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**THE GOVERNMENT OF GAMBIA**

## NOTE

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**THE GAMBIA**

**COUNTRY PAPER**  
**AND ACTION PROGRAMME**

**2001 - 2010**

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND GENERAL POTENTIAL OF THE COUNTRY**

The Gambia is a small sub-tropical country in West Africa between latitudes 13 and 14 degrees North consisting of a narrow strip of land about 400 kilometres long and 30 kilometres wide on both sides of the River Gambia.

The prevailing Sahelian climate and vegetation pattern provides her with a fragile natural resource base and favours only a short agrarian production regime. Thus, the country is largely dependent on Agriculture which is the main source of employment and food supply for about 80% of the population who reside in the rural areas.

The Gambia belongs to the group of least developed countries and Real GDP per capita (1998) is US\$456 according to the Central Statistics Department. The 1999 Human Development Index (HDI), ranked The Gambia is 163 out of a total of 174 countries studied.

The relatively high population growth rate of 4.2% per annum is one of the main constraints to development. With a population of about 1.3 million, The Gambia is one of the most densely populated countries in African. About 60% of the population is less than 25 years old, a source of increasing pressure for adequate health and education services.

The Gambia's unique geographical situation coupled with an efficient port accords it a distinct advantage of serving as an entrepot in the sub-region. Thus to expand the scope of economic activities, the Gambia will implement at Trade Gateway Project which will seek to establish Free economic zones for processing, packaging, transshipment and distribution of goods. This Free zone strategy is therefore crucial in the realisation of the objectives of the Gambia's National Vision 2020.

## **2 ASSESSMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE IN THE 1990'S**

### **2.1 OVERALL ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SECTORAL CONTRIBUTIONS**

The annual growth in the GDP averaged 3.57% from 1991/92 to 1997/98. Real GDP growth during 1993/94 to 1996/97 however averaged only 1.5 %. This was due to a series of adverse shocks, an expansionary fiscal stance, increasing structural weaknesses and a marked decline in private sector confidence. This was aggravated by the suspension of new project aid and cancellation of budgetary assistance by the Gambia's traditional donors following the 1994 military take-over. Real GDP fell by 3.5% in 1994/95 and regardless of the modest economic recovery in 1995/96, growth has been low amidst a tight monetary regime designed to contain inflation and preserve exchange rate stability.

Following the return to civilian rule in 1997, Government took certain corrective measures to restore macro-economic stability and establish conditions for strong and durable economic growth. Relations with the donor community began to normalise and the inflows of external assistance had the effect of reducing the overall budget deficit from 11.5% of GDP in fiscal year 1996/97 to about 8% in calendar year 1997 as a whole.

Real GDP growth rebounded almost by 5.5% from less than 1 percent in fiscal year 1996/97 reflecting a weather-related recovery of groundnut production as well as a strong expansion in the tourism and related service sectors. The tight monetary policy stance preserved a large measure of exchange rate stability, kept average inflation in 1997 at 2.75 but at the cost of very high interest rates.

The GDP in 1998, measured in 1996/97 market prices was estimated at D637 million. This translates into a real growth rate of 5.4% over the 5.1% recorded in 1997. This commendable growth was accounted for by increases in crop production (15%), trade (8.8%), hotels and restaurants (7.9%), construction and mining (7.8%) and communication (6.1%). In 1999, GDP grew by a modest 4.64%.

The agricultural sector which on the average, accounts for about one-fifth of total GDP registered a decline of about 25.2% due mainly to a decline of 48.2% in the fisheries sub-sector. However the significant rise of 15% in crop production was due to increases in the production of most of the major crops cultivated; rice (101.7%), maize (42.9%), sesame (20,0%), groundnut (7.1%), early millet (6.3%) and sorghum (4.9%). The contribution of horticulture to GDP increased by 5%. The livestock sub-sector contribution grew from 21.14% in 1990/91 to 24.09% in 1998 and in 1999 its contribution to GDP grew by 4.0%

Value-added from the service sector to the overall national income rose from 67.9% in 1990/91 to 70.6% in 1998 and accounts for the bulk of GDP. Telecommunication services, has over a decade, consistently registered a growth rate of 3.1%. In 1998 the growth rate rose to 6.1% over 1997. The tourism sector has caught up significantly since its decline in the 1994/95 season. For 1998 it grew by 7.5% and contributed to GDP by 5.4%. Growth in the transport industry was rather modest resulting from relative stagnation in the public sector transport system and set -backs in air transportation.

Real GDP at constant prices registered an increase of 5.6% in 1999 compared to 3.5% in 1998 and more than the target of the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) set at 4.2%.

There was improved performance across the board especially in tourism with an estimated growth of 34%, in agriculture, good rains contributed to an increase of 67% in groundnut production while production of other crops increased by 21%. The food harvest in 1999 contributed to a moderation of inflation below the target of 2% and tourist arrivals coupled with moderation in import growth resulted in lower external current account deficit of about 10.5% GDP during 1999 compared with 11.5% in 1998.

The agriculture and natural resource sector has been one of the prime areas of investment to raise income, improve food security and reduce poverty during the past decade. The Strategy for National Agricultural Development Horizon 2010, developed with FAO assistance following the World Food Summit and still under implementation contributed towards the overall performance of the sector with a growth rate of .05% per annum between 1995/96 to 1998/99 against a GDP growth rate of 5% per annum. In the same period crop production in value terms grew by 5.4% per annum with groundnuts at 3.8% per annum, other crops 6.3% and cultivated area by 7.4%. Coarse grains production increased at an annual rate of 4.5%, the livestock sub-sector grew at 3.3% per annum, horticultural production remained at 4.2% of GDP and artisanal fisheries production increased from 9.9 thousand tons to 20.8 thousand tons.

However, domestic rice supply declined at 5% per annum, cotton production remained sluggish and industrial fisheries production dropped from 22 thousand tons to 7.7 thousand tons from 1986 to 1994. Groundnut production, the main agricultural activity however declined over 2% per annum during the period 1980-1998, with obvious negative impact on the growth and export potential of the economy.

The external trade situation from 1996 to 1997 revealed a marginal decline of 29.7 % due to a drop in total exports caused by erratic rainfall which affected agricultural output. From 1998 to 1999 a 9.4 % drop in total trade was recorded attributed to a reduced value of total imports. This, in turn resulted from a pre- shipment inspection programme (BIVAC) introduced in the last quarter of 1999, along with a reduction of maximum tariff from 22 to 20%, to improve revenue collection but which precipitated the cancellation and postponing of orders and redirecting of imports through neighbouring countries to avoid BIVAC related taxes. The programme also caused a 54% decline in the country's re-export trade which plays a significant role in The Gambia's trade relations with countries in the sub-region.

In contrast to the decline in the value of imports, export earnings increased by 40% from the 1998 level due to improved savings in domestic export earnings of 17%.

This partly offset the 54% marked decline in re-export earnings due to the combined effects of the closure of the border with Senegal and the negative reaction of importers to the pre-shipment inspection programme.

The bulk of imports was constituted by food and food related items (25%) and capital goods (24.2%), explained by the country's low level of agricultural and industrial development. The direction of imports into the Gambia between 1996 to 1999 reveals imports from Europe representing 48% of total imports, Asia imports 23%, the Americas i.e. U S A, Canada and Brazil 11%, and African imports only 8% with ECOWAS countries accounting for 83% of imports from the continent. Cote d'Ivoire which serves as the country's main supplier of petroleum accounted for 68% and Senegal which supplies gas and gas cylinders to the Gambia accounted for 26% of the share of imports.



Total domestic exports for the period 1996 to 1999 stood at D291.89 million with domestic exports increasing by 17% from D229.07 million in 1998 to D267.74 million in 1999. The high increase in export value of groundnut and groundnut products from 1996 to 1998 resulted from an increase in quantity produced. However, the decline of 58% in the volume of groundnut exported in 1999 had been a function of the vagaries of the climate and unfavourable world market prices. The volume of export for fish and fish products increased by 22% in 1999 and cotton exports increased by 82.6% to 2,449 metric tons in 1999 from 427 metric tons in 1998. Sesame and handicraft production have been on the low scale but are expected to increase in an effort at diversification from the traditional export products.

The European Union remained the major destination of domestic exports representing 86% of the total with France receiving 56% followed by the United Kingdom with 14%. Domestic exports to the Asian region increased by 14% from 1998 to 1999 with China, Hong Kong and Indonesia being the main destinations. The African countries received about 8% of domestic exports, 99% of which went to the ECOWAS region.

Some key strategic issues of trade liberalisation in The Gambia revolve around tariff reform and its attendant fiscal costs; the capacity to reform the regulatory framework to be in consonance with WTO conventions; and the development of the supply response capabilities to exploit the potential gains of global trade liberalisation.

The fact that international trade taxes consists of 58% of GDP, (compared to 38% for low income countries and 40% for African LDC's) from 1995-1998, inspite of a 10% sales tax introduced in 1988, indicates the possible trade-offs in tariff reform and the sensitivity of the Gambia's export-oriented development strategy to tariff levels and degrees of tariff dispersion. Nevertheless, the current regime reveals a reduction of all duty rates above 20% to 20% and a revenue tax on selected items. The tariff structure also consists of 19 tariff rates ranging from zero for essentials to a maximum of 35% of revenue tax on vehicles.

In terms of compliance to the regulatory framework, the Gambia adopted the present Harmonised System (HS) nomenclature in 1996. The relevant legal provisions on verification of quality of imports have been revised and the WTO valuation system based on transaction value will be adopted in accordance with the transition schedule for LDC's and with the requisite technical assistance. The installation of UNCTAD's ASYCUDA (Automated System for Customs Data) which has already improved clearance, will facilitate the adoption of the WTO valuation system.

