

## Improvement of Water Management

The Government of The Gambia's Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP), the National Medium-Term Investment Programme (NMTIP 2005), the Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy (ANRP) and the Gambia National Agricultural Investment Programme (GNAIP) provides the basis for the development of national and regional programmes to overcome the challenges that constrain the development of agriculture in The Gambia. The challenges are clearly interdependent and require a concerted action. The GNAIP combines policy, institutional, infrastructure and technology related measures to address the multiplicity of supply-side constraints to enhance the growth potential of The Gambia's agriculture. The GNAIP would integrate on-going programmes and projects into this framework and take on the role of a national programme for food security. The overall objective of the GNAIP is to increase the agriculture sector's contribution to the national economy by increasing productivity through commercialization and active private sector participation predicated on a sound national macroeconomic framework aimed at enhanced growth and poverty reduction. The programme will facilitate and strengthen the productive capacities of small and medium scale farmers to create enabling environment to promote large scale farming and development of agribusiness, and facilitate access to markets and value addition for a selected range of commodities such as rice, livestock, groundnuts, millet, sesame, cashew, fish and horticulture. A key performance indicator is an increase in agriculture sector growth from its current estimated 26% to 60% per annum by 2015 to enhance the incomes and food security status of the producers.

The GNAIP focuses on the following key programmes:

1. **Improvement of water management**
2. Improved management of other shared resources
3. Development of agricultural chains and market promotion
4. Prevention and management of food crises and other natural disasters
5. Sustainable farm management
6. Institutional capacity building for programme implementation

### Outcomes and Objectives

The overall objective of the Improvement of Water Management program is to ensure food security and rice self-sufficiency in the Gambia by cultivating 25,000 ha through the employment of appropriate, sustainable and environmentally friendly water management techniques and cultivation practices.

Specifically, the program seeks to: consolidate all areas developed for rice production by rehabilitating infrastructure and machinery; intensifying production; developing and crop tidally irrigable areas suitable for rice production; improving access and promoting rice production in seasonally saline tidal swamps; improving water retention and promoting rice production in natural depressions, transition zones, and back swamps, and promoting rice production in the uplands through the introduction of improved rice varieties,

### Estimated cost

The total cost of the programme is estimated at US\$ 38,044,000.

### SUB-PROGRAMMES

#### I. LAND DEVELOPMENT

*Objective:* To provide in each region, a multi-disciplinary land development team, and appropriate machinery to support the development of water control structures specific to crop production and water management strategy adopted for the area in order to boost rice production in the country.

*Activities:*

- i) Provision of water retention dikes, anti-saline dikes, flood protection dikes, conveyance systems, and field and plot bonds;
- ii) Construction and installation of tidal gates and other flow control structures;
- iii) Land leveling for flood irrigation; and
- iv) Installation of pumping machines and accessories.

<sup>1</sup>This brief summarises the specific objectives, activities, and funding requirement for **Programme I: Improvement of Water Management**.

## 2. MECHANIZATION

*Objective:* To capacitate the Regional Directorates of Agriculture to address the drudgery involved in crop production, especially rice. The regions will be provided with machinery and equipment required for the major crop production and processing operations. The regional mechanical services will be further strengthened with workshop tools and equipment to facilitate repair and maintenance of the farm machineries.

## 3. IRRIGATION

*Objective:* To provide nationwide the design of improvement of water management structures, and explore opportunities for increasing water supplies and availability for crop production and also for livestock watering. In addition, these structures facilitate effective utilization of run-off for crop and livestock production whilst reducing erosion and the resultant degradation.

*Activities:*

- i) Rainwater harvesting,
- ii) Runoff agriculture, underground water; and surface water irrigation.

- iii) Increase storage and improve water retention capacity of the numerous pools that exist in and around the production areas, especially the back swamps of Central River and Upper River Regions and transition zones countrywide.

## 4. CAPACITY BUILDING AND SUPPORT SERVICES

*Objective:* To lay the foundation for effective implementation and sustainability of its positive impact/gain by targeting farmer beneficiaries, implementation staff and service providing institutions. Interventions will address the institutional constraints impeding the realization of intended increased rice production in the country.

