



The Gambia - European Community Cooperation

Joint Annual Report 2006

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACP	African, Caribbean, Pacific	MSU	Management Support Unit
ACP	Agriculture Credit Programme (in the ASPA context)	NAO	National Authorizing Officer
ADB	African Development Bank	NARI	National Agriculture Research Institute
APO	Agriculture Producer Organisation	NASACA	National Village Savings and Credit Association
ASPA	Agric-business Service Plan Association	NBD	North Bank Division
APRC	Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation and Construction	NBD-FP	North Bank Division Forestry Project
AU	African Union	NEFCOM	National Economic Fiscal Commission
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	NGP	National Governance Policy
BNPRU	Book Production materials and Resources Unit	NIA	National Intelligence Agency
CDE	Centre for Development Enterprise	NIP	National Indicative Programme
CED	Customs and Excise Department	NTP	National Transport Plan
CFAA	Country Financial Accountability Authority	OAU	Organisation of African Unity
CILLS	Committee for Control of Drought in the Sahel	OMVG	Organisation for the Development of The Gambia River basin
CIRDES	Centre de Recherche-Dev. sur l'Elevage en Zone Sub-Humide	PACE	Pan African Control of Epizootic
COLEACP	Pesticides Initiative Programme	PCU	Programme Coordination Unit
CPMS	Cooperative Produce Marketing Societies	PDF	Programme Development Forum
CRD	Central Revenue Department	PER	Public Expenditure Review
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	PICC	Programme Implementation Consultative Committee
CSP	Country Strategy Paper (plan)	PMU	Programme Management Unit
CSS	Country Support Strategy	PPP	People Progressive Party
DDF	Divisional Development Fund	PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
DFID	Department for International Development	PROCORDEL	Collaborative Research Programme on Trypanosomiasis
DOSE	Department of State for Education	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
ECO	European Commission Office	PSD	Programme for Sustainable Development
ECOWAS	Economic Council of West African States	RIP	Regional Indicative Programme
ECSPPs	European Commission Supported Programmes and Projects	RSP	Regional Solar Programme
ECSU	European Commission Support Unit	RVT	Rural Vocational Training
EDF	European Development Fund	SASP	Structural Adjustment Support Programme
EIB	European Investment Bank	SDRD	Support to Decentralised Rural Development Programme
EUMS	European Union Member State	SESP	Support to Education Sector Programme
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement	SMP	Seed Multiplication Programme
ERP	Economic Recovery Programme	SPACO	Strategy for Poverty Alleviation Co-ordination Office
ESAF	Extended Structural Adjustment Facility	SPA-II	Strategy for Poverty Alleviation II
FA	Financing Agreement	SWS	Solar Water System
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation	TA	Technical Assistance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
GGC	Gambian Groundnut Cooperation	TANGO	The Association of Non-Governmental Organisations
GRA	Gambian Road Authority	TBA	Traditional Birth Attendance
GTZ	German Technical Development	TIPE II	Training Information Programme for the Environment
HLEC	High Level Economic Committee	TORs	Terms of Reference
HoD	Head of Delegation	URD	Upper River Division
IBSC	Institution Building Support Committee	VDC	Village Development Committee
IDA	International Domestic Agency	VISACA	Village Savings and Credit Association
IMF	International Monetary Fund	VHW	Village Health Worker
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	WAEMU	West African Economic Monetary Union
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System	WB	World Bank
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute	WD	Western Division
ITC	International Trypano-tolerance Centre	WDC	Ward Development Committee
JICA	Japanese International Co-operation Agency	WP	Work Programme
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Country	WTO	World Trade Organisation
MDFT	Multi-Disciplinary Facilitation Team		
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation		
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Gambia, which remains among the poorest countries in the world, ranks 155 out of 177 countries on the 2006 UNDP Human Development Report. Agriculture provides the highest employment (about 70% of the population), most of whom engage in groundnut cultivation. The groundnut farmers who in the past were the wealthiest among the farming community are now the poorest. The food security situation is precarious and domestic production only satisfies 50% of the country's food needs, thus making the Gambia a net food importer.

The Gambia is very much dependent on international trade for its revenue. About 40 percent of total revenue and 50 percent of tax revenues are derived from taxes on international trade. In the context of the Integrated Framework (IF), a Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) has been carried out and the European Commission will most probably be the donor Facilitator of the IF.

The Government of the Gambia in November 2006 adopted the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) II document, spanning from 2007 to 2011, and has concluded a new Poverty Reduction Growth Facility (PRGF) programme with the IMF in October 2006. The PRGF, aiming at strengthening the operational independence of the CBG, will pave the way for an important debt relief under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative and the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative.

On the political scene, the Presidential elections held on 22 September 2006 were won again by the incumbent President. There was an attempted military coup on 21st of March 2006, and the treason trial involving 14 alleged plotters is ongoing.

Generally, access to basic health services is good, although there are still some pockets in the rural areas with poor access. The literacy rates for the Gambia now stand at 65%. The new and evolving phenomenon of illegal migration particularly to Europe has witnessed some Gambian youth taking up this adventure. This has led to the signing of a memorandum of Understanding between government and Spain in October 2006. Major environmental challenges remain low human and institutional capacities at all levels and lack of appropriate waste management systems.

The Country Strategy Paper (CSP) under the 9th EDF/NIP for 2002-2007 signed in 2003, and amended in 2005 at the mid-term review had a total amount of € 58.2 M of which € 53.5 M was for envelope A dedicated to two focal sectors (rural development and transport) and a non focal sector (capacity building). After the end of term review (ETR) carried out in 2006, the new allocation of envelope A is € 49,775,550, to which a maximum of € 5,300,000 will be added, following decommitments on 7th, 8th and 9th EDF global commitments. One of the conclusions of the ETR is to abort the envisaged programme of Support to Decentralization and Local Development (€ 4.4 M).

Both the primary and secondary commitments were low during the first half of the 9th EDF implementation period, but have become satisfactory at the end of 2006 following the signing of the works contract of the 9th EDF Transport programme (€39 M). However, secondary commitments in the rural development sector remain low, as well as disbursement rates.

The national authorities are waiting for the EC approval of the Financing Proposals for Technical Cooperation Facility II and the Support to Non-State Actors Programme, submitted in the first half of 2007. Moreover, a Framework of Mutual Obligations (FMO) Stabex Transfers 1999 is under preparation and will tackle emerging problems of the Groundnuts sub-sector.

The programming exercise for the 10th EDF is ongoing with an indicative financial envelope of €63.2M to which the incentive tranche will be added. It is foreseen that the final amount will be around €76M. One of the two traditional Focal Sectors (Infrastructure) is retained with continued emphasis on transport. The Rural Development Focal Sector which concentrated on rural water supply

is now replaced by a Governance Focal Sector, having Decentralization and Local Development as a key programme component. Supports to the Education Sector will likely be continued under the Budget Support Programme along with health.

1. UPDATE ON THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION

1.1 Update on the political situation

The Gambia gained her independence from Britain in 1965 and became a Republic in 1971. The country had since then maintained a multiparty democracy until 1994 when a military coup disrupted the democratic process. The country returned to civilian rule in 1996 through Presidential elections, won by Dr. Yahya A.J.J. Jammeh the leader of the 1994 military coup. The Parliamentary elections held in 1997 were also dominated by representatives of the ruling party.

Presidential and Legislative elections were again held in 2001 and 2002 respectively, and Dr Yahya A.J.J. Jammeh was re-elected President. The Presidential elections held on 22 September 2006, and contested by three Presidential candidates were again won by the incumbent President. There was an attempted military coup on 21st of March 2006, and the treason trial involving 14 alleged plotters is ongoing. 6 of the 10 tried in a military court martial have already been convicted in April 2007 and sentenced to jail terms ranging from 10 years to life imprisonment.

Following the 1994 military coup, the 1970 Constitution of the First Republic was replaced by the 1997 Constitution of the Second Republic through a referendum. Executive power is exercised either directly by the President, or indirectly through Cabinet. The Cabinet is appointed by the President, and currently comprises 15 secretaries of State, of which four are female, including the Vice-President.

Legislative power is vested in a unicameral National Assembly, comprising 53 members. 48 were elected in January 2007 for a five-year term by direct universal suffrage and the President nominated five. Altogether, the opposition occupies 6 seats in the National Assembly.

Judicial power is vested in the courts, with the Supreme Court being the final court of appeal for The Gambia. A Commercial Court was established in 1998 to handle cases relating to contracts, but most commercial litigation is handled through the High Court as the Commercial Court has a severe backlog of cases. There is an Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to assist in handling the backlog of cases and the ADR Secretariat has been established recently.

The Constitution also ushered in a well-needed reform of the electoral system, established the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), the office of the Ombudsman and paved the way for a new Local Government Act (2002). Although the term limit to the Presidency was advocated for, the 1997 Constitution failed to make provision for such a term limit.

Issues of major concern to the international community, human rights organizations and a cross-section of Gambians on the state of political governance are: frequent arrests and detentions, perceived suppression of press freedom and interference with the Judiciary.

There is still public concern over the administration of justice, and perceived low public and investor confidence in areas such as, accessibility, affordability, and expediency in the dispensation of justice. The government is implementing the Legal Strategy (2005). However, its accelerated implementation would require multi-donor support.

Another area of public concern which requires Government's attention and action is the slow pace of decentralization particularly the transfer of competences and financial resources from central to local government authorities. A draft decentralization policy prepared in 2006 is yet to be finalised for adoption by government.

Overall, The Gambia continues to make gains in the promotion of freedom of association, worship, gender parity and the protection of women's and children's rights. The Government has established a Governance Commission, but a National Human Rights Commission does not exist. However, the Gambia hosts the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) which provides analysis and reports on human rights issues in AU member states.

1.2 Update on the economic situation

The Gambia ranks 155 out of 177 countries on the 2006 UNDP Human Development Report with a Human Development Index of 0,479 and has a GDP per capita of 281 US\$ in 2004. The economy is primarily agrarian, with agriculture employing about 70% of the labour force and accounts for about 30% GDP. Services account for over 50% of GDP, attributed to the re-export trade, financial services, ICT and tourism. The manufacturing sector contributes 5% to GDP reflecting the low level of manufacturing activities.

The economic situation has been stabilising from 2004 with an overall GDP growth rate of 5.3%. Growth picked up in 2005 at a rate of 6.9%, and by the end of 2005, average annual inflation had dropped from 8% in 2004 to 4% in 2005, while the Treasury bill rate dropped significantly by 12% from 27%.

The Balance Of Payment (BOP) data indicate that the c.i.f. value of merchandise imports, including re-export, was \$197 million in 2004 and the net foreign assets (NFA) of the Monetary Authorities exceeded the D2 billion mark in 2005; hence usable foreign reserves was equivalent to 4.9 and 4.5 months of import cover in 2004 and 2005, respectively. The BOP recorded a surplus of D240 million in 2006 while the gross external reserve rose from D93.7 million in 2005 to D99.2 million in 2006. The country has witnessed a significant rise in private remittances from Gambians in the Diaspora, constituting a major source of foreign exchange (19.8% - IMF 2004).

The Gambia's last PRGF (2002-2005) went off-track soon after approval in 2002, mainly due to exogenous shocks, weakness in public spending control mechanisms and irregularities at the Central Bank of The Gambia (CBG). To re-establish a track record of policy implementation with the IMF, the authorities undertook a Staff Monitored Programme (SMP) from October 2005 - March 2006. Subsequently, a new PRGF programme was concluded in October 2006 and adopted by the Board in March 2007. It is anticipated that the HIPC completion point triggers would be satisfied by mid-2007.

Reforms on the fiscal front especially in revenue administration have strengthened revenue collections during 2004 to 2006. Better expenditure planning and the introduced cash rationing mechanism have restored fiscal discipline.

In June 2006, the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) decided to suspend The Gambia's eligibility for assistance citing a pattern of actions inconsistent with MCC's selection criteria, amongst which human rights abuses, increased restrictions on political rights, civil liberties, and press freedom by the Government, as well as worsening economic policies and anti-corruption efforts (cf MCC press release from June 16, 2006).

The medium-term macroeconomic objective is to make progress towards external sustainability, limit government's domestic borrowing to ensure downward trend on interest rates and create fiscal space for increased growth-promoting and poverty-reducing spending.

The Gambia is very much dependent on international trade for its revenue. About 40 percent of total revenue and 50 percent of tax revenues are derived from taxes on international trade. In the context of the Integrated Framework (IF), a Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) has been carried out in 2006 and the draft report presented at a stakeholders workshop in March 2007. As per request of the Government, the European Commission will be the Facilitator of the IF.

1.3. Update on the social situation

The Gambia's population stood at 1.4 million people in 2006 based on an annual growth rate of 2.8% from 2003. The population density is estimated at 128 persons per square kilometre in 2003, one of the highest in Africa.