Access of Gambian export to the European Union is facilitated through preferences provided by the OECD and the Lome Convention. However, current obstacles towards the exploitation of such opportunities relate to structural constraint that hamper more efficient and competitive export production. These include inadequate infrastructure; institutional limitations in trade and investment promotion, effective trade associations, targeted advisory and support services as well as scarcity of trade related technical and managerial expertise. The lack of long-term capital has been a perennial restraining factor.

Given this level of growth and export performance, it was not surprising that national surveys conducted in 1998 to assess the impact of the Strategy for Poverty Alleviation (SPA 1) indicated that poverty has increased by 32% overall between 1992 to 1998. The extremely poor category increased from 18% to 51% and the poor from 16% to

18% with medium and large scale groundnut producing households being hardest hit at 80% and 85% respectively.

## 2.2 DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND OUTCOMES OF GOVERNMENT'S ENABLING ROLE

The Second Programme of Action was implemented within the context of the PSD (Programme for Sustained Development), launched in 1990 as a logical frame work to strengthen the gains of the Economic Recovery Programme and to address the social cost of the structural adjustment process. The PSD strategy thrived on the principles of free market economy and the promotion of a strong private sector to serve as the engine of growth. Government's role entailed the promotion of a conducive legal, policy and institutional environment for private sector-led development with increasing participation of non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations and grass-roots institutions.

Actions taken towards the fulfilment of this role included the privatisation of certain public enterprises and the re-introduction of a commercial culture and orientation into the operations of others through the instrument of performance contract.

Government's commitment to further divest itself from the public enterprise sector has been enhanced through the development of a Divestiture Policy with the appropriate institutional framework to regulate all public utilities.

Government's attempts to lure the private sector have also entailed reforms of the banking system to enhance efficiency and effectiveness and the formation of a Private Investment Policy with the appropriate set of fiscal incentives, legal guarantees and legislative reforms in the priority areas identified for private sector development.

These range from the service sector, productive agricultural activities, light manufacturing and assembly operations, export oriented investment, industrial activities based on domestic primary resources as well as free economic zones and special industrial zones. For the period 1990 to 1997, gross domestic investment averaged about 19% of GDP and the flow of direct foreign investment increased from USD6 million in 1992 to USD13 million in 1997.

### 2.2.1 RESOURCE MOBILISATION

The effective assumption of the government's enabling role also calls for improvement in its extractive function to generate revenues. Measures to raise revenues have entailed a simplified and reformed tariff structure, a broadened tax base, increased efficiency in tax collection and administration, the establishment of a new procurement code, and strengthening of budgetary planning, preparation and execution. Government revenue, and grants grew from D678.5 million in 1990/91 to D882.3 million in 1998 due mainly to more efficient collection.

Grants showed a down ward trend from D145.2 million in 1990/91 to D62.98 million in 1998. For the period 1990 to 1997 gross domestic savings averaged about 5.5% of GDP.

In 1994 and 1997, overseas external assistance declined sharply affecting all sectors, except social development. Trade in domestic and international goods and services were more severely affected.

For the period 1996 to 1998, a reversal of the trend was discernible following the restoration of constitutional rule. Total external assistance increased, characterised by a trend of regular increase in multilateral and NGO assistance and a decline from bilateral sources.

As a result, external loans accounted for 62% of development expenditure for the period 1990/91 to 1998. The external debt stock in nominal terms between 1992 to 1999 also rose by 33% from US\$322 million to US\$429 million. Total debt service from 1992 experienced a steady growth from US\$6 million reaching a peak of US\$19 million in 1996 and declining to US\$16 million in 1999. Thus to improve the domestic resource mobilisation capacity of government, both direct and indirect tax revenues will have to increase. Debt management will also be oriented towards external grants or long term concessional loans and debt obligations continue to be met in a timely manner to enhance the Gambia's eligibility under the HIPC Initiative. The anticipated assistance from this initiative on Cologne terms (90% in NPV reduction) includes US\$30 million dollars from the Paris Club, US\$23.3 million dollars from IDA for the period 2001-2012, US\$15.6 million dollars from AFDB and US\$3.0 million dollars in nominal terms from the IMF.

### 2.2.2 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

The provision of economic infrastructures which are pre-requisite conditions for sustainable development is central to government's role of providing an enabling environment for private sector led growth. The array of physical assets include a road network, modern capital equipment in energy generation, transport, communication and agricultural production as well as institutions in the financial sector. Significant efforts have been exerted in these spheres and not without progress.

In the transport sector, the total road network in 1998 was 2859 kilometres long, comprising 495 km tarmac, 1064 km gravel and 1300 km soil roads. Farm access roads, which are mainly paths and causeways linking farms to homesteads are also part of the network. According to a 1998 Roads Conditions Survey, only 21% of the road network is good, 33% regarded as fair and 46% as critical. A National Transport Policy 1998-2006 has been developed together with a National Transport Plan as basis for the development of the transport system. The main strategy seeks to involve private sector agents in road construction and rehabilitation through initiatives to be explored through the establishment of a National Transport Agency. New construction through donor financing is in progress for the establishment of a coastal road network and a main road on the north bank of the river. A number of feeder roads, access roads and bridges to farms have also been developed over the past decade through the European Union (EU) support and government and NGO collaborative partnership.

In the air transport sector, Banjul International Airport steadily evolved from a refuelling stop to trans-Atlantic and Europe-bound flights to accommodate significant volume of traffic level of 275,000 annual passenger movements, due to the growth of tourism. The complex consists of a single 3600 metres long runway, a new main terminal building and control tower constructed in 1997 and a modern international flight centre (approximately 550sq metres) opened in 1993. These infrastructural developments have increased capacity to accommodate freight traffic and provide cold-storage facilities. The National Air Transport Policy 1998-2006 has the long-term objective of developing Banjul International Airport as a main gateway to the West African region and as the transport hub of the region. The strategies to achieve this objective include air traffic operations, aviation safety and airport operations.

The Port of Banjul under the responsibility of the Gambia Ports Authority has developed into a key gateway for the movement of bulk freight to and from Europe and other international locations. The port also handles all imports and exports by sea. This linkage between the global and domestic economy enhances the potential of reducing the overall cost of living for the Gambian population by minimising landed costs of imports and securing the competitiveness of exports as well as the realisation of the long term vision of developing into a regional entrepot. A Port Master Plan was developed in 1991 and its implementation entailed modernising and expanding port capacity through jetties extension, procurement of a dredger cum buoy, a tug and a working launch, construction of a container terminal with a document-handling centre and a freight station and bonded warehouse complex. These investments have increased cargo handling to 1.5 million tons annually; total quay length to 750 metres, covered storage area is currently 3000 sq metres, and uncovered storage capacity is 38,000 sq metres. Pilotage service also operates for 24 hours.

The improvement of the soundness of the financial sector to enhance domestic resource mobilisation has been a priority concern for government. Presently there are six commercial banks and seven insurance companies operating in the Gambia. However, the trend of a centralised banking system indicates inadequate financial infrastructure in the rural areas. Government plans to create the enabling environment for a range of viable micro-finance intermediaries to complement the village savings and credit schemes (VISACA). This set of rural financial institutions now number 43 and are spread throughout the country. The Rural Finance and Community Initiative Project funded by IFAD will further increase and strengthen these institutions.

In the area of electricity supply, generating capacity has increased for the period 1991 to 1998 from 16 to 22 megawatts in the greater Banjul area and generating equipment in the rural areas have been replaced. Electrical production has also steadily increased in the same period from 66.26 million kwh to 126.64 million kwh to meet increase in demand. Demand has increased with a steady growth of production.

However, inadequate reserve generating capacity, weak transmission and distribution systems and high cost of fuel have established frequent load-shedding and power cuts as fall-back operating options. The strategic objective for the sector is nevertheless the establishment of partnership arrangements with multinational energy companies for the latter to generate supplementary capacity, which is sold to NAWEC for transmission, distribution and sale to consumers.

The supply of piped-borne water for domestic industrial and agricultural purposes to the greater Banjul Area and most provincial towns increased from 5.353 million cubic metres in 1991/92 to 13.564 million cubic metres in 1998. In spite of this high production volume, the water supply system has improved to a fairly reliable 24-hour service for both domestic and industrial purposes in the Greater Banjul Area.

At the village level, water is supplied through donor-funded projects in collaboration with the Department of Water Resources including solar and diesel- powered piped water systems, covered wells with hand pumps and concrete-lined wells. About 37 percent of the rural population have access to pipe-borne water supply and the target is to increase access to 50% by 2003.

High quality telecommunications services integrated into the global information infrastructure has been constantly provided by GAMTEL, the telecommunications parastatal. From 1991-1998 the number of telephone lines increased from 11,042 to 25,176 reflecting an increase of 128% over an eight-year period. In 1999, the number of telephone lines was 17,492 translating into a ratio of 59 persons per telephone line. GAMTEL has a current call completion rate of 60% compared to 34% for the average for Africa and a capacity of 30,000 local and 414 international working circuits. GAMTEL operates a modern network including the 400km long fibre optic line serving rural Gambia.

In addition to the provision of quality telecommunications services at affordable cost, the thrust of the telecommunications policy has been to reform the structure of the industry to attract private sector involvement. Modest progress has already been made in this respect as GAMTEL is in Partnership with CELLNET in the digital mobile network and a prepaid phone card system has increased access to telecommunications services.

### 2.2.3 INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Programme for Sustainable Development also placed a high premium on improvement in human resource capacity of public institutions with particular emphasis on capacity building in economic management, strategy planning and development of the social sectors. The outcomes of effort towards these objectives have been the actual formulation of major sectoral policies and programs with 90% Gambian professional input, improved macro-economic and financial management capacity and the strengthening of national management training institutions to enable them support government's strategy of private sector led growth. Thus the National Youth Service Scheme established in 1996 under the youth Policy 1988-1998 and other programmes in the formal education system, and in technical and vocational training, have increased the economically active section of the youthful population to 76%.