*Activities:*

- i) Training of farmers
- ii) Training of operators and mechanics
- iii) Research and Extension
- iv) Capacity building of Basin Authorities/Agencies.

**Table I – Indicative budget for programme I: Improvement of water management**

<b>Sub-Programmes</b>	<b>Total US\$</b>	<b>Estimated Government Contribution</b>	<b>Current Estimated Gap</b>
Capacity building	5,970,000	597,000	5,373,000
Irrigation and mechanization	14,174,000	1,417,400	12,756,600
Land development	13,400,000	1,340,000	12,060,000
Introduction of bio-saline agriculture	2,500,000	250,000	2,250,000
Infrastructure and support services	10,000,000	1,000,000	9,000,000
Initiation of pilot year round certified seed production	12,000,000	1,200,000	10,800,000
Land and Water Resources Survey and Monitoring	5,000,000	500,000	4,500,000
<b>Programme Total</b>	<b>63,044,000</b>	<b>6,304,400</b>	<b>56,739,600</b>

# THE GAMBIA



ANR-GNAIP PROGRAMME 2

## Improved Management of Other Shared Resources

The Government of The Gambia's Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP), the National Medium-Term Investment Programme (NMTIP 2005), the Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy (ANRP) and the Gambia National Agricultural Investment Programme (GNAIP) provides the basis for the development of national and regional programmes to overcome the challenges that constrain the development of agriculture in The Gambia. The challenges are clearly interdependent and require a concerted action. The GNAIP combines policy, institutional, infrastructure and technology related measures to address the multiplicity of supply-side constraints to enhance the growth potential of The Gambia's agriculture. The GNAIP would integrate on-going programmes and projects into this framework and take on the role of a national programme for food security. The overall objective of the GNAIP is to increase the agriculture sector's contribution to the national economy by increasing productivity through commercialization and active private sector participation predicated on a sound national macroeconomic framework aimed at enhanced growth and poverty reduction. The programme will facilitate and strengthen the productive capacities of small and medium scale farmers to create enabling environment to promote large scale farming and development of agribusiness, and facilitate access to markets and value addition for a selected range of commodities such as rice, livestock, groundnuts, millet, sesame, cashew, fish and horticulture. A key performance indicator is an increase in agriculture sector growth from its current estimated 26% to 60% per annum by 2015 to enhance the incomes and food security status of the producers.

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5. Sustainable farm management
6. Institutional capacity building for programme implementation

### Outcomes and objectives

The objective of this program is to develop sustainable exploitation and management of natural resources by supporting the strengthening of range management and organization of transhumance, shared forest resource management and support to fisheries resource management.

### Key Performance indicators

A well coordinated, sustainable and effective action in management of the natural resources that will be supportive of the agricultural sector to increase its contribution to economic growth and poverty reduction.

### Estimated cost

The total cost of the programme is estimated at US\$ 15,633,600.

### SUB-PROGRAMMES

#### I. SUPPORT TO SHARED FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

*Objective:* The important of forest resource management is being increasingly valued, thanks to the recognition of forests as important sources of fuel wood, building materials, soil fertility, food, medicine, and environmental protection. Forests also enhance ecotourism, shelter wildlife, reduce erosion, and provide breeding and spawning ground for fish. Support to livestock, range management, fisheries, forestry, parks and wildlife institutions and activities.

*Activities:* Support to shared forest resource management in diverse areas including co-management of shared forest resources, and research and development.

<sup>1</sup>This brief summarises the specific objectives, activities, and funding requirement for **Programme 2: Improved management of other shared resources**.

## 2. RANGE MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF TRANSHUMANCE

*Activities:* Support to range management and organization of transhumance institutions and tasks such as pest and disease management, intensive production system/ regime, research and development, marketing, capacity –building and infrastructure.

*Components:*

- i) Management of pastoral infrastructure and control of transhumance
- ii) Management of transhumance routes and definition of rules
- iii) Governing utilization of common resources
- iv) Sensitization and training of pastoralists and other stakeholders
- v) Harmonization of regulatory and health provision

## 3. SUPPORT TO FISHERIES RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

*Activities:* Support to fisheries resource management.