Overall, the population is predominantly youth, about (51%), with slightly higher female proportion (50.7%). About 50.4% of the population lives in the urban and peri-urban areas, mainly in the Greater Banjul Area including Western Division. The high concentration of the population in the urban and peri-urban areas poses social and environmental problems such as housing, sanitation and social infrastructure.

Agriculture provides the highest employment (about 70% of the population), most of whom engage in groundnut cultivation. The groundnut farmers who in the past were the wealthiest among the farming community are now the poorest. The 2006 ground marketing season registered the least commercial volumes of domestic exports (less than 7,000 tons). The formal private sector was visibly absent from the marketing operations.

The Gambia is among the poorest countries in the World. Though the country has implemented programmes aimed at addressing poverty since 1994, poverty reduction continues to be evasive with the proportion of people living in poverty being on the rise instead. Using the upper poverty line, based on per capita consumption, the head count index is calculated at 61.2%. It is also observed that poverty which was in the past defined as a rural phenomenon has recently increased in urban areas. Data obtained in 2003 indicate that overall poverty has been on the increase in both rural (from 61% in 1998 to 63% in 2003) and urban (from 48% to 57%) areas.

The food security situation particularly at the household level is precarious. This is due to the inability of farmers, who are predominantly subsistent, to produce surpluses to provide for the general population. Domestic production only satisfies 50% of the country's food needs, thus making the Gambia a net food importer.

Unemployment has become a major issue because of the rising trend within a labour force dominated by youths. Government, in recognition of this fact formulated the National Employment Policy in 2001 to reverse the situation. A GAMJOBS programme jointly formulated by UNIDO and the government has been launched.

The migratory patterns take the form of internal (rural – urban), and outward migration which is mainly towards the sub-region and secondarily to Europe and the rest of the world. There is also inward migration of refugees as well as economic migrants mainly from Senegal and secondarily from ECOWAS member states.

The new and evolving phenomenon of illegal migration particularly to Europe has witnessed some Gambian youth taking up this adventure. The matter is of concern to both the Government and people of the Gambia and has led to the signing of a memorandum of Understanding between government and Spain in October 2006 to curb illegal migration to Spain.

Generally, access to basic health services is good, although there are still some pockets in the rural areas with poor access. Significant achievements have been registered with regard to immunisation services, with 90% coverage for childhood immunisation. Under-5 and infant mortality rates have also declined over the past 30 years from 320 and 217 per 1000 live births respectively to the present levels estimated at 135 and 75 per 1000 live births respectively. The gains made in reducing infant mortality while increasing immunization rates are attributed to expansions and improvement of primary health care and social services including the provision of safe potable water. Despite these gains, the current trends may not permit attainment of the MDG targets for under-5 mortality rate set at 45 per 1000 live births. The most common causes of child mortality are malaria, diarrhoeal diseases

and active respiratory infection, all of which are influenced by malnutrition. The maternal mortality rate remains high compared to other countries in the sub-region, yet the trends suggest the possibility of meeting the MDG targets by 2015. The prevalence rate for HIV/AIDS, specifically HIV-1, is relatively low but has manifested sharp increases in recent years from 0.6% in 1995 to 2.1% in 2004. Malaria continues to be a health challenge, and is the number one killer disease in the country.

The Gambia has also made significant strides in improving literacy rates which now stands at 65%. Current trends indicate the Gambia will attain primary school enrolment national targets, although completion rates need to be increased.

The Gambia's Cabinet has in November 2006 approved the PRSP II – the national policy framework for the operationalization of the country's long-term development strategy VISION 2020.

1.4 Update on the environmental situation

The Gambia has long been committed to environmental protection and bio-diversity conservation as demonstrated by the various policies, laws and institutions put in place for sustainable environmental management. Prominent among the instruments are the all-embracing Gambia Environmental Action Plan (GEAP), adopted in 1992 and the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA). Some problems still remain particularly attitudes towards the protection of forest resources and their sound management, the proliferation of bush fires, over grazing contributing to land degradation. Major challenges remain the low human and institutional capacities at all levels, high levels of waste particularly industrial effluent and lack of appropriate waste management systems, and also poor sanitation. Furthermore, poor access to scientific and technological information has been identified as a major constraint. Based on the above analysis, the Gambia may not likely meet the MDG targets related to environmental sustainability. It is anticipated that The State of the Environment Report will be updated by the 3rd quarter of 2007.

2. OVERVIEW OF PAST AND ONGOING COOPERATION

The Gambia – EC Cooperation has over the years evolved in scope and financial threshold, yet remained consistent with the development policies and strategies of both partners. The Country Strategy Paper (CSP) under the 9th EDF/NIP for 2002-2007 signed in 2003, and amended in 2005 at the mid-term review had a total amount of € 58.2 M of which € 53.5 M was for envelope A dedicated to two focal sectors (rural development and transport) and a non focal sector (capacity building). After the end of term review (ETR), the new allocation of envelope A is € 49,775,550, to which a maximum of € 5,300,000 will be added, following decommitments on 7th, 8th and 9th EDF global commitments. Both the primary and secondary commitments were low during the first half of the implementation period, but have become satisfactory at the end of 2006 following the signing of the works contract of the 9th EDF Transport programme (€39 M). However, secondary commitments in the rural development sector, and payments remain low and emphasis should be put on this weakness in 2007.

The low level of absorption capacity has been of great concern to Government and beneficiaries of the cooperation. However, the joint resolve of the political leadership, NAO and EC Chargé d'Affaires has reversed the trend resulting in absorption rates of over 80% by end December 2006. TCF II and Support to Non-State Actors are the remaining up coming programmes under the 9th EDF.

The national authorities and the EC, after exchange of views, reached agreement on the draft conclusions of the 9th EDF ETR.

The 10th EDF CSP has an indicative financial envelope of €63.2M (€76M could be the final figure, taking into account the incitative tranche) and the partners have agreed to maintain coherence and continuity with 9th EDF interventions, though in a slightly different context. One of the two traditional

Focal Sectors (Infrastructure) is retained with continued emphasis on transport. The Rural Development Focal Sector which concentrated on rural water supply and support to Local Government Authorities is now replaced by a Governance Focal Sector, having Decentralization and Local Development as a key programme component. The water supply component is being supported by 8th EDF RIP and 9th EDF NIP whose validity extends up to end of 2008 and 2010 respectively. Supports to the Education Sector will likely be continued under the Budget Support Programme along with health.

2.1 Focal sectors (and macroeconomic support)

2.1.1 Focal sector 1: Transport (9 ACP GM 004, 9 ACP ROC 012, 9 ACP SE 015)

The Support to The Gambia National Transport Plan focuses on the rehabilitation (or upgrading or rehabilitation and maintenance) of 5 main trunks of road (Soma-Basse, Basse-Vellingara, with the portion of road between Sabi-Vellingara in Senegal, the North-South Trans-Gambia road at the level of Soma, Mandinaba-Seleti, and Barra-Amdallai) and also comprises Technical Assistance to the newly created Road Authority for the setting-up of a Road Fund for the preservation and maintenance of the road network.

The feasibility study for the five road sections started in 2002. However, the company in charge of the study and the preparation of the tender dossier filed for bankruptcy in March 2003, and only resumed operations in 2004 under the responsibility of an insolvency manager and after formed a merger with another company. These led to delays in the finalisation of the feasibility study (which showed that the original amount earmarked for the road was by large underestimated) as well as in the preparation of the tender dossier. As a result the financial and economic component of the study had to be revised; this was done in December 2004.

In the framework of the 9th EDF mid-term review, it was agreed to increase the original amount allocated to the project from € 15 to 36 M from the NIP Gambia (including € 8 M from balances from previous EDFs, small transfers from other sectors, and a € 8.5 M transfer from envelope B). Taking into account additional € 3 M from the NIP Senegal (for the financing of the part of the road between Sabi and Vellingara) and € 5 M from the 9th EDF RIP, the total funding allocated to the project amounts to € 44 M (€ 35.8 M for the roads, € 2 M for supervision, € 2 M for institutional support, € 0.2 M for audits and evaluation, and € 4 M for contingencies).

The Financing agreement has been signed the 17th of November 2005.

2.1.1.1 Results

The Tender Dossier for the Works was finalised in January 2006 and launched on March 22nd 2006. As the civil works contract amount increased to € 39,4 M, the Contracting Authority requested EC to use the contingencies reserve and to replenish the contingency reserve of the Financing Agreement through a further financial allocation.

The Civil Works contract was signed mid December 2006. The year 2006 has seen a slow pace of implementation of this project, however, it is expected that year 2007 will see the start of the civil works.

2.1.1.2 Progress in activities

The Financing Agreement:

A rider to the FA proposing an increase of 4.5 M EUR of the global funds allocated has been transmitted to Headquarters early 2007.

Civil Works contract: At the time of reporting, the civil works contractor has started mobilizing, and start of work is expected to take place in July 2007.

Services Contract for the Supervision of the Civil Works: The Tender for the Supervision was cancelled during the first semester of 2006 due to flaws in the procedure. This was followed by the immediate re-launch of the procurement which started in July 2006. However, it was finalised and signed in April 2007, as additional documents had to be presented by the Contractor to allow the endorsement of the contract

Institutional Support Component: The institutional support component is included in the Financing Agreement mentioned above.

In order to help the authorities prepare an action plan for the setting up of a Road Fund and to draft the Terms of Reference for Technical Assistants to be recruited for the long-term institutional support, a short-term TA financed under the TCF, was recruited in July 2005, initially for 6 months but later extended until end of July 2006. At the time of reporting the national authorities and the EC are working together in finalising the various documents required for the successful launching of the tender for the long-term TAs.

2.1.1.3 Degree of integration of cross cutting themes (gender issues, environmental issues and institutional developments and capacity building)

The integration of cross-cutting issues in the Cooperation programmes is now being accorded high priority. The Gambia's environment profile was developed in 2006 as part of the preparation of the 10th EDF CSP. Terms of reference for the updating of the Gambia's State of the Environment Report were prepared in 2006, and the study will be done in 2007. A gender profile for the country will be formulated in 2007. Institutional development and capacity building have been prioritised as key areas of development in the 10th EDF CSP.

2.1.2 Focal sector 2: Rural development

The 9th EDF initial allocation for this sector was € 11.2 M (€ 6.8 M for water supply and € 4.4 M for support to decentralisation). The support to decentralisation component was dropped during the ETR and the funds (4.4 millions EUR) de-committed.

The financing agreement for the support to rural development programme (SDRD) under the 8th EDF expired in June 2004. The Local Government Finance and Audit Act, was passed in April 2004. The Local Government Service Scheme is yet to be finalised and adopted. Financial Procedure Manual has not yet been prepared. The delay in passing these legislations created a difficult institutional context between Central Government and the Councils regarding the framework for decentralization and local development. An evaluation of the SDRD project was finalized in 2005.

2.1.2.1 Results

RWSSS (9 ACP GM 005, 9 ACP GM 006)

The Financing agreement for the Rural Water Supply Sector Support (RWSSS) was signed in March 2006. Of the € 6.8 M, at least € 3 M will be dedicated to construction of 26 additional solar water supply systems, continuing the NIP support to the Regional Solar Programme RSP-II. This project is delayed, and efforts will have to be made in 2007 to speed up implementation.

2.1.2.2 Progress in activities

At the time of reporting, the first Programme Estimate for RWSSS is being finalised for implementation beginning July 2007. The tenders for the supplies and Technical Assistance have been prepared. The Coordinator for the Programme has been appointed in June 2007.

2.1.2.3 Degree of integration of cross cutting themes (gender issues, environmental issues and institutional developments and capacity building)

The well conceived framework of the RWSSS project, as well as the historical and positive experience of RSP II, suggest considering that all these crosscutting issues will be well integrated also into the future frame of operationalization.

2.1.3. Support to the Education Sector (SESP, 8 ACP GM 005, 9 ACP GM 003)

Education was a focal sector under the 8th EDF. The Financing Agreement for SESP was signed in June 1999 for a period of 5 years. In June 2004, the National authorities and the EC agreed to extend the Financing Agreement to June 2006. In June 2006 another extension, until the 31st December 2006 was granted as well as an additional allocation of € 0.6 M from the 9th EDF to cover the Vocational Training assistance.

The specific objectives of the programme were to improve access to, the quality and efficiency of basic education, focusing on rural areas of the country; and to provide an effective framework for conducting demand-driven rural vocational training programmes.

The programme experienced a number of implementation problems namely; the non award of an important part of classroom construction and furniture supplies (this component represented 63% of the total budget of the programme). This led to a low global commitment rate of about 55% .

The first phase of the classroom construction programme comprised 44 classroom blocks, 5 staff quarters and multipurpose laboratories, awarded in 21 small contracts to 17 Gambian contractors in November 2003 and May 2004. Only 4 contractors completed the works on schedule by August 2005. The second phase of the classroom construction programme was tendered in 2006 as a single lot but was never awarded, and was subsequently aborted.