For the period 1990-1996, average enrolment of students in the Gambia college has been 500 per annum; and in the Gambia Technical Training Institute student enrolment increased from 422 students in 1990 to 522 in 1995. In qualitative terms, formal professional training has raised the standards of development agents, both in the public and private sectors.

Progress towards the human resource development goals of the educational system has also been enhanced. To improve on quality, the number of trained teachers in the system rose from 54% in 1991/92 to 67% in 1997/98 and expenditure in training increased from 20% in 1990 to 45% in 1996. Educational relevance has been promoted through the reform of the curriculum and the orientation of both the University Extension Programme and the University of The Gambia towards science and technology, agricultural extension, general nursing and mid-wifery, medical and other strategic subjects.

In the larger sphere of social development, modest improvement has been achieved in increase in access to primary health care services and enrolment rates in education. There are 400 village health workers providing primary health care to about 60% of the rural population and maternal and child health delivery points have increased from 82 in 1982 to 177 in 1997. The infant mortality rate declined from 167 per 1000 in 1993 to 66 per 1000 in 1999 and the under five mortality rate has been reduced from 260 per 1000 in 1993 to 87 per 1000 in 1999. The demographic indicators have also revealed similar improvement in efforts to strike a balance between population and socio-economic development. Life expectancy has increased by 28%, the fertility rate has been reduced due to less incidence of early marriage and teenage pregnancy and a modest level of contraceptive use.

In the education sector, the gross enrolment ratio (GER) in primary schools increased from 59% to 710% between 1990-1996 at a rate of 2.4% a year for boys and 4.7% for girls. The transition rate from primary to junior secondary rose from 30% to 72% compared to the target of 45% in 1996. Enrolment grew by 78% and 86% at the junior and senior secondary levels respectively and the literacy rate for 15 years and above dropped to 63% from 76% in 1983 while that for female decreased from 88% to 78%.

Gender relations have also been a high priority of government indicated by the establishment of the National Women's Bureau and Council in 1980, the successful implementation of pilot Women-in-Development Project funded by the World Bank and the formulation of the National Policy for the Advancement of Gambian Women.

Reviews of the operations of the Women's Bureau and Council and evaluation of the Women-in-Development Project and other related sectoral programmes have documented positive developments in the status of women. The gender gap has narrowed in literacy and access to education, in employment opportunities and in the proportion of women in managerial and decision making positions. Nevertheless, gender disparities still remain wide.

The shelter sector also improved slightly through the implementation of the Kanifing East Site and Services Scheme (KESS) and the Bakoteh Housing Estate (BHE). The KESS was realised through the World Bank funded Urban Management and Development Project and the BHE through a package deal funded by two Norwegian Companies. Government also developed a National Housing Policy in 1990 and a National Plan for Human Settlement 1996-2000 was presented at the Habitat 2 Conference in Istanbul in 1996 as a set of comprehensive interventions to improve housing in the Gambia. While the implementation rate of the plan has been quite low, a Housing Finance Institution has been established, layout for low income housing schemes identified, and experimentation on locally produced materials through appropriate technology has borne positive results.

The Gambia has had a political culture of a liberal, multi-party democratic system since independence. Thus the PSD recognised the importance of the existence of an unrestrictive governance environment as a pre-condition for sustainable development. Measures taken to enhance the governance environment included the formulation of a new National Constitution in 1997 with novel provisions that extend the scope of human rights to the rights of women, the right to marry, the right to basic and clear provision on political rights and the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsman. A National Governance Policy and Programme 1999 to 2004 have also been adopted and its implementation is expected to strengthen the conditions of peace and social stability which have been developed through mutual ethnolinguistic and religious tolerance and sustained by a foreign policy based on the principles of non-alignment, good-neighbourliness and the pro-active pursuit of peace through diplomatic initiatives for the diffusion of tension and resolution of conflicts in the sub- region.

The outcomes of these policies have been the use of the Gambia as a haven for peace for refugees from Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau and Cassamance (Senegal) fleeing from conflicts in their respective countries. The Gambia's participation in peace-keeping efforts of ECOMOG in Liberia and Sierra Leone, and of the U.N in East Timor and Kossovo are also indications of the commitment of the Gambia Government to peace and stability at the global level.

### **3. CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS**

#### **3.1 CAPACITY LIMITATIONS AND GROWTH POTENTIALITIES**

The characteristics of the Gambia continue to reflect features of a least developed country inspite of the progress made over the past decade. Real GDP per capita (1998) is about US\$267 and the Gambia's Human Development Index (HDI) ranking in 163 out of 174 countries.

The structure of the economy in terms of sectoral contribution to GDP indicates the predominance of the primary sector. This sector contributes about 20% to 25% of GDP, provides employment to about 75% of the labour force, generates about 80% of total domestic exports and an estimated two-thirds of household income. The secondary sector contributes about 12% of GDP with activities revolving around simple processing, packaging, transportation, storage and distribution. The total contribution of manufacturing to GDP (1997) is estimated at 4.96% at current prices. Small-scale manufacturing, mainly in the informal sector accounts for 1.8% of GDP and about 67.4% of total contribution by the manufacturing sector.

This structure of production activity coupled with a high population growth rate of 4.2% per annum and a demographic profile in which 60% of the population is under 25 years old, tends to nurture conditions of poverty. Thus regardless of the improvement in income and food technology know-how in some parts of the rural areas and the provision of financial services to support the poor under the Strategy for Poverty Alleviation 1 (SPA1) launched in 1992/93, the average income of the poor has declined significantly. The poverty profile then was such that 29% of the population had an annual income below US\$150, and 48% fell below an annual income of US\$200. In the rural areas, 66% of rural dwellers had an annual per capita income of less than US\$200, whilst 17% fell below the US\$100 threshold.

In addition to income, the lessons learnt from participatory poverty assessments lay emphasis on food security, powerlessness in decision-making as well as access to assets and basic social services. The design of the pillars of SPA2 has also taken on board needs identified from the evaluation of SPA1 interventions. Such recommendations are: a comprehensive information system on the poor to facilitate tracking of progress being made by poverty reduction programmes; a wider scope of interventions to maximise impact and enhance sustainability; better donor co-ordination; the broadening of participatory processes to enhance empowerment and improved targeting of and stronger linkage of poverty reduction programmes with macro-economic policies. While these program-specific design elements may enhance poverty reduction, the persistence of acute poverty is also explicable in terms of fundamental capacity constraints in requisite factors of production such as technology, capital equipment, scientific information, finance etc to exploit opportunities and harness potentials in a resource-based development process.

The extent of land area cultivated for agricultural production reveals gross under-utilisation of the land resource endowment due to capital equipment constraints to farmers. Out of the total area suitable for rain-fed agriculture, only 150,000 to 200,00 ha are cultivated due to lack of capacity to improve the remaining hectareage prior to cultivation. In rice production, only 3000 ha out of the 81,000ha irrigable category has been developed and inspite of the high level of salinity of the Gambia River, studies have indicated that there is potential for additional tidal irrigation of 10,000ha. Similarly, notwithstanding a reduced recharge of the ground water

resulting in recession in the level of the upper aquifer, the overall resource base is not threatened. In the immediate term, identification of options to increase groundwater recharge and judicious utilisation of available water resources constitute appropriate response. To address the projected increase in demand from 60mcm in 1996 to 116 mcm in 2010 required for improvement in agriculture and livestock production and human health, the necessary exploitation of the deeper sand stone aquifer will require further hydrological investigation to establish water availability and quality. This priority activity in the Indicative Programme of the water sector is yet to attract donor financing for its realisation.

The lack of capital equipment for the sustainable exploitation of the fisheries resources is also responsible for the under-utilisation of the fisheries resources of the Gambia. Available information indicate that only 40% of the estimated maximum sustainable yield of the pelagic and demersal resources is exploited. The restraining factors to increase contribution of the fisheries sector to GDP include lack of a fisheries port and appropriate handling, processing, marketing and storage facilities; inadequate technical and managerial skills to operate industrial fishing vessels and processing plants, limited credit facility for long-term investment, and limited operational and development funds to enhance institutional capacity for data collection and extension services. The artisanal subsector has significantly contributed to increased employment, improved nutritional status and foreign exchange earnings, through the coastal and inland fisheries centres. Its linkage with the industrial sector through capital formation, has potential to increase the contribution of the sector to GDP.

The horticultural sub-sector is also endowed with significant potential to diversify both agricultural production and the export base as well as increased rural income. Increase in its current contribution of 4.2% to GDP is constrained by the narrow domestic market, lack of access to international markets, limited storage facilities and preservation techniques, weak linkages with other sectors, as well as the absence of a data collection system on production parametres for an assessment of its achievement.

The livestock sub-sector contributes approximately 25% of agricultural GDP or 5.5% to national GDP. Livestock production has both economic and security values with only 15-20% of rural households owning cattle. The population is estimated at 780,000 with a stocking rate of 70 heads per km compared to an average of 50 heads per km for the Sahel as a whole. Annual herd growth is estimated to be 10-12% for cattle, 20-25% for sheep and 28-35% for goats as against off-take rates of 7-8 %, 15-18 % and 20-25% for cattle, sheep and goat respectively.

Potentials for sustainable livestock production are indicated by such factors as the existence of and multiplication of an improved trypano-tolerant variety of the nucleus herd; the establishment of pasture seed multiplication plots; effective training programmes to communities on feed preservation, fodder production and rangeland management techniques; high level of community awareness of the impact of bush fires; and the existence of livestock owners associations active in the operation and maintenance of established facilities such as wells, pumps and slaughter houses.