## 4. SUPPORT TO SHARED PARKS AND WILDLIFE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

*Activities:* Support to shared parks and wildlife resource management including private sector involvement in nature reserve management.

**Table 1 – Indicative budget for programme 2: Improved management of other shared resources**

<b>SUB-PROGRAMME</b>	<b>BUDGET USD</b>
1. Range Management and Organization of Transhumance	4,133,600
2. Support to Fisheries Resources Management	7,000,000
3. Support to Shared Forest Resource Management	2,000,000
4. Support to Shared Parks and Wildlife Resource Management	2,500,000
<b>Programme Total</b>	<b>15,633,600.00</b>
<b>Funding gap (90% of cost)</b>	<b>14,070,240.00</b>

## Development of Agricultural Chains and Market Promotion

The Government of The Gambia's Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP), the National Medium-Term Investment Programme (NMTIP 2005), the Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy (ANRP) and the Gambia National Agricultural Investment Programme (GNAIP) provides the basis for the development of national and regional programmes to overcome the challenges that constrain the development of agriculture in The Gambia. The challenges are clearly interdependent and require a concerted action. The GNAIP combines policy, institutional, infrastructure and technology related measures to address the multiplicity of supply-side constraints to enhance the growth potential of The Gambia's agriculture. The GNAIP would integrate on-going programmes and projects into this framework and take on the role of a national programme for food security. The overall objective of the GNAIP is to increase the agriculture sector's contribution to the national economy by increasing productivity through commercialization and active private sector participation predicated on a sound national macroeconomic framework aimed at enhanced growth and poverty reduction. The programme will facilitate and strengthen the productive capacities of small and medium scale farmers to create enabling environment to promote large scale farming and development of agribusiness, and facilitate access to markets and value addition for a selected range of commodities such as rice, livestock, groundnuts, millet, sesame, cashew, fish and horticulture. A key performance indicator is an increase in agriculture sector growth from its current estimated 26% to 60% per annum by 2015 to enhance the incomes and food security status of the producers.

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### Outcomes and Objectives

The objective of the program is to enhance the transformation of agriculture from traditional subsistence form to a commercial and modern one through the use of appropriate technologies for value addition. This will result in increased income for the farmers as well as improved foreign exchange earnings for the country. The program has three main components all of which if properly implemented will lead to the attainment of the above objective. In addition they will also improve market access for the farmers, reduce the drudgery involved in the processing of agricultural produce, reduce the amount of post harvest loss and diversify the dietary intake of the population.

### Estimated cost

The total cost of the programme is estimated at US\$ 106,130,000.

### SUB-PROGRAMMES

#### I. DEVELOPMENT OF FOOD PROCESSING CHAINS

*Objective:* This component targets food crops that have comparative high market potentials at domestic, regional and global levels which include the following such as rice, groundnuts, maize, millet, sorghum, horticulture, agro-forestry food, short cycle livestock chains, and fisheries products.

*Activities:*

- i) Use of improved seed varieties and livestock breeds;
- ii) Provision of agricultural extension services;
- iii) Provision of agricultural inputs and machinery on timely basis;
- iv) Construction of appropriate storage facilities;
- v) Provision of appropriate technology for preservation, processing and packaging of Produce;
- vi) Strengthening of microfinance Institutions for improved access to credit by farmers;

<sup>1</sup>This brief summarises the specific objectives, activities, and funding requirement for **Programme 3: Development of agricultural chains and market promotion**.

- vii) Promotion and use of alternative sources of energy;
- viii) Promotion of participatory forestry (eco-tourism, community forestry etc);
- ix) Promotion of intensive livestock production regime;
- x) Capacity building of stakeholders in crops, livestock, fisheries, horticulture and forestry subsectors;

Estimated Cost: USD 63,075,000.

## 2. STRENGTHENING OF NATIONAL OPERATOR SUPPORT SERVICES

*Objective:* The objectives of this component is to ensure that the capacity of stake-holders in the crop, livestock, fisheries, forestry and horticulture sub-sectors is adequately strengthened through provision of and access to capital, access to market information and the use of appropriate technologies for production as well as marketing of agricultural produce. Implementation of the component will alleviate un-employment, improve inter-agency collaboration and as well as effective implementation and coordination of the program. The key focus areas for this component are: i) developing financial services in line with operators needs; ii) develop market information systems (MIS); iii) capitalizing on available technologies and conditions for their utilization by farmers/ producers and the agri-food companies and afro-industries; iv) Implementing a research program on rational utilization of biotechnologies in the agricultural sector.