The provision of improved water supply facilities to the schools was a component of the Programme to be implemented in collaboration with the EC funded Regional Solar Program (RSP) II. Unfortunately the local open tenders launched in 2006 for the supply of different materials and units, were cancelled due to non-compliance with EDF procedures.

The BPMRU (Book Production and Material Resources Unit) of the DoSE has been provided with equipment and maintenance tools, and some staff members trained overseas in language, copy and design editing. In 2006 an international open tender for the procurement of an image setter was launched but no offers were received.

To monitor standards of achievement and learning outcomes, the Standards and Quality Assurance Directorate (SQAD) has been equipped with computers and a heavy duty photocopier, and five officers were trained on administration, records management, inspection services etc.

As part of the SESP activities, a National Technical Education and Vocational Training (TVET) policy and strategy was formulated in 2002. As a result, a National Training Authority (NTA) was established in 2003 and charged with the responsibility of implementing the TVET Policy. The NTA has been provided with two vehicles and equipment.

The NTA. was provided with a team of four TAs at the beginning of March 2006, to strengthen the Institutional and management capacity of the NTA, in particular with a new functional organisation structure. The Gambia Skills Qualification Framework has been launched at a conference in November

2006, and Vocational Qualifications Standards have been developed in six pilot areas. A national survey on Training Needs in the labour market has been completed and the outcome of the household survey has been presented at the conference. The Labour Market Information System (LMIS) is yet to be established

Some supporting activities to the TAs consultancy could not be realised in 2006, like: medium and short term consultancies to the NTA; buying of a vehicle to the NTA; short term training to the NTA and the PCU of the DoSE.

A final evaluation of the project is foreseen to be launched during the second half of 2007.

2.1.4. Macroeconomic support (if applicable)

The 8th EDF NIP had a € 4.255 M Poverty Reduction Budget Support Programme dedicated to the public expenditure in education and health in the context of the 2002 government budget. However, the funds were never disbursed because the country did not have a programme with the IMF. The Government of the Gambia concluded a new Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) with the IMF in October 2006 and it was adopted by the Board in March 2007, thus opening up the possibility for future EC budget support.

2.2. Projects and programmes outside focal sectors

The 9th EDF Non-focal sector projects have a resource allocation of €7 M dedicated to institutional support to the NAO, a Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) and support to Non-State Actors. These interventions are also envisaged under the 10th EDF. A TCF II will also be financed in 2007.

- **Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF, 9 ACP GM 002)**

The project purpose is identification and implementation of actions under the NIP/RIP and other EDF funds together with improved awareness among key actors in The Gambia of general development and trade issues and of EU policies in these areas.

In 2006 the TCF permitted to fund these activities:

- short-term technical assistance in relation to the capacity building component (road Authority and Road Fund) of the Transport programme
- mapping study, feasibility study and draft Financing Proposal for the preparation of the Support Programme to Non-State Actors
- the feasibility study for the preparation of the Support to Decentralisation and Local Development (SDLD) Programme. The final report of the feasibility study and the draft financing proposal have been handed over to the EC Delegation in December 2006. This project has been dropped at the ETR and will most likely be financed under the “good governance” component of the 10th EDF.
- the performance, organisational and financial audit of the Institutional Support to the National Authorising Officer
- study to assess the aflatoxin problem in the groundnuts sub-sector in The Gambia
- consultancy for the closure of old STABEX transfer commitments
- consultancy for the development of a Roadmap for the privatisation process of the Groundnuts sub-sector in The Gambia. The procurement was launched in December 2006 and the study started in March 2007.

As the contracting period of the TCF ended on 3rd of April 2007, a decommitment of 1,200,000 Euro reduced the global commitment to 785,550 euro and the Financing Proposal for a TCF II has been

submitted and should be approved by the headquarters in 2007. TCF II will among other things facilitate the implementation of 9th EDF programmes and the programming and formulation of 10th EDF programmes.

- **Institutional Support to the National Authorising Officer (9 ACP GM 001)**

The purpose of the project is to reinforce permanent national capabilities to maximize community aid absorption capacity, efficiency and coherence of EC aid. In particular, the project is meant to provide support to the various EC funded projects on project cycle management and monitoring as well as financial procedures. The main activities carried out in 2006 were:

Result Area 1, Programming, Monitoring and Co-ordination:

- dialogue and consultative fora for the EC Supported Programs; the NAO-EC strategic meetings and the NAOSU-EC operational meetings have been regular; the meetings between the Finance and contracting sections of NAOSU and EC have kicked-off but not in a regular manner. Steering committees of the individual programmes and projects are in existence, but have not been very functional
- support to the operationlization of the 9th EDF funded Transport and Rural Water Supply Sector Support programmes; support to the formulation of the SDL D Programme; contribution to the formulation of the 10th EDF CSP and NIP
- organisation of awareness raising and sensitization sessions on the Gambia-EC cooperation targeting both State and Non-State actors
- faced with the lack of the expected TA and the ending of the contract with the local staff, the M&E (Monitoring & Evaluation) functions of NAOSU have not been robust. Coupled with the weak M&E staffing in all programmes and projects, M&E functions and reporting continue to be a key problematic area for EC Supported Programs

Result Area 2, Finance, Contracts and Procedures:

- reinforcement of the capacities of administrators and accountants of EC Supported Programs was emphasized. Training targeting Procurement, Contracting and Financial management was carried out. Working sessions with accountants and admin staff responsible for local purchases, assets and petty cash management were also organised. A financial control policy manual has been developed and an implementation plan is being prepared
- the recruitment of a Technical Assistant for Procurement & Finance was delayed because of the cancellation of the first launch due to flaws in the procurement process. After the re-launch of the process, the contract has been finalised and the TA is now in place (starting from the 10th of April 2007)

Result Area 3, General administration:

- for greater effectiveness in human resource management and administrative support services a training needs assessment was carried out and the training plan has been implemented to a great extent
- a new staff performance appraisal and management system has been introduced in NAOSU. Documentation and records management has been enhanced. Performance of the NAO Support Unit has been assessed through a performance, organizational and financial audit which started in September 2006 and ended in February 2007. Moreover an external Monitoring Mission in December assessed the Programme.

The recruitment of a Monitoring & Evaluation TA has been suspended because of the ongoing OLAF investigation for alleged fraud. The OLAF investigation started in July 2006 but no official report has been communicated so far.

In March 2006 the amount of 690.000 Euro was decommitted from the program budget. Considering this, the committed funds represent the 93.7% of the total budget, of which 57.8% has been actually paid so far.

- **Support to the 2006-2008 Electoral Cycle in The Gambia (9 ACP GM 008)**

The Support to the 2006 – 2008 electoral cycle in The Gambia is a project which the EC co-funds jointly with DFID and UNDP. The EC contributed 535,000 Euro to the "basket fund", which is administered by UNDP. Together with the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), the donors, including EC, form a Steering Committee, which meets regularly since the initiation of the project in mid-2006. Presidential elections took place in September 2006 and legislative elections in January 2007. The local government elections are scheduled for sometime in 2008.

The project aims at building the capacities of the IEC staff, electoral observers and the media, and to conduct public outreach and voter education., and has contributed towards a better organization of the elections. Furthermore, it has been possible to involve the civil society in voter education and in the observation of the elections, through the Civil Society Organisation coalition. This coalition subsequently delivered a professional statement on their observations. Despite its low capacity, the involvement of the Gambia Press Union in a media monitoring exercise should be seen as a positive achievement, showing that the civil society has a role to play also in this sphere.

A general problem has been the low turnout in the elections, despite the project's efforts to carry out public outreach and voter education. The project will fund a conference, bringing all stakeholders together in finding a solution how to remedy this situation for the upcoming local government elections.

2.3. Utilisation of resources for NSAs

In anticipation of the 9th EDF support programme to Non-State Actors, 8th EDF resources have been used to provide interim support measures to a few networks of NSAs including the Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GCCCI), The Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (TANGO) and the ad hoc Agricultural Producer Organization (APO) forum. Part of this support was channelled via the 8th EDF support to decentralised rural development (SDRD). The support to Non-State Actors, in particular the support to community based projects, were channelled via the local area councils.

The 9th EDF Support to Non State Actors project amounting to about € 2.5M has been formulated (FIP approved in November 2006), and the Financing Proposal has been sent to Brussels for approval. The project aims to strengthen the capacities of NSAs to enable them play an active role in the development process and in public life. Implementation is expected to start in January 2008.

2.4. Utilisation of B envelope

Besides the € 0.8 M contribution to the African Peace Initiative, only three transfers have so far been made. € 1.8m was mobilized under the FLEX instrument and the resources were added to the 9th EDF RWSSS programme (9 ACP GM 06). € 0.535 M has been allocated as EC contribution to the multi-donor Support to the 2006 – 2008 electoral cycle in The Gambia. € 8.5M was reallocated to the 9th EDF Transport programme at the time of the MTR.

2.5. Other instruments

These instruments are related to the EIB intervention, STABEX, “all ACP” projects, regional projects, thematic budget lines, and Water and Energy Facilities.

- **European Investment Bank (EIB)**

In 2006 the EIB continued its attempt to identify eligible projects in the Gambia, especially in the energy, infrastructure and the financial sector. In the energy sector, the EIB looked at national and international large projects. At the national level the EIB had several contacts and meetings with the promoters of an Independent Power Production project and possible co-financiers of this project as well as with the management of NAWEC. The promoters of this project applied for a grant from the Energy Facility.

The EIB participated in meetings organised by the Organisation for the Development of the Gambia River Basin (OMVG) where presentations on the Sambangalou and Kaleta hydroelectric complexes and the interconnecting transmission line for the OMVG member countries were made.

The EIB also contributed to the definition of the Terms of Reference for the update of the feasibility studies (done in 1997) for the construction of a bridge along the Trans-Gambia highway connecting Senegal and The Gambia. The result of these studies, financed by the ADB, will trigger a donor conference in order to define the financing structure of this project entrusted by the Governments of both countries to OMVG for its development.

In the financial sector, the EIB had contacts with foreign banks (Nigerian) having subsidiaries in the Gambia to discuss how the EIB could support their expansion in The Gambia.

- **Centre for Development of Enterprises (CDE)/Proinvest**

The Gambia Tourism Authority (GTA) alongside other partners in Europe and West Africa are implementing a 20-month project in the tourism sector, partly funded (67%) by Proinvest. The project titled “Sustainable Tourism Business Promotion in West Africa (2006-2007)”, aims to bring eco-tourism and community-based tourism entrepreneurs from both Europe and Africa together, to negotiate and sign co-operative and other business deals to support sustainable tourism.

- **Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA)**

In March 2006, CTA and NAOSU jointly organised a two-day information seminar in the Gambia. The main theme of the seminar was the role of information and communication in agricultural development. Information and communication is considered a key problem in agricultural development in ACP countries, hence the focus of the seminar. The Gambia was also represented at a regional training seminar organised by CTA in Ghana in August 2006. CTA continues to provide its publications to NAOSU and NARI.

- **STABEX “Transfers cotton, groundnuts and sesame 1999”**

In 2005 a revised Framework of Mutual Obligations (FMO) was prepared for 1.28 million Euro for the rehabilitation of 55 Km of feeder roads in the North Bank division (in the major groundnut producing areas) with a small component for capacity building of Local Area Councils and communities to maintain the roads. The new FMO proposed the use of a classical project approach for the upgrading of the feeder roads supervised by the Road Authority which will be receiving substantial support from the EC under the 9th EDF support to Gambia’s National Transport Plan programme.

However, after several “rapid alerts” from DG SANCO, related to exports to the EU of groundnuts showing a high level of aflatoxins, it was decided to redirect the FMO to address this quality issue.

A new FMO is being prepared and should be submitted to the headquarters by mid July 2007. The revised FMO will target direct interventions in the groundnuts sub-sector.

- **Strengthening Fisheries Production (SFP)**

In the fisheries sector The Gambia benefited from the national component of the SFP project aimed at improving the sanitary conditions for fishery products in all ACP/OCT countries, thus facilitating access for local fishery products to the global market. The main activities were training of the Competent Authority of the Department of Fisheries and the private sector and the preparation of new draft fisheries and aquaculture legislations. The project ended in April 2007. The Gambian Government submitted to the ACP Secretariat a request for a 3 year extension.

- **Regional projects:**

Procordel (ITC) 7 ACP RPR 093 (REG/6157); € 8 M (2.9 ITC); April 2000 to April 2004 (extended to March 2005)

The project came to an operational end in March 2005. There are some problems with regard to the justification of some of the expenditures incurred by the project, which have so far impeded the financial closure of the project. The audit initially scheduled to take place during 2006 will be launched in 2007, covering other regional projects (RSP II and PACE).