To build on these basic strengths of an integrated livestock management system, the principal objectives of the livestock sub-sector policy is to attract private enterprise participation to progressively diversify the livestock sub-sector and modernise the traditional production system through capital formation, improved capacity in disease investigation and control, and



the establishment of modern standards in product quality and veterinary practices in collaboration with government.

The forestry sub-sector contributes 1% of GDP. However the community-based forest management paradigm has tremendous potential to increase the environmental, subsistence and socio-economic benefits of forestry and to attract private sector participation for value-added product processing and private forest establishments. At present, 85% of forest parks have been sustained and 18,000ha are under community forestry. Plantation forestry has so far protected the country from dependence on import of similar products. This amounts to an opportunity for linkage with the construction and building industry. Thus, the sector has the potential to reverse the trend of soil erosion, ensure continuous supply of wood to meet the demand for domestic energy, generate employment through value-added processing and raise the contribution of forestry to GDP above 1%. Donor financial partnership in the implementation of the Plan of Action for Desertification Control will facilitate the realisation of these outcomes.

The wildlife and parks sub-sector have similar environmental potentials for the evolution of a well-balanced eco-system, which is an element of the tourist paradise envisaged in the National Vision 2020. The strategies to develop the sector include increase in protected area coverage, involvement of the local communities in wildlife management and access to biotechnology. Potential socio-economic benefits from the sector range from improvement in nutritional status of Gambians, revenue generation and employment creation in the tourist industry. Opportunities do exist for private sector involvement in nature conservation because of the high demand for eco-tourist products. However, the challenge is the facilitation of access to prime conservation areas. A related cluster of strategic issues revolve around the inherent exclusion of other land use forms from the protected area, and the traditional perception of viewing wildlife sanctuaries as a threat to agricultural production. The Wildlife/Bio-diversity Strategy (1999) developed to translate the provision of the International Bio-diversity Convention into implementable activities attempts to address such issues. Partnership with governments of developed countries in such endeavours, in fulfilment of their commitments under the Bio-diversity Convention, is imperative for success.

The capacity constraints that limit the growth potentials of the economy sustain the vulnerability of the Gambia to both internal and external economic shocks. These are related to dependence on rain-fed agriculture, the un-diversified nature of production, its being a price taker in international trade, its dependence on the re-export trade and on external assistance in terms of development finance, as well as on foreign expertise in the provision of social services.

The effects of the Sahelian drought entailed extensive environmental degradation. It however, facilitated the building of institutional capacity in sustainable natural resources management, the strengthening of sub-regional co-operation through CILLS in collaboration with Club Du Sahel within the context of the international environmental conventions on Climate Change, Biodiversity and Anti-Desertification and Drought. This line of co-operation has developed into a common Sahel 21 Vision that has been harmonised with the ECOWAS Treaty and Protocols.

Shocks emanating from declines in export earnings from groundnuts, cotton and sesame are cushioned through STABEX resources. The EU has committed Euro 2,500,000 to this support

under Lome 4. The EU also administers structural adjustment grants as opposed to IMF and World Bank loans to alleviate the pangs of the adjustment process

However, the Marakesh Decision for the compensation of net food importing developing Countries should be enforced and revisited with measures to improve the agricultural productivity and development potentials of LDC's under the WTO system.

Shocks from the drop in external assistance funds during the transition period and from restriction on the re-export trade have meant drops in private income and revenues to government with concomitant welfare costs. Such shocks are to be contained in the long term through the diversification of the economic base and a higher level of economic integration within the framework of ECOWAS, as envisaged in the National Vision 2020.

### 3.2 INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable development of infrastructure also continues to be a formidable challenge in spite of the inroads made. While the provision and maintenance of such public goods and services may be part of government's enabling responsibilities and pre-requisites for development, their financial burden on government has been unbearable and their para-public orientation a source of economic distortions and inefficiencies. Thus government's policy has been to gradually increase private sector participation in such development endeavours while it progressively assumes its regulatory and policy responsibility. The National Transport Policy 1998-2006 provides a framework for government and private sector collaboration to support the long run expansion of the economy and to facilitate compliance with regulations and awareness of the needs and capacity to fulfil the needs of the sector.

The parastatals in the field of transport will assume entrepreneurial autonomy in an evolutionary and individual manner within a well-regulated and transparent environment. This stance does not however preclude the grasping of opportunities for commercialisation, corporatisation and divestiture of activities, provided such opportunities are without disruptive adverse social impact.

Meanwhile, a National Transport Agency will be established as a regulatory and monitoring strategy with the responsibility to implement an integrated, demand-driven National Transport Plan, with priority to maintenance and rehabilitation of existing public assets in all sub-sectors.

A Highway Authority will be established for road maintenance and new roads construction. The main strategy of maritime transport will be to provide the best port, with the best and most efficient facilities and services in the sub-region, at a competitive price. River transport will prioritise maintenance of the ferry services and improvement of their efficiency. The revival of river transport will also be explored; in response to market opportunities in the sub-region. The inherent advantages of this mode of transport are its cost-effectiveness, the environmentally friendly nature of its operations and its potential to generate savings in road maintenance costs through less deterioration. The main strategy in air transport is to substantially increase demand through increased synergy between the airport and the export and tourism sectors of the economy, to ensure conformity of flight safety, aviation security and other civil aviation services with international standards, and to improve the air navigational facilities and services of Banjul International Airport to be the best in the sub-region.

The principal constraints of the energy sector relate to lack of finance to increase capacity and build an efficient transmission and distribution network and reduce the high cost of energy compared to other countries in the sub-region. These are to be addressed through a reform of the structure of the industry to attract private multinational company investment and to institute appropriate regulatory measures through a multi-sectoral regulatory agency for public utilities. The reform of the telecommunications industry to attract private capital has been in progress with the objective of expanding services at an affordable rate. Telecommunication services are still unaffordable and inaccessible to the majority of the people.

### 3.3 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Social development indicators have revealed significant progress in access to education and health care, potential for improved gender relations, and a framework to facilitate access to low cost housing to the urban areas. Nevertheless, all social sectors continue to be constrained by specific challenges that need to be addressed to ensure further progress towards sustainable development. Limitations of efforts in gender mainstreaming are indicated in The Human Development Report (1999). The Gender Empowerment Index (GEM) for Gambia (0.277) ranks Gambian women 93 out of 102 and the gender related development Index (GDI) ranks the Gambia 163 out of 174 countries. Youth employment is at the rate of 11% and 13% of youth in the age bracket 15-19 and 20-24 years respectively. The situation is compounded by problems of drug abuse, increasing disabilities, pockets of children in difficult circumstances as well as inadequate opportunities for training in marketable skills for school dropouts and out of school youth. The implementation of the Youth Policy and Action Plan 1999-2008 and the National Plan of Action for Human Settlement 1996-2000 are constrained by difficulties in resource mobilisation both at the local and international level.

The implementation of the Education Policy 1998 to 2003 has increased access to education beyond its target. However, the increase was accompanied by certain shortcomings. The expansion of school infrastructures has been biased towards the urban areas; and enrolment has been lower in the rural areas due to economic, social and cultural reasons that restrain high enrolment of children in the rural areas. Gender disparities are also evident in enrolment ratios and dropout and repetition rates are higher for girls. In addition, literacy levels are higher in urban areas and among males. Moreover, while significant decrease in illiteracy has taken place attributable to delivery of non-formal education by non-governmental organisations, community-based and private sector organisations; the level of literacy is still low and needs to be increased and sustained through the provision of post-literacy materials.

Quality of education has improved, indicated by an increase in the number of qualified teachers from 54% in 1991 to 67% in 1997/98; increase in expenditure for training from 2% in 1990 to 45% in 1996, the upgrading of 1200 qualified teachers and the provision of teaching and learning materials. A drop in the teacher-pupil ration at the primary level from 38:1 in 1993/94 to 34.1 in 1994/95 and from 21:1 to 20:1 at the junior and secondary level also indicated improvement in quality. However quality could be further enhanced through: the determination of an optimal pupil/teacher ratio as a standard to be adhered to; improving efficiency of expenditure on learning materials, setting performance standards to evaluate knowledge and skills of teachers; and upgrading of teacher training programs to enhance career development.

The main challenge of the education system in the medium term is the need for further expansion without sacrificing on quality, relevance and functionality of the curriculum and with minimal inequalities in access in terms of gender and regions. The implementation of the Education Master Plan 1998-2006 is paying heed to such concerns.

The key health indicators such as the MMR, and the IMR have revealed a declining trend in morbidity and mortality in the Gambia. However, these indicators are still considered too high compared to other countries in the sub-region. The main constraints of the health sector have been the high population growth rate at disparity with per capita health expenditure, and indicated by an overall population per hospital bed ratio of 1,132 per bed in 1995; inadequate financial and logistical support, lack of adequately and appropriately trained health staff

demonstrated by a ratio of one nurse to 1,170 persons; and over-dependence on foreign doctors, as well as high attrition rate and lack of effective and efficient referral system. Poverty and ignorance also lead to inappropriate health seeking behaviours and contribute to ill-health.

Achievements have been made in reducing vaccine preventable diseases, but communicable diseases like malaria, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections and tuberculosis continue to account for high morbidity and mortality. The incidence of HIV/AIDS is relatively low compared to other countries of high incidence. The first case of HIV/AIDS was reported in 1986 and since then 1,400 Gambians have died of the disease. The first zero-prevalence survey conducted in 1988, showed a prevalence of 0.1% for HIV-1 and 1.7% for HIV-2. HIV-2 has been stable while HIV-1 prevalence rose from 0.6% in 1988 to 8% in 1993. Commercial sex workers have been an important core group for transmission of this more communicable strain that has been significantly on the rise. Surveys have indicated that HIV-1 prevalence has increased by more than 100% over the last five years among pregnant women while HIV-2 remained stable over the period. Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI's), a co-factor of HIV infection have also affected 40.6% of all women and 25.5% of whom had had an active STI.