### Activities:

- i) Increase funding for the sector through implementation of Maputo declaration;
- ii) Create a basket fund for the sector where donors and NGOs could contribute;
- iii) Encourage and strengthen establishment of strong farmer organizations;
- iv) Create enabling environment for commercial banks investment in the agricultural sector;
- v) Conduct research and transfer of new technologies to farmers and other stakeholders;

- vi) Human capacity development and sensitization, which will include providing university training in all aspects of agricultural development;
- vii) Disseminate information through various media;
- viii) Training of how to access and use information;
- ix) Create an agricultural market data base;
- x) Promotion of farmer field school concept as training for farmers;

Estimated Cost: USD 33,025,000

## 3. PROMOTION OF INTRA-REGIONAL AND EXTRA-REGIONAL TRADE

*Objective:* The objective of this component is to create enabling environment for trade facilitation between the Gambia and other countries particularly countries within the sub-region through appropriate policy formulation, development and implantation. The component will ensure that trade policies and rules of the Gambia are consistent with sub-regional, regional and global trade rules. This sub-component targets the following areas such as The Gambia trade pattern and policies; intra-regional trade and extra-regional trade. The component targets strengthening trade relationship with countries within the sub-region and the EC and explore market opportunities beyond traditional partners.

### Activities:

- i) Development of sound trade policies consistent with regional and global ones;
- ii) Promote trade with countries within the AU in particular ECOWAS block
- iii) Promote trade with other countries outside the regional block;
- iv) Improve infrastructure for movement of goods and services;
- v) Promote product awareness campaign through regional and international Trade fairs
- vi) Geographic diversification of markets for locally produced agricultural products.

Estimated Cost: USD 10,030,000.

**Table I – Indicative budget for programme 3: Development of agricultural chains and market promotion**

Sub-Programmes	Total (US\$)	Estimated Government Contribution	Current Estimated Gap
1. Development of food processing chains	63,075,000	6,307,500	56,767,500
2. Strengthening of national operators support services	33,025,000	3,302,500	29,722,500
3. Promotion of intra and extra regional trade	10,030,000	1,003,000	9,027,000
<b>Programme Total</b>	<b>106,130,000</b>	<b>10,613,000</b>	<b>95,517,000</b>

## Prevention and Management of Food Crises and Other Natural Disasters

The Government of The Gambia's Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP), the National Medium-Term Investment Programme (NMTIP 2005), the Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy (ANRP) and the Gambia National Agricultural Investment Programme (GNAIP) provides the basis for the development of national and regional programmes to overcome the challenges that constrain the development of agriculture in The Gambia. The challenges are clearly interdependent and require a concerted action. The GNAIP combines policy, institutional, infrastructure and technology related measures to address the multiplicity of supply-side constraints to enhance the growth potential of The Gambia's agriculture. The GNAIP would integrate on-going programmes and projects into this framework and take on the role of a national programme for food security. The overall objective of the GNAIP is to increase the agriculture sector's contribution to the national economy by increasing productivity through commercialization and active private sector participation predicated on a sound national macroeconomic framework aimed at enhanced growth and poverty reduction. The programme will facilitate and strengthen the productive capacities of small and medium scale farmers to create enabling environment to promote large scale farming and development of agribusiness, and facilitate access to markets and value addition for a selected range of commodities such as rice, livestock, groundnuts, millet, sesame, cashew, fish and horticulture. A key performance indicator is an increase in agriculture sector growth from its current estimated 26% to 60% per annum by 2015 to enhance the incomes and food security status of the producers.