Pan African Control of Epizootic (PACE) 8 ACP TPS 32; € 72 M (€ 0.6 M for the Gambia)

The Gambia PACE programme started implementation only in August 2001, almost two years after the start of the regional Programme. In part this was due to the staggered start for the 32 countries, but it also reflected local difficulties in preparing the first Work Programme. The Gambia did not benefit from the previous Phase of PACE owing to the political circumstances in 1994. All these factors put PACE Gambia at a comparative disadvantage with other participating countries. The last Program Estimate ended in May 2006 and no additional extension was possible. This program will be object of an audit during 2007, together with RSP II and PROCODEL.

Regional Solar Project Phase II (RSP II)

8 ACP ROC 042: RIP/CILSS; Total € 26.6 M (€ 2 M from RIP for The Gambia)

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the improvement of living and health conditions of the rural populations (in the region) by providing them with sustainable water supply.

The implementation of RSP-II is directly linked to the National Indicative Programme (NIP). RSP-II effectively started in April 2002. In The Gambia, the Village Water Supply (VWS) component of the Support to Decentralised Rural Development Programme (SDRD, 8th EDF, starting Dec.1999) was its host programme up to 30 June 2004. The RWSSS water project under EDF-9 (FA signed in March 2006) is the RSP-II's future host. Implementation of RSP-II in The Gambia has not encountered any particular difficulties. The programme in The Gambia appears well ahead of the other RSP-II countries. A total of 35 complete solar units were procured and installed in the period 2002-2005, of which 9 RSP-II funded. The 9 new solar water supply systems financed under RSP-II benefit some 18,000 persons.

Recently, the program has experienced delays and difficulties in implementation, including contracting for solar systems supplies, and also delays in closures of past programme estimates from 2004 and 2005.

A Water-Policy study was carried out under RSP-II during the second half of 2005. The Country is close to the validation and endorsement by the National Assembly of the Water Policy. The Water Policy has not yet been implemented as this should be carried out through Technical Assistance for the institutional support foreseen under RWSSS, which is recording some delays.

PREDAS - Promotion of Domestic & Alternative Energy in the Sahel (€ 5.4M, October 2002 to December 2007)

The programme is a CILSS initiative funded by the 8th EDF. Work Programme 2 started in January 2005. The main objectives of PREDAS are:(i) To help the member countries to design, adopt and implement their household energy strategies and; (ii) To identify, consolidate and promote know-how in the field of household energies.

Over 70% of the activities for Work Programme 2 have been executed ranging from 2 training workshops (labelling and Forest Regulations) and development of project proposals; The Gambia PREDAS Steering Committee adopted its Household Energy Strategies (HES) at the technical levels. The implementation of WP 3 (2006) identified 21 activities which include: testing an ethanol stove and fuel for The Gambia; conducting a donor's conference for the Household energy sector for The Gambia once the HES obtains political support and a work plan developed.

One of the early constraints indicated by the project is the lack of response by the private sector to the activities of PREDAS, and the lack of NGO involvement in domestic and alternative energy in The Gambia.

- **EU/ACP Energy Facility**

Under the call for proposal only one proposal having national coverage was submitted. The evaluation is still ongoing and a reply from EC HQ has not been received yet. The Gambia was also included in other regional proposals (three) currently under evaluation.

- **EU/ACP Water Facility**

High interest has been shown in the second call for proposals. In the context of urban and peri-urban areas, NAWEC has almost finalised a Master Plan. Decentralised administrations and UN Agencies (i.e. UNESCO) have also shown their interest in the facility. Of the proposals received for the second call, only one was admitted to the second stage of the evaluation. Unfortunately, even if it was finally considered eligible for funding, it was not scored high enough to be among the projects benefiting from a grant.

- **Thematic budget lines**

Community Budget lines

In 2006, two projects were financed in The Gambia under the budget line 21 02 13 (ex B7-6002), which is *co-financing with NGOs*. One of these projects came to an end during the year. In December 2006, another contract was signed under the budget line *co-financing with NGOs* and project implementation started in 2007.

Voluntary Service Overseas

“Phase II – Income Generation Project for Women in the Upper River Division – The Gambia” is a project with a total budget of € 444,703 and an EC contribution of € 333,527. Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) has been engaged with 31 women's groups (kafos) in the Upper River Division (URD) through two local CBOs, WAD and WASDA, to help them develop income generating opportunities. Volunteers have been working in URD alongside the CBOs to ensure that they have the appropriate capacity to meet the aims of the project. The second phase of the project to consolidate training and management has been running from February 2003 to December 2006.

Income generating activities permitted an increase of women revenues. Nutrition has also improved. WASDA and WAD have become better able to manage themselves, running income generating projects, planning strategically and operating financial systems. In the final project year, 22 kafos have benefited from projects such as seed and fertilizer loans and increased water supply. Other results include the establishment of skills centres, as well as village shops, preparation for intensified rice production and better record-keeping at kafo-level. A key result is the increased commitment of Kafo

members towards the activities. Communication between the CBOs and kafos on development issues has also improved. Moreover, there has been strong advancement on gender equity and participation in decision-making. According to an external Monitoring exercise in 2006, all project results have been fully or largely achieved. However, some inhibiting factors have been the high inflation which led to approximately a doubling of commodity prices, flooding resulting in lost crops and deteriorating roads. The initial managerial skills of the CBOs were not adequate, delaying the project implementation. Short-term sustainability has not been addressed by the project.

Concern Universal

LIFE is a five year EC co-funded project, running from October 2004 to December 2009. It has a total budget of € 991,542 with an EC contribution of € 743,657 of the budget. The project aims at alleviating poverty in the North Bank & Western Divisions of The Gambia. This is done by training women and youths in sustainable horticultural, livestock and agro-forestry practices, which increase household income and food availability without compromising future use of natural resources.

The first two years of implementation saw significant achievements. A major achievement was attaining the challenging goal of having 80% of the student enrolments being women in the long-term training courses. 40 students graduated from long-term training in the second year. All 38 first year students have been provided with resettlement loan packages and 90% of them serve as auxiliary workers in their communities. Since March 2006, 150 students (135 being women) have benefited from short-term training courses. The short-term students have carried out step-down trainings with in total 4959 farmers. 13 new vegetable gardens, 8 orchards and one woodlot have been established, while 11 old gardens and three woodlots have been rehabilitated. A total of 46 women's vegetable grower's cooperatives have also been created and women groups have been linked with micro-finance institutions. Moreover, progress has been made in the promotion of the use of bio-pesticides, rainy season vegetable production, compost manure making, planting of live fencing tress for gardens, orchards and wood-lots. Training has also been carried out on gender awareness and bush fire control. Furthermore, local partner organisations have been trained on horticultural production and project coordination.

Constraints in the project implementation have included hiking prices of materials that has caused frustration among the implementing partners. The procurement of adequate materials for the vegetable gardens has been addressed by reallocation of funds. Another problem has been the lack of adequate water supply for watering of vegetables in year one gardens, which has affected vegetable production. One way of remedying this problem has been to train workers on how to repair irrigation pumps, as well the digging of new wells.

3. ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Generally, the performance indicators relating to the planned EDF funded interventions in the identified sectors were well defined at the time of preparing the 9th EDF CSP. However, the change in context over time has rendered some of them irrelevant, and/or unachievable, for instance the one related to the Farafeni bridge (still ongoing discussions on the ownership of the bridge), and some related to the transport sector, as the Gambian Roads and Technical Services Authority, expected to be created in 2002, has been only created at the end of 2006, and is only starting to be operational in 2007.

In the Rural Development Focal Sector, the delays and eventual suspension of the SDRD successor programme has contributed to the low levels of achievement of targets especially on Decentralization and Local Government reforms. Nonetheless, EDF funded interventions in the social sectors have contributed significantly to the achievement of important targets particularly those concerned with the provision of basic social services (education, health and water supply).

Regarding the Transport Focal Sector, the delays in the start of programme implementation also account for the disparity between the plans and actual outcomes.

Performance in the Non-Focal sector has been relatively satisfactory, with most of the capacity building targets realized. The Macroeconomic framework has also improved significantly as evidenced in the steady incremental economic growth and sustainable economic reforms. However, a lot remained to be desired with respect to Aid absorptive capacities, measured in terms of commitment and disbursement rates. A table detailing an assessment of the 9th EDF CSP & NIP indicators is herewith annexed (Annex N. 7).

4. DONOR COORDINATION AND HARMONISATION

Information is regularly shared with major donors, in a number of donor coordination meetings and in an annual donor coordination roundtable led by UNDP.

Much of the development cooperation between the Gambia and EU Member States has over the years been streamlined within the context of the ACP-EU Partnership. However, DfID has a local presence, and is mainly involved in financial governance, the Judiciary and Civil society capacity building.

Other development partners include multilateral funding institutions like the World Bank, IMF, UN Agencies, the ADB/ADF, BADEA, the Kuwaiti Fund, the Saudi Fund, the Islamic Development Fund and the OPEC Fund. Over the years The Gambia has initiated and sustained bilateral cooperation arrangements geared towards facilitating trade, technical, educational and cultural agreements (with USA, Republic of China – Taiwan, Libya, Iran etc.).

The Government of the Gambia has established the Aid Coordination Unit within the Department of State for Finance (DoSFEA) which is expected serve as the focal point for coordination of all development assistance. However, pending the full operationalization of the Unit, different government agencies still deal directly with different development partners in country. DoSFEA currently coordinates development assistance from multilateral development agencies. The Office of the President coordinates development assistance from UNDP, while the Department of State for Foreign Affairs coordinates bilateral development assistance.

As part of steps towards improving coordination and harmonization of development assistance DfID, WB, IMF and UNDP are jointly supporting the national governance policy and programme. The EC currently supports the cycle of elections 2006-2008 together with UNDP and DFID. Moreover, in 2006 several coordination meetings took place with the World Bank for the preparation of the SDLD programme and in the context of the Integrated Framework, and a good coordination took place with the IMF in the context of the preparation of its Poverty Reduction Growth Facility (PRGF).

Some projects under the 10th EDF might be co-financed with other donors (DfID) for instance in the field of decentralisation, judiciary and civil service reform. However, due to the rather small donors' community, it has not proved easy to have a joint analysis and response, even though the World Bank CAS and the EC 10th EDF programming exercises process were rather concomitant.

5. DIALOGUE IN COUNTRY WITH THE NAO AND NSAS

The cooperation situation between 2002 and 2006 in terms of political dialogue and EU aid disbursement rates have not been satisfactory compared to previous years.

With the arrival of the new EC Chargé d'Affaires in the Gambia in October 2006, the level of political dialogue has been resuscitated, with agreement between the NAO and EC to be having regular meetings to address outstanding and critical issues regarding the implementation of EDF projects.

The high level EDF Steering Committee has also been reconstituted and is expected to be more functional. Other dialogue platforms and fora at both the strategic and operational levels involving all

key actors are now functioning. All these are contributing to an atmosphere of better relations and trust among the actors of the cooperation.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The economic situation has been stabilising from 2004 with an overall GDP growth rate of 5.3%, and an inflation rate of 2% for the first six months of 2006. Fiscal discipline has been restored with better expenditure planning, accountability and revenue administration. The Gambia has concluded a new PRGF programme with the IMF in October 2006. This will pave the way for an important debt relief under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative and the HIPC Initiative.

The Gambia remains among the poorest countries in the world, ranking 155 out of 177 countries on the 2006 UNDP Human Development Report. Agriculture employs about 70% of the population, most of whom engage in groundnut cultivation. The groundnut farmers who in the past were the wealthiest among the farming community are now the poorest. The new and evolving phenomenon of illegal migration particularly to Europe has led to the signing of a memorandum of Understanding between government and Spain in October 2006.

The Government of the Gambia in November 2006 adopted the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) II document, spanning from 2007 to 2011. In the context of the Integrated Framework (IF), a Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) has been carried out in 2006 and the validation workshop of the final report will take place in July 2007. Upon request of the Gambian Government, the European Commission accepted to be the donor Facilitator of the IF.

On the political scene, the Presidential elections held on 22 September 2006 were won again by the incumbent President. There was an attempted military coup on 21st of March 2006, and the treason trial involving 14 alleged plotters is ongoing.

There is public concern over the state of political governance, with frequent arrests, perceived suppression of press freedom and interference with the Judiciary, and on the slow pace of the decentralisation process, particularly the transfer of competences and financial resources from central to local government authorities.

As regards development cooperation, the draft conclusions of the ETR of the 9th EDF/NIP carried out in 2006, and now contested by the Gambian Government, decided to abort the envisaged programme of Support to Decentralization and Local Development (€ 4.4 M). The new allocation of envelope A is € 49,775,550, to which a maximum of € 5,300,000 will be added, following decommitments on 7th, 8th and 9th EDF global commitments. The programming exercise for the 10th EDF is ongoing with an indicative financial envelope of €63.2M to which the Incentive Tranche will be added.