The Multi-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Rapid Response Project (HARRP) 2001-2003; funded by the World Bank has the overall objective to slow down the epidemic in The Gambia through a rapid comprehensive, and multi-sectoral response to prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission and a system of care and support with active community and private sector participation.

The strategies in response to the challenges and constraints highlighted in the foregoing review are the basis of activities under the various sectoral and thematic programmes, some of which constitute the Plan of Action. These programmes are at various time frames and different levels of functionality. Thus while the formulation of the Action Plan of SPA2 is at the level of divisional consultation, the medium-term macro-economic and sectoral interventions under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (1999-2001) with the IMF, will feature in the first phase of this Plan of Action. The contents will be programmed in the three-year rolling plan that will be regularly up-dated within the context of the annual budget.

The anticipated effects of the macro-economic measures are reduction of the budget deficit and domestic debt and increased private sector and foreign investment activities for the creation of economic and employment opportunities. The sectoral interventions which emanate from reviews of the agriculture sector and the education, health, population and governance policies are aimed at reduction of food poverty, enhancing education as an instrument of improved income distribution; strengthening and increasing access to primary health care and establishing democratic and administrative institutions.

#### **4. PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR 2001-2010**

##### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

The Gambia's Programme of Action is derived from the National Vision 2020 and the Strategy for Poverty Alleviation 2. The National Vision sets the framework for the

transformation of The Gambia into a middle income country and the Strategy for Poverty Alleviation 2; logically influenced by lessons drawn from the implementation of SPA 1 (1994-1998), seeks to make further improvements in poverty reduction. The National Vision 2020 has recently been revised into an implementation framework in an effort to align it with both the macro-economic framework and sectoral and thematic programmes. The macro-economic framework is the three year (1998-2001) Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper approved by the Bretton-Woods Institutions, which aimed at achieving macro-economic stability and establishing the conditions for sustained economic growth.

This section of the national report will provide statement of the National Vision and mission, as well as the programmes to implement the plan of Action. The section will also spell out the implementation framework and the consultative mechanisms utilised in the process to formulate the programme. The costed programmes for the realisation of programme targets are annexed to the document.

## 4.2 THE NATIONAL VISION AND NATIONAL MISSION STATEMENT

### 4.2.1 THE NATIONAL VISION

The National Vision of the Gambia is the socio-economic transformation of the Gambia into a dynamic middle income country by 2020. The formulation of this Vision was co-ordinated by a National Think Tank and realised through national consensus built through seminars which brought together representatives of the private sector, government agencies, the press and rural and urban communities. In line with this consultative spirit, the national paper for the Third LDC Conference been reviewed and endorsed by Cabinet.

### 4.2.2 NATIONAL MISSION STATEMENT

The coining of the concept, ‘The Gambia Incorporated’ in the formulation of the national vision implies the chosen national economic development system and the significant role of the private individual as an economic actor for the realisation of the vision objectives.

The progressive creation of the free-enterprise system has been the strategic objective of both the Economic Recovery Programme and the Programme for Sustained Development. Thus the National Vision opted for continuity in policy and this orientation is echoed in its mission statement.:

To transform the Gambia into a financial centre, a tourist paradise, a trading, export-oriented agricultural and manufacturing nation, thriving on free market policies and a vibrant private sector sustained by a well-educated, trained, skilled, healthy, self-reliant and enterprising population, and guaranteeing a well-balanced eco-system and a decent standard of living for one and all, under a system of government based on the consent of the citizenry’

### 4.2.3 PROGRAMME AREAS

#### 4.2.3.1 POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME

While poverty reduction is not an explicit concern in the mission statement, the concerns for economic growth, private sector investments and social development, constitute an indirect reference to the goal of poverty reduction. Nevertheless, The Strategy for Poverty Alleviation 2 (SPA2), which is the interim PRSP (Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper) is the main priority

of Government for the Plan of Action. The target is the reduction of extreme poverty by 50% within the next fifteen years, based on an annual GDP growth rate of 7%. The inter-related pillars of The SPA are to contribute towards the attainment of this goal. Thus the implementation of the Plan of Action 2001-2010 will be within the context of the PRSP whose activities will be selected from sectoral programmes and funded through the three year rolling budget.

**Pillar 1**, entitled: Enhancing the Productive Capacity of the Poor is composed of programs in macro-economic strategy, income generating activities, food security and the creation of a poverty reduction fund. The goal of the macro-economic strategy is to correct imbalances in the economy and create an environment conducive to accelerated economic growth. Income generating activities will be pursued through strategies of technical and vocational training in marketable skill, the expansion of trade activities and the development of trade ancillaries. The food security program will seek to improve food crop and livestock yields, the implementation of nutrition programs and the provision of training and technical assistance in household food security.

The Poverty Reduction Trust Fund will be created to protect programme interventions from unanticipated budgetary cuts and emergency resource scarcity. The Trust Fund will, be initially financed from resources to be realised under HIPC and other ODA resources. The facility, will in effect be an expansion of the Participatory Development Initiative, which developed into a Social Development Fund under the first Strategy for Poverty Alleviation (SPA1). The terms and conditions of financing pro-poor economic and social infrastructure activities will be determined in consultation with would-be beneficiaries and its operations will be supervised by the Central Bank of The Gambia.

A Social Investment Fund will also be established for the targeting of social expenditure, improvement and expansion of utility services to the poor and the provision of social safety nets. The Social Investment Fund will also be an expansion of the Social Development Fund and will operate in partnership with this fund and the Public Works and Capacity Building Programme (GAMWORKS) programme funded by The World Bank for the provision of support social services for the poverty prone areas.

**Pillar 2** is concerned with improving access to and the performance of social services through social service delivery and improving public resource management. Its strategic objective complements that of Pillar V which is the provision of economic and social infrastructure support to the poor. The objectives of social service delivery are improvements in social audit indicators such as equity, relevance, quality, access, efficiency and sustainability of social sector interventions. Improvement in public resource management will be measured through transparency and accountability in public resource management and improved gender equality within the public service.

**Pillar 3** is concerned with building capacities at local levels for people-centred development management. Emphasis is placed on redistributive activities and improving participation in local decision making. Redistributive activities will be pursued through public expenditure reviews to ensure that budgetary allocations favour access of the poor to vital support services, explicit targeting of social safety nets and expansion and improvement of utility services to the poor. The quest to improve participation in local decision making is a governance concern that complements Pillar 4, which is designed to promote participatory processes and good governance through effective co-ordination and monitoring of poverty

reduction. The objectives are the devolution of governance functions to democratically elected councils, strengthening civil society organisations and non-governmental organisations and improving gender representation in local decision- making

In addition to the Strategy for Poverty Alleviation 2, the priority sectors from which activities will be selected to implement the Plan of Action 2001-2010 include Agriculture, Natural Resources and the Environment; Trade, Investment and Private Sector Development; the Education Sector Master Plan; the Health Sector Action Plan; and the Governance Programme.

#### 4.2.3.2. THE AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCE PROGRAMME AREA

The development objectives of the agricultural sector are to increase agricultural output of both domestic and export produce, create employment and generate income, diversify the agricultural base, reduce the disparities between rural- urban incomes and between men and women, as well as provide effective linkages between agriculture and other sectors of the economy such as tourism, and create a balanced mix between rain-fed and irrigated agriculture. These policy objectives are to be pursued through such strategies as production, marketing, financing, human resource development and food security. The constraints that militate against these objectives are limited credit access and facilities, inadequate water supply and other essential inputs, inadequate infrastructure, unsatisfactory land tenure system, low fertility and productivity of the land, over dependence on rain-fed agriculture and a high demographic growth rate of 4.2% per annum

The medium term programme that attempts to address these concerns in pursuit of rural poverty reduction and improved household food security through increased production and productivity is the Strategy for Agricultural Development Horizon 2010. The estimated cost of the programme is US\$8 million dollars per annum. The long-term objectives of the sector are to be addressed by The Agricultural Transformation Programme 1999-2020. The components are support to agricultural research and extension, support to primary and medium-scale agricultural export producers and production programmes for commercialisation by small-scale producers and producer organisations as well as the expansion of the Rural Finance and Community Initiative Project, funded by IFAD. The estimated cost of the programme is US\$50 million.

#### 4.2.3.3 THE GAMBIA ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN 2 (GEAP2)

The Gambia Environmental Action Plan (2) (GEAP2) formulated in February 2000 will consolidate the achievement of GEAP (1) for further incorporation of environmental impact assessment procedures in the management of the natural resource, agriculture, and industrial sectors. The programme areas include improving the institutional framework, advocacy and sensitisation, strengthening public and private capacity to manage the environment and sustainable management and protection of the coastal zone. The total cost of the programme is US\$6.5 million and its financing is yet to secure firm donor commitment.

The programme also includes a strategy for disaster preparedness and contingency planning developed in 1996 in the areas of building collapse, floods, ferry disaster, hazardous substance transferred by road accident, aircraft crash outside the vicinity of the airport,



droughts, industrial accidents, coastal oil spill and bush fires. The availability of adequate funding will facilitate the testing of these plans through simulation prior to their adoption.

#### 4.2.3.4 THE TRADE, INVESTMENT AND PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Trade, Investment and Private Sector Development Programme is composed of modules. Module 1 seeks to improve the nation's investment promotion capacity, Module 2 is focussed on export development and promotion; Module 3 is concerned with trade support and trade facilitation; Module 4 on private enterprise development; Module 5 on compliance with multilateral Trading agreements and Module 6 on human resource development and strengthening labour market systems. The programme has been the subject of donor consultation, under the auspices of the UNDP, and its implementation includes significant donor financing requirements.