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### Outcomes and Objectives

The objective of this component is to reduce the negative impacts of disaster and situations leading to food crises by mobilizing adequate resources to help prevent and cope with food crises or natural disasters as well as reach the groups affected at the most appropriate time. The component is aimed at providing social protection of vulnerable groups, policy measures that will increase food production and economic gains, infrastructure development to support production activities, and the development of a mechanism that enhances effective networking and coordination between producers and buyers. To achieve this objective, the programmes will address the specified areas dependent on comparative advantage and potential to improve food security of beneficiaries. Particular attention will be paid to the vulnerable groups for their social and economic protection through policy advocacy to increase, support to production infrastructure and linkage between surplus and deficit areas.

### Estimated cost

The total cost of the programme is estimated at US\$ 40,458,000.

### SUB-PROGRAMMES

#### I. THE PROMOTION OF THE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

*Objective:* To set up functional early warning system in ECOWAS Member States to quickly detect the risk of food crisis and adopt mitigating measures at the most appropriate time. At the regional level, a coordination framework will be developed for dissemination of information at the ECOWAS level. The component consists of three sub-components: (i) strengthening of the early warning system, (ii) emergency preparedness and, (iii) development of disaster prevention and control programmes. Key focus areas would be the institutionalization of agro-meteorological and hydrological services in The Gambia, formation of multidisciplinary working group to coordinates the production and dissemination of information and data, strengthen the National Disaster Management Agency and adopting measures that will mitigate occurrence of disasters.

<sup>1</sup>This brief summarises the specific objectives, activities, and funding requirement for **Programme 4: Prevention and management of food crises and other natural disasters**.

*Activities:*

- i) Assessment of the state of existing hydro meteorological networks and flood monitoring stations under the Department of Water Resources
- ii) Process data, publish and disseminate information on early warning to end users
- iii) Sensitise policy makers and local communities to promote the use of early warning information in sectoral plans
- iv) Support the formulation and dissemination of the national disaster policy and management plan
- v) Repositioning of emergency stocks (seeds and cereal banks, food and non-food items) to ensure proximity to these stocks when disasters occur.
- vi) Training programmes on disaster preparedness and response
- vii) Establishment/support of disaster management fund
- viii) National and community awareness campaigns to reduce incidence and control of bush fires, pests and diseases.
- ix) Regular vulnerability assessments to determine appropriate intervention
- x) Support the national adaptation plan for action(NAPA) on climate change especially for improving the availability of surface and underground water use suitable for agriculture
- xi) Review disaster management legislation
- xii) Disaster reduction mainstreaming
- xiii) Institutional strengthening and community capacity building for effective implementation and control programmes.

*Estimated Cost:* US\$4,678,000.

## **2. DEVELOPMENT OF CRISIS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

*Objective:* To adopt quick responses to food crisis and other forms of disasters-related crisis in order to reduce their negative impact on affected population and communities. The management of the crisis brings into play a number of measures which must meet the specific needs of the population. Key focus areas for this component are: (i) social protection for vulnerable groups, (ii) policy advocacy to increase production, (iii) support to production infrastructure and, (iv) linkages between surplus and deficit area.

*Activities:*

- i) Conduct nutrition food needs assessments for vulnerable groups
- ii) Food for work programme for vulnerable groups
- iii) Establishment and management of cereal banks
- iv) Establishment of a revolving capital for purchase of food stock for cereal and seed banks
- v) Development of appropriate recipes for households and sensitization to increase consumption of local cereals.
- vi) Increase budgetary allocation to agriculture to meet 10%
- vii) Promote private sector investment in agriculture
- viii) Establishment of processing facilities for local cereals
- ix) Formulate strong commodity cooperatives
- x) Encourage establishment of cottage industries for processing cereals and horticultural products
- xi) Development of assessment tools that will identify deficit and vulnerable groups as well as surplus areas
- xii) Promote strong market linkages
- xiii) Construct and rehabilitate storage facilities.

*Estimated Cost:* US\$35,330,000.

## **3. POST-CONFLICT LAND REHABILITATION**

*Objective:* The conflict arising from the activities of the separatist movement in Southern region of Senegal close to the border of the Western Region of The Gambia poses a threat of land mines in the area. The threat posed by landmines is an obstacle to the economic activities in that belt. Currently, economic activities in the affected areas have been temporarily halted to minimize any incidence of mines. Efforts are being made by the Gambia Red Cross Society to sensitise and educate the affected communities on landmines and the potential danger they can cause. Key focus here is to develop a programme to support or complement the effort of the Red Cross Society to reduce or prevent any incidence of landmines and ensure that the region is free of landmines so that it can be reopened for economic activities.