Under the Support to The Gambia National Transport Plan, which focuses on the rehabilitation of 5 main trunks of road and also Technical Assistance to the newly created Road Authority, the civil works contract amounting to € 39,4 M has been awarded in December 2006. The supervision contract has also been awarded in 2007. The process for the recruitment of the long-term Technical Assistance for institutional support component is ongoing..

As regards rural development, the Financing agreement for the Rural Water Supply Sector Support (RWSSS) was signed in March 2006. Of the € 6.8 M, at least € 3 M will be dedicated to construction of 26 additional solar water supply systems. The Programme Coordinator has been appointed and the first Programme Estimate is expected to start in the second half of 2007. The procurement processes for the supplies and technical assistance are ongoing.

The Support to the Education Sector Programme (SESP) ended on 31st December 2006. The Programme experienced quite a number of problems and had a global commitment rate about 55% due to the non award of an important part of classroom construction and furniture supply.

At the time of reporting, the national authorities are waiting from the EC approval of the already submitted Financing Proposals for the Support to Non-State Actors, and for the Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) II that will inter alia, fund the institutional support to the National Authorising Officer.

In 2006 the EC supported the 2006-2008 Electoral Cycle in The Gambia, by contributing alongside DFID and UNDP to a 'basket fund' administrated by UNDP. Two projects were financed in The Gambia in 2006 under the NGO *co-financing* budget line. One of these projects came to an end during the same year, while the other started in 2007.

Information is regularly shared with major donors, in a number of donor coordination meetings and in an annual donor coordination roundtable led by UNDP. Much of the development cooperation between the Gambia and EU Member States has over the years been streamlined within the context of the ACP-EU Partnership. There is however, room for improvement with respect to the level of dialogue and quality of communication within the cooperation. The Government of the Gambia has established the Aid Coordination Unit within the Department of State for Finance, yet to become operational.

7. ANNEXES

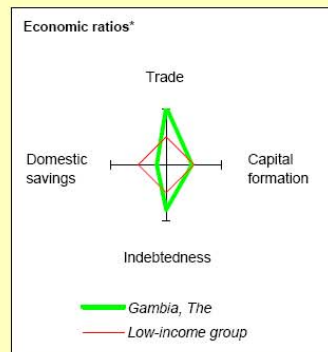
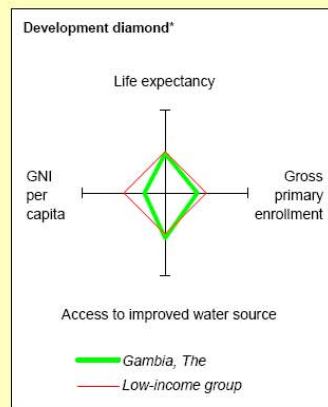
- General Annex:
 - Country at a glance (annex 1)
 - Key macroeconomic and MDG indicators (annex 2)
 - Annexes with a retrospective character: financial situation for:
 - 9th EDF and any previous EDFs (annex 3)
 - Regional projects (annex 4)
 - Budget lines (annex 5)
 - Annexes with a prospective character
 - indicative time table for commitments (up to end 2007) and disbursements (up to the end of 2008) (annex 6)
 - Assessment of Performance Indicators of the 9th EDF NIP (2002-2007) (Annex 7)

ANNEX 1

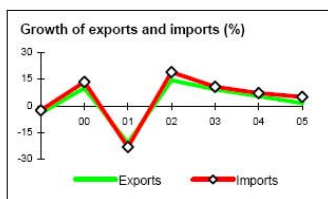
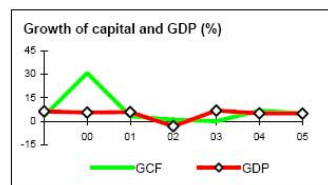
The Gambia at a glance

8/13/06

POVERTY and SOCIAL	The Gambia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income		
2005					
Population, mid-year (millions)	1.5	741	2,353		
GNI per capita (Atlas method, US\$)	290	745	580		
GNI (Atlas method, US\$ billions)	0.44	552	1,364		
Average annual growth, 1999-05					
Population (%)	2.9	2.3	1.9		
Labor force (%)	3.1	2.3	2.3		
Most recent estimate (latest year available, 1999-05)					
Poverty (% of population below national poverty line)	..	..	..
Urban population (% of total population)	54	35	30		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	56	46	59		
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	89	100	80		
Child malnutrition (% of children under 5)	17	29	39		
Access to an improved water source (% of population)	82	56	75		
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	..	..	62
Gross primary enrollment (% of school-age population)	81	93	104		
Male	79	99	110		
Female	84	87	99		
KEY ECONOMIC RATIOS and LONG-TERM TRENDS					
	1985	1995	2004	2005	
GDP (US\$ billions)	0.23	0.38	0.40	0.46	
Gross capital formation/GDP	15.1	20.2	28.1	25.0	
Exports of goods and services/GDP	43.9	48.9	46.0	43.4	
Gross domestic savings/GDP	5.0	-3.9	10.5	8.1	
Gross national savings/GDP	..	6.0	16.3	11.9	
Current account balance/GDP	-15.7	-14.2	-11.8	-13.0	
Interest payments/GDP	0.2	1.4	2.0	..	
Total debt/GDP	108.6	111.6	168.1	..	
Total debt service/exports	10.8	13.3	16.6	..	
Present value of debt/GDP	97.5	..	
Present value of debt/exports	192.1	..	
	1985-95	1995-05	2004	2005	2005-09
<i>(average annual growth)</i>					
GDP	3.3	4.2	5.1	5.0	4.8
GDP per capita	-0.4	1.0	2.2	2.2	3.2
Exports of goods and services	2.7	2.5	5.4	1.5	3.2



STRUCTURE of the ECONOMY	1985	1995	2004	2005
<i>(% of GDP)</i>				
Agriculture	31.2	30.0	33.1	33.0
Industry	16.2	13.4	13.3	13.0
Manufacturing	7.9	6.1	5.3	5.1
Services	52.6	56.7	53.6	53.9
Household final consumption expenditure	79.0	90.2	78.5	..
General gov't final consumption expenditure	15.9	13.7	11.1	..
Imports of goods and services	53.9	73.0	63.7	60.3
	1985-95	1995-05	2004	2005
<i>(average annual growth)</i>				
Agriculture	-0.5	5.3	14.2	4.7
Industry	3.8	5.1	5.9	..
Manufacturing	3.0	2.6	4.7	..
Services	3.7	4.4	4.8	..
Household final consumption expenditure	6.4	3.1	6.4	..
General gov't final consumption expenditure	-5.5	6.5	1.2	..
Gross capital formation	6.4	2.8	6.9	5.0
Imports of goods and services	5.1	1.8	7.2	5.1

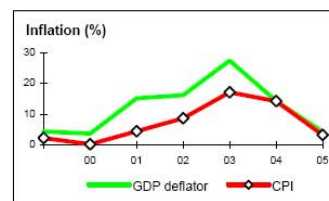


Note: 2005 data are preliminary estimates.

* The diamonds show four key indicators in the country (in bold) compared with its income-group average. If data are missing, the diamond will be incomplete.

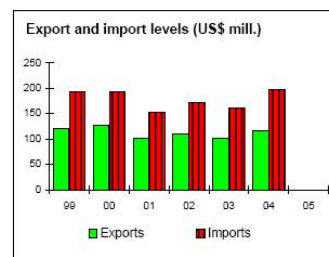
PRICES and GOVERNMENT FINANCE

	1985	1995	2004	2005
Domestic prices (% change)				
Consumer prices	18.3	7.0	14.2	3.2
Implicit GDP deflator	39.4	4.0	14.3	4.3
Government finance (% of GDP, includes current grants)				
Current revenue	25.5	18.4	25.5	22.0
Current budget balance	1.8	0.9	8.5	3.6
Overall surplus/deficit	-5.6	-8.7	-5.7	-6.1



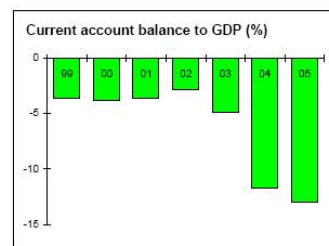
TRADE

	1985	1995	2004	2005
<i>(US\$ millions)</i>				
Total exports (fob)	63	121	118	..
Groundnuts	..	10	6	..
Fish	..	3	3	..
Manufactures	..	..	..	..
Total imports (cif)	77	209	197	..
Food	..	55	65	..
Fuel and energy	10	45	25	..
Capital goods	..	37	41	..
Export price index (2000=100)	..	124	121	..
Import price index (2000=100)	..	122	121	..
Terms of trade (2000=100)	..	102	100	..



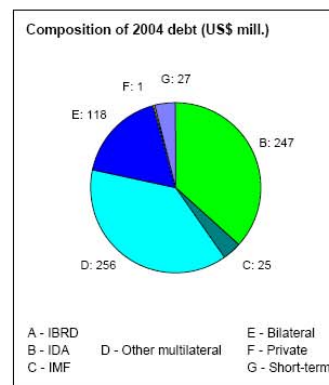
BALANCE of PAYMENTS

	1985	1995	2004	2005
<i>(US\$ millions)</i>				
Exports of goods and services	83	187	185	199
Imports of goods and services	101	279	255	277
Resource balance	-17	-92	-71	-78
Net income	25	-5	-20	-16
Net current transfers	..	43	43	33
Current account balance	-35	-54	-47	-60
Financing items (net)	49	66	80	71
Changes in net reserves	-14	-11	-33	-11
Memo:				
Reserves including gold (US\$ millions)	..	..	78	85
Conversion rate (DEC, local/US\$)	3.9	9.5	30.0	28.6



EXTERNAL DEBT and RESOURCE FLOWS

	1985	1995	2004	2005
<i>(US\$ millions)</i>				
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	245	426	674	..
IBRD	0	0	0	0
IDA	35	162	247	245
Total debt service	9	28	34	..
IBRD	0	0	0	0
IDA	1	2	3	6
Composition of net resource flows				
Official grants	21	18	23	..
Official creditors	14	8	36	..
Private creditors	0	0	0	..
Foreign direct investment (net inflows)	0	8	60	..
Portfolio equity (net inflows)	0	0	0	..
World Bank program				
Commitments	0	0	0	..
Disbursements	4	12	21	19
Principal repayments	0	1	1	4
Net flows	4	11	19	15
Interest payments	0	1	2	2
Net transfers	4	10	18	13



ANNEX 2

Table of macroeconomic indicators

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Basic data								
1	Population (in 1000)	494 (1973)	688 (1983)	1,038 (1993)	1,384	1,400		
	- annual change in %	3.4	3.4	4.2	3.5			
2a	Nominal GDP (in millions GMD)	5391	6556	7364	10023	12472	13180	14320
2b	Nominal GDP per capita (in millions GMD)							
2c	- annual change in %			12.3	36.1	20.1	9.5	
3	Real GDP (annual change in %)	5.5	5.8	-3.2	6.9	5.1	5.0	4.5
4	Gross fixed capital formation (in % of GDP)							5.0
International transactions								
5	Exports of goods and services (in % of GDP)	-8.9	-2.7	5.4	-7.0	21.0	0.6	18.6
	- of which the most important: ... (in % of GDP)							8.6
6	Trade balance (in % of GDP)	9.7	6.2	9.3	10.6	20.0	22.0	19.7
7	Current account balance (in % of GDP)	-12.1	-14.9	-13.4	-13.6	-21.6	-20.8	-17.6
8	Net inflows of foreign direct investment (in % of GDP)	-1.8	-3.1	-2.1	-3.6	-12.4	-10.1	-8.7
9	External debt (in % of GDP)	92	101.3	130.1	144.9	144.9	136.3	125.3
10	Service of external debt (in % of exports of goods and non-factor services)	20.8	17.1	24.3	12.7	23.9	21.2	18.7
11	Foreign exchange reserves (in months of imports of goods and non-factor services)	5.8	2.9	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.5
Government								
12	Revenues (in % of GDP)	20.7	17.3	20.7	18.2	25.5	21.4	23.0
	- of which: grants (in % of GDP)	2.2	1.1	4.4	2.5	4.5	1.7	1.5
13	Expenditure (in % of GDP)	22.1	26.0	25.4	22.9	31.2	30.1	27.7
	- of which: capital expenditure (in % of GDP)				6.1	14.4	11.0	8.6
14a	Deficit (in % of GDP) including grants	-1.4	-7.6	-4.4	-4.7	-5.7	-8.6	-4.8
14b	Deficit (in % of GDP) excluding grants	-3.6	-8.7	-9.1	-7.2	-10.2	-10.3	-6.3
15	Debt (in % of GDP)	123.4	139.9	161.1	173.7	172.7	168.8	157.6
	- of which: external (in % of total public debt)	74.5	72.4	77.0	84.1	81.6	78.3	78.0
Other								
16	Consumer price inflation (annual average change in %)	0.9	4.5	8.6	17.6	14.2	3.2	2.9
17	Interest rate (for money, annual rate in %)							
18	Exchange rate (annual average of national currency per 1 €)	11.97	13.93	18.01	30.51	36.49	35.38	34.90
19	Unemployment (in % of labour force, ILO definition)							
20	Employment in agriculture (in % of total employment)							