#### 4.2.3.5 THE EDUCATION SECTOR MASTER PLAN

The Education Sector Master Plan 1998-2006 has the constant objectives of improving relevance, access and quality. The plan is being implemented in two phases with significant donor financing. The programmes include: expansion in Basic and Senior Secondary, the Girl's Education Programme, the Early Childhood Development and Care Programme, Increased Access to Vocational/ Technical Education, University Education Programme, Adult and Non-Formal Education Programme and Improvement of Sector Management Programme. The master plan is costed at approximately US\$50.2 million.

Donor participation in the implementation of this plan includes: the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, the European Union, DFID, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, NGO'S and other friendly donor agencies.

#### 4.2.3.6. THE HEALTH SECTOR PLAN OF ACTION

The Health Sector Plan of Action 1999-2003 seeks to operationalise the objectives of the health policy. These include extending health services coverage to the entire Gambian population, equitable distribution of limited health resources reduction of the incidence and improvement in the treatment of the main diseases, decentralisation of health service management and improving cost recovery. The programmes in the health action plan are in the areas of Family Health, Disease Control, Health Promotion and Protection and support services. The plan is actively being implemented with approximately US\$50 million donor financing. The main donors in the Health sector are the World Bank, African Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, UNICEF, NGO'S, the Federal Republic of Germany and other donors.

#### 4.2.3.7 THE GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME

The objective of the National Governance Policy and Programme 1999-2004 include the consolidation and reinforcement of constitutional democracy, strengthening capacity for elections administration, improvement of efficiency, transparency and accountability in the discharge of government functions and of administration and dispensation of justice.

These objectives will be pursued through the implementation of activities in seven interrelated programme areas. These are: Constitutional Review and Reform of Sectoral Processes, Reform of Parliamentary Structures and Processes, Civil and Human Rights Education, Reform of Judicial and Legal Processes, Public Sector Management and Administrative Reform, Decentralisation and Local Government Reform, and a Programme for Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation. The total cost of the programme is US\$66.2 million. Government's contribution will be approximately US\$23.4 million and donor financing about US\$42.8 million.

#### 4.2.3.8 ESTIMATED COSTS OF PROGRAMME

The total costs of the priority programmes mentioned below is US\$312 million dollars. The donor financing required is clear in the annexes detailing the costs of the Education, Health, Trade, Investment and Private Sector Development Programmes as well as the Governance Programme. The costs of the Agriculture and Natural Resource Programme and the Poverty Reduction Programmes are approximations at this stage. Accurate figures indicating required donor support will feature in the ANR Investment Programme under preparation with FAO assistance and the Plan of Action for the Strategy for Poverty Alleviation 2 (SPA 2) which is currently at the stage of extensive consultation.

<b>PROGRAMME</b>	<b>COST</b>
1.Agriculture and Natural Resources	
Strategy for Agricultural Development Horizon 2010	US\$80 million
Agricultural Transformation Programme (1999-2020)	US\$50 million
Gambia Environmental Action Plan 2 (1999-2004)	US\$6.5million
2.Trade, Investment and Private Sector Development Programme	
Module 1 -Improving Investment Promotion	US\$1.7million
Module 2 –Export Development and Promotion	US\$3.15million
Module 3 –Trade Support and Trade Facilitation	US\$0.81million
Module 4 – Private Enterprise Development	US\$5.3 million
Module 5 – Compliance with Multilateral Trading Agreements	US\$0.16million
Module 6 – Human Resource Development & Strengthening Labour Market	US\$1.89million
3.Education Master Plan	US\$50.2million
4.Health Action Plan	US\$107.2million
5.Poverty Reduction Programme (SPA2)	US\$70 million
6.Governance Programme	US\$42 million

## 5. THE THREE-YEAR ROLLING EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK

The three-year rolling expenditure framework was one of the fiscal instruments for the strategic management of the national economy initiated under the Programme for Sustained Development (PSD). It was also meant to enhance planning by ensuring certainty of resource

flow in the medium term. As a strategy to cope with resource constraints, resource envelopes are allocated to sectors and sector managers thus bequeathed with the autonomy and flexibility to determine intra-sectoral allocation of the envelopes.

The priority sectors of the PSD have been agriculture, education and health. These are aligned with the priority objective of poverty reduction. Efforts have been made to institutionalise public expenditure reviews (PER) to illuminate sectoral priorities and facilitate the linking of resources to priorities to enhance attainment of outcomes anticipated from policy objectives. Such PERs have been conducted in the education sector. The intention is a system-wide adoption of this fiscal management tool.

## **6. PROCESSES AND INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP**

The overall objectives of the Plan of Action have been derived from the mission statement of the National Vision 2020, which resulted from a country-wide interactive consultation process. The preparation of the present Implementation Strategy for Vision 2020, co-ordinated by the National Vision 2020 Task Force, is to be reviewed by the High Level Ministerial Economic Committee, which is a sub-committee of Cabinet.

The formulation of specific sectoral objectives targets and activities to implement the strategic programme areas of the vision under the Medium Term Budget 2001-2003, is currently at a consultative phase with the sectors. These programme elements will be drawn from sector plans, all of which emerged from similar broad-based consultative processes with the communities, Non-Government Organisations (NGO's), private sector operators and donor agencies. Some of these processes culminated in round table consultations on the macro-economic, productive and social sectors.

The activities to implement the first phase of the Plan of Action will be selected from the activities of these sectoral plans and those of the Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (PRGS) for the period 1999-2001. The PRGS parameters have been further crystallised in the program areas of the Strategy for Poverty Alleviation 2 (SPA2) and planned for further operationalisation through an extensive consultation process. These consultations will be led by selected agents in the NGO community and will be conducted at the local, district and national levels. The program and activity contents of subsequent phases of the Plan of Action will be developed from such thematic programmes and sectoral plans through similar consultations with relevant institutions.

The formulation of the Plan of Action (2001-2010) is being co-ordinated by the National Vision 2020 Task Force headed by the Department of State for Trade, Industry and Employment. The drafts have been enriched from comments from various government agencies and the NGO's through TANGO and Action Aid. The final version has been scrutinised and endorsed by the High Level Ministerial Economic Committee.

The National Task Force, will work closely with SPACO whose responsibility it is to monitor and co-ordinate the implementation of the poverty alleviation programme, both from a horizontal and vertical perspective. The overlap of representation of government, civil society and NGO in both organs could serve as opportunity for information and resource sharing and the undertaking of joint national action for effective co-ordination and maximum impact.

The one-stop-shop to be established, within the Gambia Investment Promotion and Free Zones Agency, will streamline and expedite the investment process, as an incentive to private sector agencies.

**7. TARGETS**

The poverty reduction targets of The Gambia, bear the promise of graduating the country from the status of a least developed country. Based on a GDP annual growth rate of 7% from the current 5.2%. These targets are as follows:

**7.1 LONGTERM TARGETS**

- 50% reduction of people living in extreme poverty in The Gambia by 2015
- Enforce universal primary education in The Gambia by 2015
- A two-thirds reduction of infant and under five mortality and three-fourths reduction of maternal mortality not later than 2015
- Access through the primary health care system, to reproductive health services for all individuals of appropriate ages not later than 2015.
- Implementation of sustainable development to ensure effective reversal of trends in the loss of environmental resources by 2015.

**7.2 SOCIAL SECTOR TARGETS OF THE FIRST PHASE OF THE PLAN OF ACTION**

<b>EDUCATION POLICY TARGETS</b>	
<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>TARGETS BY 2003</b>
Basic Education expansion (Increase basic education enrolment to 90% of 7-15 olds)	Increase double shift classes to 50% Construct 1510 lower basic classrooms and 430 upper basic classrooms. Increase pupil-teacher ratios: 45:1 for lower grades, and 36:1 for upper grades. Employ 450 PTC Graduates and 120 new HTC graduates. Provide School lunch to 114,186 pupils.
Girls' Education (Sustain the growing increase in girls' enrolment)	Set up Trust Fund for Girls. Provide scholarships for 10% of girls in poor regions Increase girls' intake at Gambia College to 40%
Improvement of quality and relevance of Education Program.	Introduce new syllabuses for grades 1-9 Construct and equip resource centres Introduce text book rental scheme.
Senior Secondary School Expansion (Increase opportunities for higher education in the long-term.	Increase double shift classes to 40% Construct and equip 10 new government secondary schools And 10 new area council schools. Equip 14 government secondary schools with computer Laboratories within World Link Program. Train annually 30 HTC teachers and 30 secondary school Graduates to University Level.
Increase access to Vocational, Technical and University Education.	Formulate Technical Education and Vocational Training Policy. Construct and Equip 4 Rural Skills Training Centres.

## HEALTH POLICY TARGETS

PROGRAM	TARGETS BY 2003
Primary Health Care	Accessible to all
Divisional Health Teams	Full Complement Staff
Tertiary Services	Three Referral hospitals functional by 2000. Increase capacity of hospitals to train staff in specialized areas.
Expanded Program of Immunization	Increase EPI coverage to 90%; eliminate neo-natal tetanus and polio.
Nutrition	Reduce Mal-nutrition by 50%
Adolescent Health	At least 20% reduction in STD/HIV/AIDS among adolescents.
Malaria	Reduce hospital mortality for malaria cases to 0% by 2003; attain 70% bed nets dipped in insecticide.
Diarrhoea Diseases	Reduce substantially
STD (HIV/AIDS)	Manage HIV prevalence in antenatal women to less than 2%
Leprosy/Tuberculosis	All healthcare facilities to be equipped to identify leprosy/TB
Health promotion and prevention	Establish public health lab to analyse food, increase access to oral health services and increase IEC on drug awareness and prevention.
Support Systems	Establish chemical waste disposal system; strengthen cost recovery system, equip labs and replace old fleet of motor cycles and vehicles.

