	100	1	1	100
RIMS sub-regional networking participated	Numbers	1	0	0	0	1	0
Number of monthly physical and beneficiary contact monitoring and verification exercise on project implemented activities conducted	Numbers	12	5	42	31	43	72
Increase project visibility through the use of different communication tools	No. of tools	7	3	43	3	ND	

Appendix 5: Financial: Actual financial performance by financier; by component and disbursements by category

Table 3A: Financial performance by financier (USD '000, as at 30 April 2013)

Financier	Appraisal (USD '000)	Disbursements (USD '000)	Per cent disbursed
IFAD grant	8 005.0	3 550.6	46
AfDB grant	6 000	4 940.5	82
Government	812.0	328.2	40
Beneficiaries	2 178.0	386.4	18
Total	16 990.0	9 205.7	54

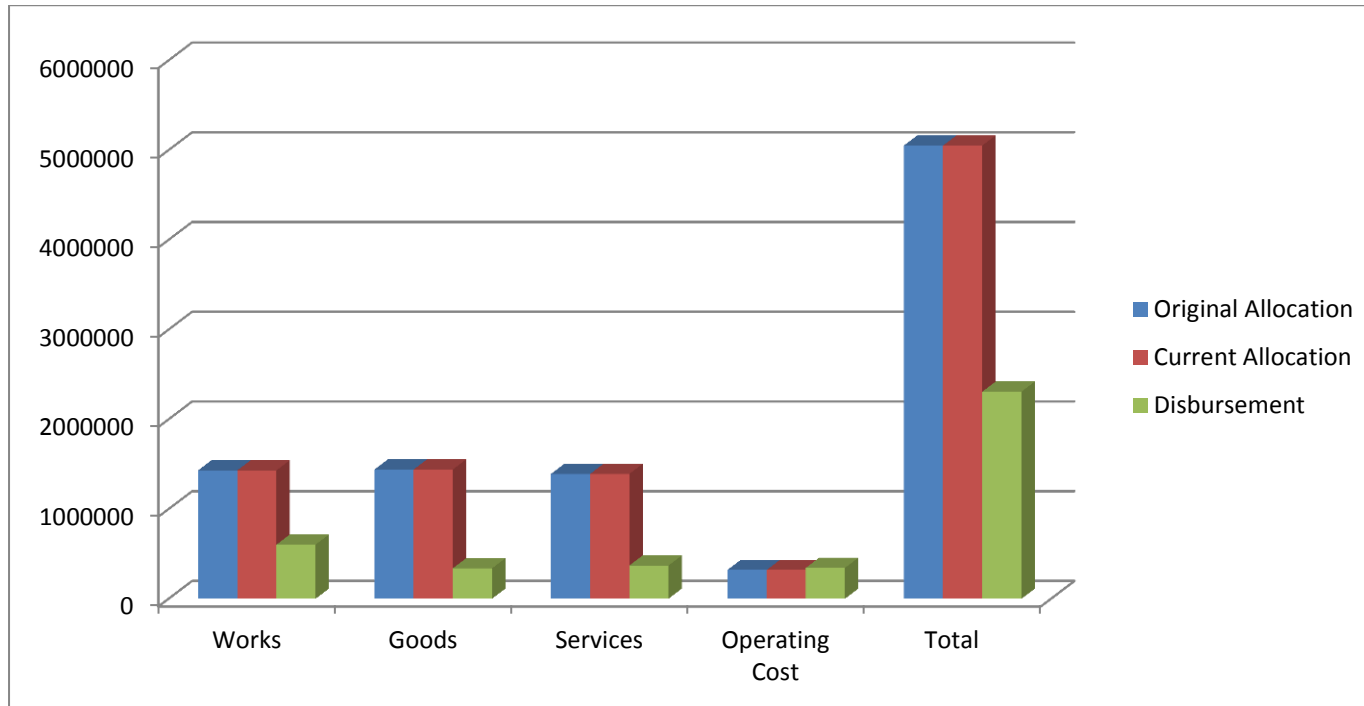
Table 3B: Financial performance by financier by component (USD '000 as at 30 April 2013)

Component	IFAD loan			AfDB Grant			Government			Beneficiary			Total		
	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%
Production, Processing & Marketing of Livestock and Horticultural Production	5 274.0	1 869.0	35	3 912.0	3 434.6	88	764.0	281.0	37	2 178.0	386.4	18	12 128.0	5 971.0	49
Capacity Building	1 208.0	151.5	13	1 565.0	923.9	59	-	-	0	-	-	0	2 773.0	1 075.4	39
Project management	1 523.0	1 530.1	100	523.0	582.0	111	48.0	47.2	98	-	-	0	2 094.0	2 159.3	103
TOTAL	8 005.0	3 550.6	46	6 000.0	4 940.5	82	812.0	328.2	40	2 178.0	386.4	18	16 995.0	9 205.7	54

Table 3C: IFAD loan disbursements (SDR, as at 30 April 2013)

Category	Category description	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursement	Balance	Per cent disbursed
1	Works	1.430.000	1.430.000	603.000	826.999	42.17%
2	Goods	1.440.000	1.440.000	339.261	1.100.738	23.56%
3	Services	1.390.000	1.390.000	369.488	1.020.511	26.58%
4	Operating Cost	320.000	320.000	343.678	-23.678	107.40%
	Unallocated	470.000	470.000	0	470.000	0.00%
99z	Authorized Amount	0	0	652.217	-652.217	100.00%
	Total	5.050.000	5.050.000	2.307.646	2.742.353	45.70%

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



Appendix 6: Compliance with legal covenants: Status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
Section 4.02	PCU to open and maintain a Project Account (in ...); GOTG to make an initial deposit equivalent to USD ??????			Complied
Section 4.02	GOTG to replenish Project Account quarterly in advance			Replenishment is monthly
Section 4.03	Procurement of goods, works and services carried out in accordance with the procedures laid down in Schedule 3			Being complied appropriately
Section 4.04	Insurance of vehicles, equipment and civil works financed from the loan proceeds to be consistent with sound commercial practice.			Complied
Section 4.05, section 11.10(b)	Audit report submitted to IFAD.	30 June 2013	Submitted in April 2013	
Section 4.06	Progress reports to be submitted to IFAD on a quarterly basis.	Mid-July 2013		Previous report submitted
Schedule 4, para 7	AWPB to be submitted to the Fund, for its review and comments			Complied
Schedule 4, para 8(a)	A Mid-Term Review (MTR) to be carried out jointly by the Borrower and IFAD.	October 2013	planned	In progress
Schedule 4, para 16	Project to be exempted from all import duties, excise taxes and value added tax (VAT) on investment expenditures			Being complied

Appendix 7: Knowledge management: Learning and Innovation

Learning

In the area of horticulture production, the shallot variety from Guinea has been re-introduced in the Gambia and is rapidly and widely adopted by smallholder farmers due to its good adaptability in The Gambian conditions. But appropriate cultivation techniques have not been applied as these are almost unknown by the present Gambian extension agents. Mission found from farmers that moringa apart from its uses as animal supplement, is used for feeding the family and medicine for certain ailments but the medicinal aspect of moringa be needs to be confirmed with the Ministry of Medical and Health and NARI.

Innovation: Describe any interesting innovation noted during supervision