ANNEX 2 BIS

Table of indicators for the MDGs

	Indicator	1990	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2013	2015
Impact	1. Proportion of population living on less than USD 1 per day ¹										
	2. Prevalence of underweight children (under-five years of age)	137	135								
	3. Under-five mortality rate										
Outputs	4. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	44%	60%								
	5. Primary Completion Rate										
	6. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education- secondary education- tertiary education	48%	65%								
	7. Proportion of births attended by skilled medical personnel	42%	55%								
	8. Proportion of one-year-old children immunised against measles										
	9. HIV prevalence among 15- to 24-year-old pregnant women										
	10. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source	0.7%	1.4%								
		52%	84%								

ANNEX 3 GAMBIA - SITUATION END 2006

YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat°	GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC	% RAC
		TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT		AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP	% RAP
		9 EDF ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS		48.006.964	38.653.339	9.353.625	19%
		9 EDF ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS		38.653.339	1.065.604	37.587.735	97%
		8 EDF ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS		36.484.907	29.231.880	7.253.026	20%
		8 EDF ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS		20.160.944	15.977.297	4.183.647	21%
		7 EDF ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS		18.530.000	18.389.213	140.787	1%
		7 EDF ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS		4.618.510	4.400.373	218.137	5%
		TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS (7+ 8+ 9th EDF)		103.021.871	86.274.432	16.747.438	16%
		TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS (7+ 8+ 9th EDF)		63.432.792	21.443.274	41.989.518	66%

ANNEX 3 BIS GAMBIA - SITUATION END 2006

YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat*	GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC
		TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT		AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS (7+ 8+ 9th EDF)				103.021.871	86.274.432	16.747.438
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS (7+ 8+ 9th EDF)				63.432.792	21.443.274	41.989.518

2004	9ACP GM1	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO THE NAO OF THE EDF	20091231	1.990.000	1.008.771	981.229
2004	9ACP GM2	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY (TCF) GM	20101031	1.985.550	767.993	1.217.557
2004	9ACP GM3	AUGMENTATION DE PLAFOND DU PROJET 8 ACP GM 005	20061231	600.000	328.320	271.680
2005	9ACP GM4	SUPPORT TO THE GAMBIA'S NATIONAL TRANSPORT PLAN	20121231	36.000.000	36.000.000	0
2005	9ACP GM5	RURAL WATER SUPPLY SECTOR SUPPORT	20111231	5.000.000	0	5.000.000
2005	9ACP GM6	RURAL WATER SUPPLY SECTOR SUPPORT	20111231	1.800.000	0	1.800.000
1994	9ACP GM7	(EX 06 P016) UPPER RIVER DIVISION SUPP DEV	19981231	96.414	13.255	83.159
2006	9ACP GM8	SUPPORT TO 2006-2008 ELECTORAL CYCLE IN THE GAMBIA	20101130	535.000	535.000	0
9 EDF ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS				48.006.964	38.653.339	9.353.625
9 EDF ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS				38.653.339	1.065.604	37.587.735

1999	8ACP GM5	SUPPORT TO THE EDUCATION SECTOR PROGRAMME (SESP)	20061231	5.000.000	2.623.689	2.376.311
1999	8ACP GM6	SUPPORT TO DECENTRALIZED RURAL DEVELOPMENT	20040630	15.000.000	14.796.513	203.487
1999	8ACP GM7	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO THE NAO	20030630	1.900.000	1.673.739	226.261
2000	8ACP GM9	STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMME (SAF1)	20030630	9.200.000	9.044.716	155.284
2000	8ACP GM11	SUPPORT TO THE GROUNDNUT SUB-SECTOR	20000820	28.151	26.317	1.834
2000	8ACP GM12	STABEX 99 COTTON NOT CARDED OR COMBED	20001231	64.326	64.326	0
2000	8ACP GM13	STABEX 99 GROUNDNUTS IN SHELL OR UNSHELLED	20001231	676.358	676.358	0
2000	8ACP GM14	STABEX 99 SESAME SEED	20001231	82.997	82.997	0
2001	8ACP GM15	Franchise art 195 a - archides	20011231	211.075	158.975	52.100
2001	8ACP GM16	PROMOTION OF TOURISM IN THE GAMBIA	20010514	67.000	66.681	319
2002	8ACP GM17	POVERTY REDUCTION BUDGET SUPPORT PROGRAMME 2002	20041231	3.700.000	0	3.700.000
2002	8ACP GM18	POVERTY REDUCTION BUDGET SUPPORT PROGRAMME 2002	20041231	555.000	17.570	537.430
8 EDF ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS				36.484.907	29.231.880	7.253.026
8 EDF ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS				20.160.944	15.977.297	4.183.647

1994	7ACP GM1	DIVISION DEVEL PROGR NORTH BANK UPPER RIVER	19980630	17.400.000	17.398.870	1.130
1995	7ACP GM24	PROGRAMME REGIONAL FORMATION INFORMATION ENVIRONNEMENT.	20010630	500.000	500.000	0
2000	7ACP GM31	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES, DESIGN AND PRE	20010131	630.000	490.343	139.657
7 EDF ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS				18.530.000	18.389.213	140.787
7 EDF ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS				4.618.510	4.400.373	218.137

ANNEX 3 BIS GAMBIA - SITUATION END 2006

YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat ^o	GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC
		N° INDIV COMMIT.	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT		AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS (7+ 8+ 9th EDF)					103.021.871	86.274.432	16.747.438
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS (7+ 8+ 9th EDF)					63.432.792	21.443.274	41.989.518

2004	9ACP GM1	0	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO THE NAO OF THE EDF	20091231	1.990.000	1.008.771	981.229
2004	9ACP GM1	2	Direct labour 1st July to 31 oct 2004	20051231	96.059	96.059	0
2004	9ACP GM1	2	WP - 02 NAOSU / GAM -2005	20051231	391.111	257.424	133.687
2004	9ACP GM1	3	SONKO JILENG; SUPPLY CONTRACT; COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	20060106	62.600	61.995	605
2004	9ACP GM1	4	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE NO 3 NAOSU	20070228	459.000	251.315	207.685
2004	9ACP GM1	Total Individual Commitment			1.008.771	666.793	341.977
2004	9ACP GM2	0	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY (TCF) GM	20101031	1.985.550	767.993	1.217.557
2004	9ACP GM2	1	FINANCIAL AUDIT OF SDRD FUNDED UNDER THE 8 EDF	20040727	7.042	6.636	407
2004	9ACP GM2	2	ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY STUDIES	20041201	20.100	20.100	0
2004	9ACP GM2	3	TRANSTEC CONTRAT CADRE N 2004/90067	20080811	79.665	78.680	985
2004	9ACP GM2	4	AT FOR ROAD AUTHORITY	20060203	150.000	0	150.000
2004	9ACP GM2	6	LETTER OF CONTRACT N 2005/98729	20060731	198.640	119.184	79.456
2004	9ACP GM2	7	ERNST & YOUNG; SERVICE; CLOSURE STABEX ACCOUNTS	20060301	42.640	23.026	19.614
2004	9ACP GM2	8	FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR SUPPORT TO DECENTRALISATION GAMBIA	20060415	69.804	41.882	27.922
2004	9ACP GM2	9	ODENTIFICATION AND FAISABILITY STUDIES FOR NON-STATE ACTORS	20060830	109.998	65.999	43.999
2004	9ACP GM2	10	AFLATOXIN PROBLEM IN GAMBIA	20060617	43.304	43.304	0
2004	9ACP GM2	11	AUDIT NAOSU RACINE	20061231	46.800	0	46.800
2004	9ACP GM2	Total Individual Commitment			767.993	398.811	369.183
2004	9ACP GM3	0	AUGMENTATION DE PLAFOND DU PROJET 8 ACP GM 005	20061231	600.000	328.320	271.680
2004	9ACP GM3	1	AT TO SUPPORT VOCATION TRAINING REFORM	20061229	328.320	0	328.320
2004	9ACP GM3	Total Individual Commitment			328.320	0	328.320
2005	9ACP GM4	0	SUPPORT TO THE GAMBIA'S NATIONAL TRANSPORT PLAN	20121231	36.000.000	36.000.000	0
2005	9ACP GM4	1	REHABILITATION & MAINTENANCE ROADS GAMBIA & SENEGAL	20100131	36.000.000	0	36.000.000
2005	9ACP GM4	Total Individual Commitment			36.000.000	0	36.000.000
2005	9ACP GM5	0	RURAL WATER SUPPLY SECTOR SUPPORT	20111231	5.000.000	0	5.000.000
2005	9ACP GM6	0	RURAL WATER SUPPLY SECTOR SUPPORT	20111231	1.800.000	0	1.800.000
1994	9ACP GM7	0	(EX 06 P016) UPPER RIVER DIVISION SUPP DEV	19981231	96.414	13.255	83.159
1994	9ACP GM7	1	(EX 06 P016 C043) CE-10+ REV 1	19970930	636	0	636
1994	9ACP GM7	2	(EX 06 P016 C044) CE-9+ REV 1	19970930	290	0	290
1994	9ACP GM7	3	(EX 06 P016 C054) CE-15/URDIP - GMD 1.200.000	20010531	5.782	0	5.782
1994	9ACP GM7	4	(EX 06 P016 C055) JOHN MURPHY GMD 947.407	20000907	6.547	0	6.547
1994	9ACP GM7	5	(EX 06 P016 C057) CE-16/URDIP / DEPT.OF STATE FOR FINANCE	20000915	0	0	0
1994	9ACP GM7	Total Individual Commitment			13.255	0	13.255
2006	9ACP GM8	0	SUPPORT TO 2006-2008 ELECTORAL CYCLE IN THE GAMBIA	20101130	535.000	535.000	0
2006	9ACP GM8	1	ELECTION GAMBIE 2006-2008	20081130	535.000	0	535.000
2006	9ACP GM8	Total Individual Commitment			535.000	0	535.000
9 EDF ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS					48.006.964	38.653.339	9.353.625
9 EDF ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS					38.653.339	1.065.604	37.587.735

1999	8ACP GM5	0	SUPPORT TO THE EDUCATION SECTOR PROGRAMME (SESP)	20061231	5.000.000	2.623.689	2.376.311
1999	8ACP GM5	1	MALCOLM MERCER GMD 192.951	19990813	15.592	13.961	1.631
1999	8ACP GM5	21	HOPE CONSTRUCTION (WC-001/SESP/2003/LOTA) 1.434.806 GMD	20050930	54.800	46.415	8.385
1999	8ACP GM5	22	SICS HORAM (WC-001/SESP/03/LOT F) 1.575.226 GMD	20040531	45.600	16.653	28.947
1999	8ACP GM5	24	FANA FANA (LOT L) 1.639.540 PGK	20051130	58.200	52.309	5.891
1999	8ACP GM5	25	TESITO CARPENTRY (LOT I) 2.346.762 PGK	20050930	80.700	67.650	13.050
1999	8ACP GM5	26	NO PINCHA CONSTRUCTION (LOT G) 1.575.575 GMD	20050930	56.300	50.367	5.933
1999	8ACP GM5	27	SICS HORAM (LOT D) 1.575.226 GMD	20040531	45.600	13.306	32.294