**ANNEX 1****PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR  
2000-2002**

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>Indicative cost (Dalasis)</b>	<b>Funds available</b>	<b>Funding gap</b>
<b>Traditional food and cash crops</b>	Selection of early maturing, high average yielding, pest & disease resistant varieties of both food and cash crops suitable for all ecological zones of the country				170,100	-	170,100
	Pest and Disease control (Integrated Pest Management (IPM))				150,000	-	150,000
	Purchase of chemicals pesticides, dust and application equipment				500,000	254,000	253,500
	Introduction of early maturing varieties for possible adoption by farmers						
	Selection of early maturing varieties of rice and high yielding as well as tolerant or resistant to salinity, acidity, soil toxicity and acceptable to consumers				200,000	-	200,000
	Demonstrate fertilizer management, organic manure, seed treatment, row seeding of rice, appropriate spacing and early planting to farmers through micro plots				-	-	-
	Demonstration trials shall be laid on gully erosion management for upland crops and contour farming.				300,000	-	300,000
	Facilitate the setting up of private sector seed distribution mechanism in order to enhance seed distribution within the country.				140,000	-	140,000
	Demonstration of improved weed management				100,000	-	100,000
	DEC rehabilitation for multi purpose use				1,230,000	410,000	820,000
	DEC, staff and farmer competition						

<b><u>Mobility Situation</u></b>	Purchase motorcycles in order to systematically improve the mobility of extension agents.				1,750,000	-	1,750,000
	<u>Maintenance and provision of spare parts</u>				500,00	255,000	455,000
	<u>Provision of fuel for the motorcycle to extension workers</u>				770,000	255,000	515,000
<b>Training of farmers and extension agents</b>	Constant skill training of farmers and extension agents in the country.				500,000	150,000	350,000
	Professional staff training overseas where necessary				1,160,000	-	1,160,000
	IEC support on equipments (ACU)				500,000	-	500,000
<b>Demonstration trials to be conducted</b>	Demonstration of fertilizer management				300,000	-	300,000
	Organic manure preparation and application methods				200,000	-	200,000
	Seed treatment measures/practices				120,000	-	120,000
	Row seeding of rice techniques				100,000	-	100,000
	Appropriate spacing and early planting of farmers through microplots. (Package Deal)				500,000	37,200	462,800
	Demonstrate recommended crop production practices, field test varieties under research frame work at the district extension farms for possible adoption by farmers.				300,000	-	300,000
	Demonstration trials on gully erosion management for upland crops and contour farming				300,000	-	300,000
Seed Distribution nad farmers access to institutional credit	<b>Facilitate the setting up of private sector seed distribution mechanism in order to enhance seed distribution within the country</b>				140,000	-	140,000
	Facilitate farmers access to institutional credit either from micro finance institutions like VISACAs or other financing institutions.				230,000	-	230,000
	Montoring & Evaluation and planning				60,000	-	60,000

<b><u>Horticulture Sub-sector</u></b>	Demonstrate recommended horticulture practices and fruit tree seedling production to farmers				<b>250,000</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>241,400</b>
	Encourage farmer to adopt piloting in horticultural production in order to tackle inputs constraints				<b>300,000</b>	-	<b>300,000</b>
	Encourage horticultural growers to establish savings and credit solidarity through group formation and management				<b>150,000</b>	-	<b>150,000</b>
	Set up a committee to look into the plight of the exporters pertaining to freight charges				<b>100,000</b>	-	<b>100,000</b>
<b><u>Food Research and Evaluation</u></b>	Product /Recipe development				<b>200,000</b>	-	<b>200,000</b>
	Shelf life study				<b>75,000</b>	-	<b>75,000</b>
	Procurement of simple processing equipment				<b>250,000</b>	-	<b>250,000</b>
<b><u>Genetic Improvement</u></b>	Exploit the potential of existing species and introduce exotic breed in order to diversity livestock productive base				<b>543,125</b>	-	<b>543,125</b>
	Introduce farmers to improved livestock practices in order to improve the livestock production system of the country						
<b><u>Extension and training</u></b>	Train farmers on nutritional value of foods of animal origin				<b>310,000</b>	-	<b>310,000</b>
	Train farmers in order to change their believe of livestock being status symbol to economic functions of livestock						
	Conduct film shows in the rural areas to expose farmers to successful production technologies being used by other farmers in the same region.						
<b><u>Livestock sub-sector</u></b>							
<b><u>Disease control</u></b>	Undertake deworming exercise for small and large ruminants to reduce the incidence of worm burden in livestock.				<b>1,900,000</b>	-	<b>1,900,000</b>



	Undertake vaccination campaign against livestock diseases like PPR, Pasterilosis, Africana horse sickness, Anthrax, Black Quarter and Newcastle diseases in order to minimise chances of occurrence of these diseases						
<b>Small Ruminant prod/marketing</b>	Promote sheep fattening and local ram sales during the National and Divisional tobaski livestock shows				<b>450,000</b>	-	<b>450,000</b>
<b>Poultry Production</b>	Facilitate poultry production in order to increase and diversify the production base of women farmers.				<b>300,000</b>	-	<b>300,000</b>
<b>Feed resources management</b>	Facilitate community participation in demarcation and management of community forest, which will serve as grazing reserve for animal				<b>900,000</b>	-	<b>900,000</b>
	Encourage farmers to undertake fodder planting in order to enable farmers increase and diversify feed resources base during the dry season						
<b>Agricultural Research NARI)</b>							
	Better understanding soil fertility relationship particularly regarding nutrient stress						
	Conduct soil fertility research on well defined benchmark soils						
	Study crop agronomic efficiency for a range of growing conditions and management practices e.g. planting time, plant population, fertilizer use efficiency						
	Conduct trials on the use of all methods of crop protection to achieve maximum efficiency						
	Select out the improved varieties of annual of crops good storability and resistance to build up						
	Develop, select and test prototype of threshing machines for cereals						
	Seed multiplication of high yielding improved varieties.						
	To screen and select vegetable varieties and hybrid of high average yields						
<b>Horticultural research</b>							
	To continue the development and introduction of improved citrus cultivars resistant to major disease						

	and nematodes						
	To manage planting time, plant population, cropping sequence including floral induction in mangoes to open market windows outside the season glut						
<b>Livestock Research</b>							
	Improvement of the feeding system for cattle, small ruminants, pigs and poultry by increasing availability of high quality forage, conserving and improving feeding value of crop residues						
	Improvement of genetic potential of local species through selection and cross breeding and import of exotic genetic materials						
<b>Agricultural marketing and Reorganisation of cooperatives</b>	Recruitment of expatriate				50,000	-	50,000
	Assessment of economic viability of societies and selection of potential societies				150,000	-	150,000
	Review of existing system and procedures				50,000		50,000
	Review and preparation of new accounting procedures				150,000	-	150,000
	Review and preparation of new monitoring and supervision procedures				20,000	-	20,000
	Preparatory workshop for the implementation of new procedures				150,000	-	150,000
	Training of society managers and DOCD staff on new procedures				225,000	-	225,000
	Management committee training				175,000	-	175,000
	AGMS (Societies)				300,000	-	300,000
	Implementation of new procedures				200,000	-	200,000
<b>Fisheries subsector</b>							
	Establish regulation to ensure judicious use of marine and riverine resources through licencing and control of methods and gears used and the intensity of fishing in the water bodies of the country				57,252,000	57,252,000	-
	Policy implementation				19,900,000	19,900,000	-

	Increase food security				50,220,000	50,220,000	-
	Increase employment				51,680,000	51,680,000	-
	Increase revenue and foreign exchange earning				2,302,000	2,307,000	-
<b>Forestry subsector</b>							
	Establish community forestry around major growing villages and towns to cater for the populace fuel wood and forest product needs				715,000	30,00	685,00
	CCSF establishment for CF villages on forest protection and sharing of benefits with government				3,118,000	-	3,118,000
	Inculcate ownership of forestlands into the populace by conducting awareness campaigns and setting up management committees among the communities.				1,814,000	-	1,814,000
	Setup measures to control bush fire by encouraging communities establish volunteer watcher group and they could urge the members of that communities put off bush fire as and when it breaks out.				315,000	8,000	307,000
	Facilitate the involvement of private sector into forest resources exploitation and encourage them in reforestation of the depleting resources				182,000	-	182,000
	Increase urban dwellers awareness of benefits of forest conservation; through the encouragement and establishment of greenbelts in major cities of the country.				333,000	-	333,000
	Strengthening the department of forestry through training of staff to Msc., Bsc., and Diploma levels as well as training of local communities				4,640,000	-	4,640,000
	<b>Parks and Wildlife subsector</b>						
	Ecotourism Development & Promotion				65,000	-	65,000
	Wildlife Inventory				1,500,000	-	1,500,000
	Support Protected Area Systems in The Gambia				3,500,000	-	3,500,000
	Policy Review & Strengthening				300,000	-	300,000
	Capacity Building				1,200,000	-	1,200,000
	<b>Water Resources Sub-sector</b>						