*Activities:*

- i) Sensitise local inhabitants
- ii) Launch a landmine impact survey of the region to determine the area most affected
- iii) Launch a programme to de-mine the affected areas to safe life and restore economic activities in the region.

*Estimated Cost:* US\$450,000

**Table I: Indicative budget for programme 4: Prevention and Management of Food Crisis and Other Natural Disasters**

<b>SUB-PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>TOTAL US\$</b>	<b>Estimated Government Contribution</b>	<b>Current Estimated Gap</b>
Promotion of early warning system	4,678,000	467,800	4,210,200
Development of Disaster Crisis Management System	35,330,000	3,533,000	31,797,000
Post-conflict land Rehabilitation	450,000	45,000	405,000
<b>Programme Total</b>	<b>40,458,000</b>	<b>4,045.800</b>	<b>36,412,200</b>

## Sustainable Farm Management

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### Outcomes and Objectives

The overall objective of the Sustainable Farm Management program is to improve productivity of farms, especially that of small holders through enhanced soil fertility maintenance, appropriate farming and cropping practices and a reliable and controlled water management system. Particular attention will be paid to facilitation of smallholder farmers, especially the most vulnerable group (female) farmers through credit schemes and cash for investment, extension information and services, farmers' capacity in terms of knowledge and organization to manage and maintain soil fertility, land tenure security and improved infrastructure.

### Estimated cost

The total cost of the program is estimated at US\$ 22, 230, 000.

### SUB-PROGRAMMES

#### I. INTEGRATED SOIL FERTILITY MANAGEMENT

*Objective:* To increase the land area under improved soil fertility management by making available management options appropriate to the different farm situation.

*Activities:*

- i) Multiple tree pure stand and farm boundary planting;
- ii) Crop residue and compost management;
- iii) Faidherbia (Acacia) albida parkland technology for soil fertility improvement;
- iv) Native tree and shrub biomass management for soil fertility improvement;
- v) Integrated watershed management;
- vi) Liming and use of Phosphogypsum;
- vii) Judicious use of inorganic fertilizers.

## 2. CAPACITY BUILDING OF REGIONAL FARMER SUPPORT SERVICES

*Objective:* Creating transparent, democratic and self-manageable community based organizations, with emphasis on the poor and women. Building the capacities of community based farmers groups and organizations to plan, implement and monitor the program on their own and developing self-confidence among farmers in improving the quality of their farms improvement action. The focus on capacity building at all levels, participation of the communities in their own farm development, and the firm resolve to work with households, farmer organizations, government and NGOs should form the cornerstones of this approach.

### Activities:

- i) Institution building (for sustainable farm development);
- ii) Natural resource management;
- iii) Farm productivity enhancement;
- iv) Enterprise promotion;
- v) Gender equity;
- vi) Monitoring and evaluation;
- vii) Research and documentation.

**Table 1 – Indicative budget for programme 5: Sustainable Farm Management**

SUB-PROGRAMMES	TOTAL US\$	Estimated Government Contribution	Current Estimated Gap
1. Sustainable farm development	11,330,000	1,133,000	10,197,000
2. Land resources survey	5,000,000	500,000	4,500,000
3. Development of soil use and management policy	400,000	40,000	360,000
4. Strengthening the institutions and departments involved in agricultural data collection and management	1,500,000	150,000	1,350,000
5. Research and development in soil and water management	2,500,000	250,000	2,250,000
6. Biological innovation	1,500,000	150,000	1,350,000
<b>Programme Total</b>	<b>22,230,000</b>	<b>2,223,000</b>	<b>20,007,000</b>