1999	8ACP GM5	28	SICS HORAM (LOT E) 1,575,226 GMD	20040531	45.600	15.004	30.596
1999	8ACP GM5	31	MELLINIUM BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION LTD (LOT M) 1,353,894 GMD	20040915	39.200	35.098	4.102
1999	8ACP GM5	33	BOUVIS LTD (LOT R) 2,329,232 GMD	20051130	77.200	62.569	14.631
1999	8ACP GM5	34	BOUVIS LTD (LOT S) 3,075,976 GMD	20051130	102.200	78.298	23.902
1999	8ACP GM5	35	JJ ENTERPRISE (LOT T) 2,437,154 GMD	20040914	70.500	50.903	19.597
1999	8ACP GM5	36	JALLOW DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION (LOT B) 2,179,707 GMD	20051130	76.100	64.294	11.806
1999	8ACP GM5	37	TOUBA AKC ENTERPRISE 3,232,304 GMD	20050930	97.888	83.627	14.261
1999	8ACP GM5	38	SHEIKH BITTAYE ENTREPRISE (LOT B) 3,359,320 GMD	20051130	101.853	93.487	8.366
1999	8ACP GM5	39	TOUBA SALOUM TRADING (LOT E) 2,701,511 GMD	20051130	82.223	60.134	22.089
1999	8ACP GM5	41	JIMBIL CONTSTRUCTION (LOT D) 2,657,572 GMD	20051130	87.000	58.178	28.822
1999	8ACP GM5	42	CE 06/SESP/NOV04 TO OCT05	20050930	129.000	54.598	74.402
1999	8ACP GM5	43	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 7 - 01/05/2005 AU 31/12/2005	20061231	132.285	54.289	77.996
1999	8ACP GM5	44	MAJ CONSULTANCY; SERVICE CONTRACT; SUPERVISION OF CIVIL	20051130	3.872	3.802	70
1999	8ACP GM5	45	CE-8/SESP (01/01/2006 TO 31/12/2006)	20061231	230.000	98.576	131.424
1999	8ACP GM5		Individual Commitment		1.631.713	1.073.516	558.197
1999	8ACP GM6	0	SUPPORT TO DECENTRALIZED RURAL DEVELOPMENT	20040630	15.000.000	14.796.513	203.487
1999	8ACP GM6	15	COST EST CE-07/SRD GMD 934000	20001117	84.300	40.811	43.489
1999	8ACP GM6	18	CRAWFORD GMD 624.939	20000831	52.187	45.823	6.364
1999	8ACP GM6	21	CE-08/SDRD GMD 3.354.019	20010131	283.000	275.305	7.695
1999	8ACP GM6	22	CE-09/SDRD GMD 4.216.480	20010131	384.000	346.318	37.682
1999	8ACP GM6	23	CE-10/SDRD GMD 4.660.080	20010131	424.000	377.833	46.167
1999	8ACP GM6	24	CE-11/SDRD GMD 4.376.575	20010131	399.000	355.854	43.146
1999	8ACP GM6	25	OLIVIER DONNET - GMD 774.250	20000731	65.200	29.963	35.237
1999	8ACP GM6	26	CE-13/SDRD - GMD 3.000.000	20010430	254.000	243.162	10.838
1999	8ACP GM6	27	CE-12/SDRD - 5.500.000	20010430	492.000	448.198	43.802
1999	8ACP GM6	30	MA IN RURAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	20011002	33.010	30.386	2.624
1999	8ACP GM6	40	VERONICA BAILEY GMD 68,780	20001209	5.800	4.822	978
1999	8ACP GM6	50	WP WD 1/2-31/7/01 /DEPT.OF STATE FIN.& ECON.AFF./3.519.059	20011130	278.600	193.707	84.893
1999	8ACP GM6	51	WP URD 1/2-31/7/01 /DEPT OF STATE FIN.& ECON.AFF/ 3.062.820	20011130	232.010	181.487	50.523
1999	8ACP GM6	52	WP PMU 1/2-31/7/01 / DEPT OF STATE FIN.&ECON.AFF./ 2.215.930	20011130	166.640	133.441	33.199
1999	8ACP GM6	53	WP NBD 1/2-31/7/01 / DEPT.OF STATE FIN.&ECON.AFF./ 3.778.553	20011130	283.080	235.504	47.576
1999	8ACP GM6	57	MSC IN POVERTY REDUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	20020930	34.060	32.991	1.069
1999	8ACP GM6	65	WP/14/SDRD-VWS 2001 - DEP.OF STATE FOR FINANCE - 2.790.000	20030131	184.000	117.932	66.068
1999	8ACP GM6	66	WP/13/SDRD 1/12/01-28/2/02 -DEP.OF STATE FOR FINAN. - 957.539	20020228	63.000	37.661	25.339
1999	8ACP GM6	67	WP/12/SDRD 1/12/01-28/2/02-DEP.OF STATE FOR FINANCE-968.886	20020228	63.800	41.459	22.341
1999	8ACP GM6	68	WP/11/SDRD 1/12/01-28/2/02 -DEP.FOR STATE FOR FIN- 1.164.281	20020228	76.600	50.729	25.871
1999	8ACP GM6	69	WP/10/SDRD 1/12/01-28/2/02 - DEP.OF STATE FOR FIN. - 769.179	20020228	50.700	25.536	25.164
1999	8ACP GM6	73	WP/19/SDRD-NBD - DEP.OF STATE FOR FINANCE - 4.109.557,84	20020831	265.000	204.783	60.217
1999	8ACP GM6	74	WP/18/SDRD-WD - DEP.OF STATE FOR FINANCE - 3.881.255,73	20020831	250.000	170.192	79.808
1999	8ACP GM6	75	WP/15/SDRD-DWR-2002A - DEP.OF STATE FOR FINANCE - 370.000	20020831	179.800	59.462	120.338
1999	8ACP GM6	76	WP/16/SDRD-PMU - DEP.OF STATE FOR FINANCE - 2.309.812	20020831	149.000	112.322	36.678
1999	8ACP GM6	77	WP/17/SDRD-URD - DEP.OF STATE FOR FINANCE - 3.530.800,31	20020831	228.000	173.600	54.400
1999	8ACP GM6	81	MA IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES	20030901	33.745	27.393	6.352
1999	8ACP GM6	82	DIPLOMA IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES	20030613	29.775	24.789	4.986
1999	8ACP GM6	83	MSC IN ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE & DEVELOPMENT	20040201	39.604	35.652	3.952
1999	8ACP GM6	84	WP-20/SDRD 1/8/02-31/7/03 - DEP OF STATE FOR FIN. - 4.374.236	20030930	243.300	146.982	96.318
1999	8ACP GM6	85	DIPLOMA IN GOVERNANCE & DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	20030929	36.910	30.748	6.162

1999	8ACP GM6	87	DIPL. IN GOVERNANCE & DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	20031231	35.674	34.251	1.423
1999	8ACP GM6	88	DIPL. IN GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	20031231	35.674	34.035	1.639
1999	8ACP GM6	89	DIPLOMA IN GOVERNMENT & DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	20030929	36.070	31.044	5.026
1999	8ACP GM6	94	WP 24/SDRD-WD; DEPT OF STATE 8,030,324 GMD	20031031	299.000	198.830	100.170
1999	8ACP GM6	95	WP 22/SDRD; DEP OF STATE 7.819.372 GMD	20040131	310.000	246.039	63.961
1999	8ACP GM6	96	WP 25/SDRD; DEPT OF STATE 8,020398 GMD	20031031	323.000	199.335	123.665
1999	8ACP GM6	97	WP 23/SDRD/NBD; DEPT OF STATE FINANCE 8,007,995.68 GMD	20031031	322.000	174.930	147.070
1999	8ACP GM6	99	WP 26/SDRD; DEPT OF STATE FINANCE 3,644,016 GMD	20031231	157.000	68.581	88.419
1999	8ACP GM6	100	WP 21/SDRD; DEPT OF STATE 4,295,000 GMD	20040630	188.000	105.303	82.697
1999	8ACP GM6	102	WP-31/SDRD-MICROFIN; DEPT OF STATE FIN 1,184,945 GMD	20031231	50.000	28.852	21.148
1999	8ACP GM6	104	Project planning and management	20040915	30.843	27.769	3.075
1999	8ACP GM6	105	animal production an nutrition	20040611	29.926	27.879	2.047
1999	8ACP GM6	106	international relations	20040901	30.563	28.035	2.528
1999	8ACP GM6	111	WP-28/SDRD/VWS (15/12/2003 - 30/06/2004) 23,986,250 GMD	20040630	703.000	167.225	535.775
1999	8ACP GM6	112	WP 29/SDRD/PSU (16/02/04-30/06/04) 9,117,313 GMD	20040630	253.000	127.107	125.893
1999	8ACP GM6	116	WP-32/SDRD-WD 1,468,611GMD	20040531	40.844	40.844	0
1999	8ACP GM6	117	WP-33/SDRD-NBD 2,475,470 GMD	20040531	68.847	68.847	0
1999	8ACP GM6	118	WP-34/SRDR-URD 1,510,625 GMD	20040531	42.013	42.013	0
1999	8ACP GM6	121	WP-30/SDRD-LOCAL GVT 1,041,296 GMD	20040531	29.800	29.052	748
1999	8ACP GM6		Individual Commitment		8.349.375	5.914.818	2.434.557
1999	8ACP GM7	0	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO THE NAO	20030630	1.900.000	1.673.739	226.261
1999	8ACP GM7	6	SER-03/ECSU/02 - KPMG - 294.000	20020522	18.300	9.959	8.341
1999	8ACP GM7	9	CE-4/ECU - DEP OF STATE FOR FINANCE & ECO AFFAIRS- 6.661.780	20030930	402.000	226.279	175.722
1999	8ACP GM7		Individual Commitment		420.300	236.238	184.062
2000	8ACP GM9	0	STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMME (SAF1)	20030630	9.200.000	9.044.716	155.284
2000	8ACP GM9	2	1ST TRANCHE S/F.A. 6281/GM & NOTE VERBALE OF 28.8.2000	20010228	5.000.000	5.000.000	0
2000	8ACP GM9	9	2ND TRANCHE F.A. 6281/GM	20011231	3.700.000	3.700.000	0
2000	8ACP GM9	16	SER - 01/03/SA; DELOITTE & TOUCHE 1,860,000 GMD	20030630	76.900	52.726	24.174
2000	8ACP GM9		Individual Commitment		8.776.900	8.752.726	24.174
2000	8ACP GM11	0	SUPPORT TO THE GROUNDNUT SUB- SECTOR	20000820	28.151	26.317	1.834
2000	8ACP GM11		Individual Commr JJ Pesquet				
2000	8ACP GM12	0	STABEX 99 COTTON NOT CARDED OR COMBED	20001231	64.326	64.326	0
2000	8ACP GM12	1	CONV. TRANSFER STABEX/3/99/GM (COTTON NOT CARDED OR COMBED)	20011231	64.326	0	64.326
2000	8ACP GM12		Total Individual Commitment		64.326	0	64.326
2000	8ACP GM13	0	STABEX 99 GROUNDNUTS IN SHELL OR UNSHELLED	20001231	676.358	676.358	0
2000	8ACP GM13	1	CONV TRANSF STABEX/4/99/GM (GROUNDNUTS IN SHELLS OR UNSHELL)	20011231	676.358	0	676.358
2000	8ACP GM13		Total Individual Commitment		676.358	0	676.358
2000	8ACP GM14	0	STABEX 99 SESAME SEED	20001231	82.997	82.997	0
2000	8ACP GM14	1	CONV TRANSFER STABEX/5/99/GM (SESAME SEEDS)	20011231	82.997	0	82.997
2000	8ACP GM14		Total Individual Commitment		82.997	0	82.997
2001	8ACP GM15	0	Franchise art 195 a - archides	20011231	211.075	158.975	52.100
2001	8ACP GM15	1	STABEX/4/REP LIV 2ND PR/GM - REPAYMENT AGREEMENT ART 195(A)	20011231	158.975	0	158.975
2001	8ACP GM15		Total Individual Commitment		158.975	0	158.975
2001	8ACP GM16	0	PROMOTION OF TOURISM IN THE GAMBIA	20010514	67.000	66.681	319
2002	8ACP GM17	0	POVERTY REDUCTION BUDGET SUPPORT PROGRAMME 2002	20041231	3.700.000	0	3.700.000
2002	8ACP GM18	0	POVERTY REDUCTION BUDGET SUPPORT PROGRAMME 2002	20041231	555.000	17.570	537.430
8 EDF ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS					36.484.907	29.231.880	7.253.026

8 EDF ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS	20.160.944	15.977.297	4.183.647
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1994	7ACP GM1	0	DIVISION DEVEL PROGR NORTH BANK UPPER RIVER	19980630	17.400.000	17.398.870	1.130
1994	7ACP GM1	4	CE 2/DDP OFFSHORE PROCUREMENT		980.000	980.000	0
1994	7ACP GM1	83	CE-29/DDP+ REV 1+ REV 2_ + REV 3	19970930	317.600	312.827	4.773
1994	7ACP GM1	84	CE-30/DDP+ REV 1_+ REV 2	19970930	107.050	102.087	4.963
1994	7ACP GM1	87	CE-33/DDP+ REV 1_+ REV 2	19971001	172.500	172.428	72
1994	7ACP GM1	98	CE-36/DDP; 120.000 GMD	19970930	10.730	5.561	5.170
1994	7ACP GM1	100	DIVISIONAL DEVELOPMENT DDP	19980930	256.900	224.638	32.262
1994	7ACP GM1	101	DIVISIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROG DDP	19980930	170.000	162.706	7.294
1994	7ACP GM1	102	DIVISIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROG DDP	19990630	250.800	241.236	9.564
1994	7ACP GM1	103	DIVISIONAL DEVELOPMENT DDP	19990630	74.900	71.014	3.886
1994	7ACP GM1	104	DIVISIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROG DDP	19980930	224.000	185.790	38.210
1994	7ACP GM1	111	CE_43/DDP - GMD 4.200.000	19981130	369.395	369.395	0
1994	7ACP GM1	112	CE-42/DDP GMD 2.500.000	19990630	249.600	236.688	12.912
1994	7ACP GM1	119	12 URDIP - GMD 1.600.000	19990331	155.000	136.430	18.570
1994	7ACP GM1	126	DDP CE-45/DDP GMD 1.085.000	19990630	137.321	137.321	0
1994	7ACP GM1	132	INTERNATIONAL PROCUREMENT AGENCY GMD 35,325	20010124	3.000	2.319	681
1994	7ACP GM1	133	SHYBEN A MADI & SONS LTD GMD 340,675	20001129	27.700	25.043	2.657
1994	7ACP GM1	134	TOMATE GMD 612,926	20010331	50.971	50.786	185
1994	7ACP GM1	135	ERNST & YOUNG SENEGAL GMD 849,638	20010331	70.700	64.867	5.833
1994	7ACP GM1		Individual Commitment		3.628.167	3.481.137	147.030
1995	7ACP GM24	0	PROGRAMME REGIONAL FORMATION INFORMATION ENVIRONNEMENT. CE 01.10.99-30.09.00	20010630	500.000	500.000	0
1995	7ACP GM24	1	(5.900.000/6.252.282,26 GMD)+7RPR442/48	20000930	500.000	487.206	12.794
1995	7ACP GM24		Total Individual Commitment		500.000	487.206	12.794
2000	7ACP GM31	0	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES, DESIGN AND PRE	20010131	630.000	490.343	139.657
2000	7ACP GM31	1	BELLER CONSULT 4074050GMD 25.01.01 24.01.02	20051231	490.343	432.030	58.313
2000	7ACP GM31		Total Individual Commitment		490.343	432.030	58.313
7 EDF ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS					18.530.000	18.389.213	140.787
7 EDF ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS					4.618.510	4.400.373	218.137

ANNEX 4 REGIONAL - THE GAMBIA					SITUATION END 2006		
YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of imple-mentat°	GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS					2.100.000	168.861	1.931.139
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS					80.100	41.544	38.556
1999	8ACP ROC27	0	APPUI AUX NEGOCIATIONS DE PAIX EN CASAMANCE	20001225	300.000	88.761	211.239
1999	8ACP TPS38	0	SUPPORT TO DECENTRALIZED RURAL DEVELOPMENT	20040630	1.800.000	80.100	1.719.900

ANNEX 5 BUDGET LINES (Grant contracts) THE GAMBIA

FINANCING SOURCE: Budget line 21 02 03

Grants awarded under Call for Proposals

A. Budget Year 2006 (in the case of Calls covering 2005 and 2006 budgets)

Name & Address	Action title	Action location	Action duration (Months)	Grant amount (<EUR>)	Percentage of total eligible action costs (%)	CRIS contract No.
CONCERN UNIVERSAL - 21 King Street Hereford HR4 9BX United Kindom Tél: 01432355111	Fortering Agro-enterprises and Market development for Improved Livelihoods and Economic Security	Rural Communities in the Western Division of The Gambia	48	750.000	66%	118-771

B. Budget Year 2005

Beneficiary: Name & Address	Action title	Action location	Action duration (Months)	Grant amount (<EUR>)	Percentage of total eligible action costs (%)	CRIS contract No.

C. Previous Budget Years (2004 and earlier)

Beneficiary: Name & Address	Action title	Action location	Action duration (Months)	Grant amount (<EUR>)	Percentage of total eligible action costs (%)	CRIS contract No.
VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS LBG (2003)	PHASE II - INCOME GENERATION PROJECT FOR WOMEN IN THE UPPER RIVER DIVISION	Gambia - Upper division	47	333527	59%	20289
CONCERN UNIVERSAL (2004)	LIFE LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT THROUGH INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING, FOOD SECURITY & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	Gambia - Upper division	62	743656,56	55%	65958

Grants awarded without a Call for Proposals

Beneficiary: Name & Address	Action title	Action location	Action duration (Months)	Grant amount (<EUR>)	Percentage of total eligible action costs (%)	CRIS contract No.
THE ASSOCIATION OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (2001)	CDC/2001/31 - "NGOs and grassroots organisations - A model in the Gambia"		36	83878	73%	48042

Contribution Agreements with Int. Organisations

Beneficiary: Name & Address	Action title	Action location	Action duration (Months)	Grant amount (<EUR>)	Percentage of total eligible action costs (%)	CRIS contract No.

ANNEX 6 THE GAMBIA - Forecasts 2007-2008

	FORECASTS 2007										
	1st SEMESTER	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	Target 100%L+50%M	2nd SEMESTER	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	Target 100%L+50%M	TARGET ANNEE
New Global Commitments	9.000.000					0					9.000.000
New Individual Commitments	2.143.483	1.410.022	170.521	562.941	1.495.282	1.649.000	1.240.101	393.739	15.159	2.269.051	3.764.333
Payments	6.898.974	4.538.269	548.835	1.811.870	4.812.687	8.744.358	6.576.040	2.087.931	80.387	7.620.005	12.432.692
Decommitments back to the NIP	8.970.671										8.970.671
Decommitments to recommit	1.926.245										0
Reduction of Old RAL	10.802.057	8.721.352	268.835	1.811.870	8.855.770	7.698.318	6.000.000	1.642.931	55.387	6.821.465	15.677.235

	FORECASTS 2008										
	1st SEMESTER	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	Target 100%L+50%M	2nd SEMESTER	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	Target 100%L+50%M	TARGET ANNEE
Engagements Individuels	7.200.000	4.159.062	3.040.938	0	5.679.531	850.000	585.163	239.614	25.223	704.970	6.384.501
Payments	2.651.813	1.531.813	1.120.000	0	2.091.813	3.370.000	2.320.000	950.000	100.000	2.795.000	4.886.813

R A L	SITUATION on 01/01/2007		SITUATION on 31/12/2007		Amount	Nbr
	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2002	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2002		
Σ Ongoing GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	103.021.871	50.856.321	102.436.555	47.820.115	4.500.000	1
R A C	16.747.438	3.239.542	12.397.790	203.337		0
R A P	41.989.507	4.415.027	30.378.566	2.142.344		1
R A L	58.736.945	7.654.569	42.776.357	2.345.681		0
% RAL / Σ GLOBAL COMMIT.	57%	15%	42%	5%		
Nbr of years to absorbe RAL	5		3			1

Ceiling increase riders	4.500.000	1
Extension Date		0
Réaménagement budgétaire		1
Modification DTA		0
Total number of projects		1

GLOBAL COMMITMENTS ON AVAILABLE EDF ALLOCATIONS UNTIL END 2007

SUMMARY of	AMOUNT
CUMULATED TOTAL GLOBAL COMMITMENTS on 31/12/2006	47.910.550
TOTAL NEW GLOBAL COMMITMENTS FORSEEN in 2007	9.000.000
TOTAL GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	56.910.550

SUMMARY of	
COUNTRY ENVELOPE A & B AT 31-12-2006 avant ETR	#N/A
DECOMMITMENTS OVER THE PERIOD OF 2007	8.970.671
TOTAL EDF AVAILABLE COUNTRY RESOURCES	#N/A
USE OF AVAILABLE RESSOURCES in %	#N/A
EDF COUNTRY RESSOURCES THAT COULD BE LOST	#N/A

Méthode pour déterminer le RAL à la fin de l'année 2007

Tous projets sans distinction de l'année de l'EG

Seulement Projets avant 2002

Σ Ongoing GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	
GC dbt A	103.021.871
GC pdt A --> tout en LOW	9.000.000
DEGGT retour PIN des EG ->tout en LOV	9.585.315
	102.436.555

Σ Ongoing GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	
GC avt 2002	50.856.321
DEGGT retour PIN des EG ->tu	3.036.205
	47.820.115

RAC	
RAC dbt A	16.747.438
DEGGT retour PIN des EG ->tout en LOV	9.585.315
New GC --> tout en LOW	9.000.000
NEW IC --> TARGET	3.764.333
	12.397.790

RAC avant 2002	
RAC dbt A avt 2002	3.239.542
DEGGT retour PIN des EG ->tu	3.036.205
New IC on ongoing s1+s3	0
	203.337

RAP	
RAP dbt A	41.483.615
DEGGT retour PIN des EI ->tout en LOW	2.436.690
Payements --> TARGET	12.432.692
New IC --> TARGET	3.764.333
	30.378.566

RAP avant 2002	
RAP dbt A	4.415.027
DEGGT retour PIN des EI ->tout	2.143.759
Payements s1+s2 --> TARGET	128.924
New IC on/ongoing s1+s3 -> pas dt	0
	2.142.344

ANNEX 7

Assessment of Performance Indicators of the 9th EDF NIP (2002-2007)

SECTOR	Performance indicators	Indicator Values/Targets	Achievements	Remarks	
1. RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Status of Human Development in Rural Areas	HDI from 0.363-0.442	0.479	Above expectation	
		Overall rural poverty from 80-65%	63%		
	Access to Rural Services	Access to water supply from 70-85%	85%		
		Access to PHC from 80-90%			
		Primary enrolment from 48-55%	77%		Including Madrassas
		Agriculture's contribution to GDP from 22-30%	30%		
		Percent Food Poor from 70-50%			
		Local Government Reforms	6 Elected LGCs in place with devolved powers	8 LGCs established & their Chairmen elected in 2002		4 of the elected LGC Chairmen removed
	Appropriate funding mechanisms for local development established				
	12-15 WDC active per Div				
	50% of VDCs active per Div				
	APOs & Inter-professional Organizations	6 inter-prof org. established for G/nuts, cotton, sesame, L/stock, Horticulture & Fisheries	6 umbrella organizations established in the respective sub-sectors		None of the umbrella organizations is strong

		Primary APOs established	Ongoing	Uncoordinated
		APOs represented on inter-prof organizations	Ongoing	Uncoordinated
		Private sector service & input providers join inter-prof org.	Occasional	Uncoordinated
	Food security/Income generation	2 income generating projects financed per Div	Nil	SDRD closed & NSA support programme not yet operational
II TRANSPORT	Access for rural populations	40% improvement		
	Road network condition	50% original paved roads repaired		
	Private sector participation	Private sector takes up Construction & maintenance contracts	Done	GRTSA now manages road construction & maintenance through contracts
		Ferry services privatized	Not yet	Among the Government commitments on governance
	GRTSA functional	TAs in place by Dec. 2002	Not yet	Tender for TA recruitment just launched
		75% of Local staff recruited by Jan 2003		
		Modus operandi of Road Fund established by Dec. 2002	Not realized	Done in 2006
		90% of road user charges collected by mid Jan. 2003	Not realized	Collection started in 2006
	Road constructions	All 5 stretches of roads completed	Not realized	Constructions Contract

		by Dec.2004		signed in 2006
	Construction of Ferry Terminal	100% completion by June 2004	Not done	
	New ferries acquired	EIB appraise loan by June 2002		
		Loan approved by Dec 2002		
	Financing plan for Farafeni bridge	Studies launched by mid 2003		
		Studies completed by mid 2004		
III. NON-FOCAL Capacity Building	Macro-economic growth, reforms & management	GDP growth rate at 5.6% pa		
		MTEF for economic sectors	Done	Finalized in 2006
		Stats updated & Rev maximized	Ongoing	The Gambia Bureau of Statistics reorganized, & Gambia Revenue Authority established
		Investment policy revised	Not yet	Part of Government Commitment on Governance
		Financial sector reformed	Ongoing	Programmes agreed with IMF & WB on improving Public Finance Management
		Trade & Industrial policies revised	Not yet	A Trade policy review & Diagnostic Trade Integration study were done in 2005 & 2006 respectively.
	Legal system reformed	Done	A Legal Strategy in	

				place
		Budget deficit kept at 2%		
		Ext CA to below 12.5%		
		Reserves to 3 months		
		CPI maintained at 2.5%		
		Tourist arrivals up to 5% pa		
		Export vol. grows to 8% pa		
		Budget deficit kept at 2%		
	Public-Private Partnership strengthened	NVTA operational (tech & Fin)	Done	TVET Policy in place, NTA established
		GTA operational (tech & Fin)	Done	GTA established, Tourism Masterplan in place
		IBAS reformed & functional	Done	New strategic Plan developed
		Private Sector Foundation (PSF) established	Done	PSF registered but not operational
		Civil Society Forum organised	Done	As part of the NSA mapping study
	NAO's capacities strengthened	8 th EDF fully committed by mid 2003		
		60% of 9 th EDF committed by end 2003		
		100% 9 th EDF committed by end 2004		
		Supports from EIB,CDE, CTA mobilised		