## Institutional Capacity Building for Programme Implementation

The Government of The Gambia's Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP), the National Medium-Term Investment Programme (NMTIP 2005), the Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy (ANRP) and the Gambia National Agricultural Investment Programme (GNAIP) provides the basis for the development of national and regional programmes to overcome the challenges that constrain the development of agriculture in The Gambia. The challenges are clearly interdependent and require a concerted action. The GNAIP combines policy, institutional, infrastructure and technology related measures to address the multiplicity of supply-side constraints to enhance the growth potential of The Gambia's agriculture. The GNAIP would integrate on-going programmes and projects into this framework and take on the role of a national programme for food security. The overall objective of the GNAIP is to increase the agriculture sector's contribution to the national economy by increasing productivity through commercialization and active private sector participation predicated on a sound national macroeconomic framework aimed at enhanced growth and poverty reduction. The programme will facilitate and strengthen the productive capacities of small and medium scale farmers to create enabling environment to promote large scale farming and development of agribusiness, and facilitate access to markets and value addition for a selected range of commodities such as rice, livestock, groundnuts, millet, sesame, cashew, fish and horticulture. A key performance indicator is an increase in agriculture sector growth from its current estimated 26% to 60% per annum by 2015 to enhance the incomes and food security status of the producers.

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### Outcomes and Objectives

The objective of this component is to strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions associated with NAIP to create the enabling environment to facilitate the successful design and implementation of NAIP.

### Estimated cost

The total cost of the programme is estimated at US\$ 14,275,835.00.

### SUB-PROGRAMMES

#### I. SETTING UP OF A STEERING AND COORDINATION MECHANISM

*Objective:* This component will have two integrated functions: steering and coordination of the GNAIP at country level. The primary objective of this mechanism is to ensure a successful implementation of the GNAIP. To achieve this objective,

two complementary institutions would be created and operationalized: (i) Programme Steering Committee (PSC) and (ii) Programme Support and Management Unit (PSMU).

#### Activities:

- i) Establish a well articulated band coordinated programme steering committee with oversight function of effectively supervising and managing the implementation of the NAIP with optimum positive impacts and outputs;
- ii) Setting up of a consistent and sustainable financing mechanism for the successful execution of the NAIP; and
- iii) Establishment of a coherent and effective monitoring and evaluation system which can provide for assessment of impacts, progresses, achievements, advocacy and advisory services to programme management.

*Estimated Cost:* US\$2,268,835

<sup>1</sup>This brief summarises the specific objectives, activities, and funding requirement for **Programme 6: Institution capacity building for programme implementation**.

## 2. SETTING UP OF A FINANCING MECHANISM

*Objective:* The objective of this component is to ensure that resources are made available for the successful implementation of the GNAIP. Thus efforts would be made to identify and tap both internal and external sources of funding.

*Estimated Cost:* US\$3,508,000.

## 3. SETTING UP A MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) SYSTEM

*Objective:* The importance of setting up of an effective M&E system for such an investment programme cannot be over-emphasized. The strategy would be to build upon the existing infrastructure in Project Implementation and Management Unit (PIMU) and other projects under DOSA. The M&E system to be designed should be effective, user-friendly, and should consist of three components (i) Statistics information (SI), (ii) information system (INS), and (iii) Geographical Information System (GIS).

*Activities:*

- i) Constitution of the baseline;
- ii) Household Survey; and
- iii) M&E system itself including the development of monitorable indicators to be obtained from the log frame and the manual.

*Estimated Cost:* US\$2,525,000.

## 4. CAPACITY BUILDING

*Objective:* The target here is to enhance capacity building to support the successful implementation of the GNAIP. It is undoubtedly considered one of the key activities of the GNAIP. Capacity building would be provided in all its various forms, including internal and external training, coupled with networking for the staff of the key implementing institutions and beneficiaries to enable them acquire the requisite knowledge, skills and other capacities which will provide them with the wherewithal to carry out their functions effectively.

*Estimated Cost:* US\$5,974,000.

**Table 1: Indicative budget for programme 6: Institutional capacity building for programme implementation**

<b>SUB-PROGRAMME</b>	<b>BUDGET USD</b>
1. Setting up of a Steering and Coordination Mechanism	2,268,835.00
2. Financing Mechanism	3,508,000.00
3. Monitoring and Evaluation	2,525,000.00
4. Capacity Building	5,974,000.00
<b>Programme Total</b>	<b>14,275,835.00</b>
Funding gap (90% of cost)	12,848,251.50