<b>Introduction of Legal framework of the subsector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Update the national water resources council act of (NWRC) 1979</li> <li>◆ Formulate And erect a water Sector policy as required by the NWRCA, to include provisions on the sharing of Gambia River and other transboundary waters</li> </ul>				150,000		
<b>Improvement of data collection and management Network and enhancement of climate and water Resources data base</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Provide state of art equipment to improve data collection, analyses and dissemination in Hydrology Water Quality and Meteorology division of DWR</li> <li>◆ Establish 18 river Gauge Satations on The River Gambia to ensure year round flow and water leve data other river flow parameters</li> <li>◆ Establish surface and ground water monitoring networks</li> <li>◆ Up-date, on regular basis, information on aquifer yield and water table variation</li> <li>◆ Introduce latest mathematical modelling for Gambia River</li> </ul>				<b>3,000,000</b>		
<b>Flow monitoring in unstable streams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Launching rainy season measurement campaigns on 10 ephemeral streams (They flow for only 2-4 month during the rainy season and remaining dry season for the rest of the year) within the Kombo peninsular</li> </ul>				<b>50,000</b>		
<b>Discharge monitoring on the River Gambia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Measurement of and discharge on the River Gambia and it tributaries using modern equipment</li> <li>◆ Flow measurement on 3 of 5 major tributaries whose water remain fresh throughout the year</li> <li>◆ Assessment of net flow on the river by regular discharge measurements at Bansang (300km inland) by cable flow and other modern techniques at Fatoto (400km inland)</li> <li>◆ Monitoring of tidal levels on most of these</li> </ul>				<b>75,000</b>		

	tributaries using automated instruments					
<b>Salinity Monitoring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Monthly spot measurement from river banks</li> <li>◆ Quarterly salinity campaigns using survey boats</li> <li>◆ Continuous recording of salinity from permanently fixed automated instruments with data logger at three sites (KTR, Kaur, and Banlingho)</li> <li>◆ Collect accurate data on salinity of river and its tributaries, the saline/fresh water front, the degree of adjacent flood plain soil salinisation and salt concentration on the river and operational salinity model for decision support system.</li> </ul>				<b>3,000,000</b>	
<b>Groundwater level Monitoring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Quantity of the natural annual wet/dry season water table oscillation to assist in well design and aquifer recharge assessment.</li> <li>◆ Identify any long term decline or rise in ground water level resulting from climate change or significant water abstraction</li> <li>◆ Obtain piezometric calibration data for modelling the aquifer system's response to possible future intensive groundwater development.</li> </ul>				<b>70,000</b> <b>100,000</b> <b>60,000</b>	
<b>Soil moisture monitoring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Establish 5 additional soil moisture obtain to intrusive monitor soil water profile at depth up to 300 cm or more</li> <li>◆ Assess aquifer recharge through studies on the rate rain/surface water accretion with the soil and into the ground water aquifer.</li> <li>◆ Rainy season monitoring (every other day or ideate a few hour after each roamfa; event) and dry season monitoring once or twice a month.</li> <li>◆ Use data secured on the following; surface</li> </ul>				<b>15,000</b> <b>70,000</b> <b>25,000</b>	

	water modelling and flash flood forecasting, water application calculation in crop irrigation, land drainage and soil erosion control and catchment water balance studies				<b>185,000</b>		
<b>Water use abstraction and design surveys</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Design and conduct survey</li> <li>◆ Over tuition courses for survey personnel</li> </ul>				<b>75,000</b>		
<b>Development and/or acquisition of a hydro-met simulation and monitoring model</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ To simulate atmospheric conditions, surface and ground water systems country wide</li> <li>◆ Create baseline and future demand and supply scenarios recharge matter, sustainable yields and use as inputs into the model</li> </ul>				<b>175,000</b>		
<b>Rehabilitation of hydrological and meteorological stations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Relocate and rehabilitate 2 meteorological stations</li> <li>◆ Rehabilitate/rebuild and equip 14 hydrological stations country wide including Chamen on the Nainija Bolong, Bruman bridge on the Bintang Bolong and Kerewan on the Mineminiyang Bolong</li> </ul>				<b>50,000</b> <b>1,050,000</b>		
<b>Personnel training in all divisions of the department</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Submit details of training programme as in annex II</li> <li>◆ Provide training as shown on annex II</li> </ul>				<b>2,280,000</b>		
<b>Effective participation in UNESCO's International Hydrological Programme (IHP) and WMO's hydrology and water resources programme</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Finalise membership of the national IHP ommittee</li> <li>◆ Draw up a national programme for active participation in current and subsequent phases of IHP including publishing IHP bulletins</li> <li>◆ Organise training workshops and conferences and also participate actively in international IHP activities</li> </ul>				<b>To be determined</b>		

HWRP activities							
<b>Strengthening of Dept of Water Resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Review staffing levels, compile and submit proposals for augmenting existing number of professional staff positions</li> <li>◆ Introduce new scheme of service for an adequate level of appropriately trained staff and budgetary provisions for associated needs of, to facilitate successful implementation of water resources development programme and under lying policies</li> <li>◆ Prepare a human resources development (to indicate long &amp; short term professional training, refresher courses, attachments and study tours) for WR staff in all relevant fields of specialisation including the following: Operational Hydrology; use of correct techniques for river discharge measurements; river flow and salinity modelling; Ground water modelling systems and programmes using computer programming; Instrumentation; Meteorology and Agro-Meteorology, Upgrade the skills of technicians assigned to the maintenance of all water supply facilities and associate equipment to assure consistency of supplies and sustainability of facilities, Enhance the data collection processing and management capacities of the DWR</li> </ul>				<b>To be determined</b>		
<b>Provision of equipment and mobility for the various division of the department</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ identify supplies of the required equipment and procures through competitive bidding</li> </ul>				<b>2,955,000</b>		
<b>Awareness creation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Meteorological, hydrological and other water resources programmes on the national radio and television services</li> </ul>				<b>450,000</b>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Regular dissemination of hydrological technical meteorological information in monthly summaries and year books</li> </ul>				<b>185,000</b>		
<b>Implementation of the UN framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Develop Initial National communication of the Gambia</li> <li>◆ Further studies to upgrade/update National communication</li> <li>◆ Translate mitigation and adaptation measures identified in the climate change action plan into programmes and projects</li> <li>◆ Implement identified projects. These may include: Replacement of all diesel operated systems by solar powered system to advance emissions from combustion of fossil fuel.</li> <li>◆ Replicate community forest management concept in all districts of the country to increase biomass density for the propose of absorbing Co<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere, introduce efficient lightening system in households to reduce fossil consumption in the production of electricity and introduce efficient waste management system to reduce methane emissions into the atmosphere</li> </ul>				<b>1,507,000</b>  <b>1,000,000</b>  <b>To be determined</b>		



ANNEX 2

<b>GAMBIA ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN (GEAP 2) 2000-2004</b>	
GEAP 11 OUTPUTS	TOTAL
1. Government adherence to revised PIP criteria	2078
2. Strengthened capacity of GOTG for sound environmental policies	420
3. Review of Tax System to provide incentives for good environmental behaviour	180
4. Modernisation of statutory regime for natural resource based enterprises	590
5. Strengthened capacity for environmental friendly businesses	920
6. Strengthened capacity to promote environmental and natural resources management	430
7. NEA, and others strengthened to ensure effective EQM, pollution, ...control	685
8. Appropriate Institutional Framework... for...the coastal zone	105
9. Capacity to regulate activities on coastal zone	840
10. Program Management	320
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,568</b>

**ANNEX 3**

SUMMARY OF COSTS

TRADE, INVESTMENTS AND PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT  
PROGRAMME 2000-2002

		<u>COSTS IN US DOLLARS</u>	
		<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>DONOR</u>
MODULE. 1	IMPROVING THE COUNTRY'S INVESTMENT PROMOTION CAPACITY		
	PROJECT- Establishment of the Gambia Investment and Export Promotion Agency	655,000	1,147,000
MODULE.2	EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION		
	PROJECT A- Master Plan for Export promotion	50,000	450,000
	PROJECT B Strengthening of National Tourist Office	20,000	165,000
	PROJECT C Development of the manufacturing Sector	80,000	500,000
	PROJECT D Strengthening the capacity of the Agricultural Sector through enhanced Processing Activities	160,000	1,440,000
	PROJECT E Improving Product and market Developmet of African Garmentbs and Handicrafts	25,000	260,000

MODULE.3	TRADE SUPPORT AND TRADE FACILITATION		
PROJECT A-	Strengthening the capacity of DOSTIE to provide efficient trade related services	30,000	270,000
PROJECT B	Implementation of Advance ASYCUDA	25,000	225,000
PROJECT C	Review and Reform of Tariffs in accordance with WTO Agreements	10,000	90,000
PROJECT D	Strengthening Trade Information Services	13,000	145,000
MODULE.4	PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT		
PROJECT A-	Informal Sector Planning, Support and Coordination.	23,300	233,000
PROJECT B	Development of small and medium scale Enterprises (SME's)	13,200	132,000
PROJECT C	Restruction of the Indigenous Business Advisory Services (IBAS)	24,250	656,500
PROJECT D	Assistance to Women and Women Groups	34,950	349,500
PROJECT E	Establishment of a Development Finance Institution	25,650	1,006,500
PROJECT F	Enterprise Development and Establishment of SME Venture Capital Fund	13,250	682,500
PROJECT G	Strengthening the capacity of the Gambia of Commerce and Industry	0	1,227,000

	PROJECT H	Strengthening the Capacity of Export Trade Associations	25,000	428,000
	PROJECT I	Establishment of an Economic Zone/ Industrial Estate	40,000	400,000
MODULE 5		COMPLIANCE WITH MULTILATERAL TRADING AGREEMENTS		
	PROJECT	Strengthen Regional and Sub-regional Co-op and ensure compliance with Multilateral Trading Agreements.	20,000	140,000
MODULE 6		HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING LABOUR MARKET SYSTEM		
	PROJECT A	Strengthen employment planning and labour market information system	48,050	624,940
	PROJECT B	Strengthen the capacity of the labour Dept. improving labour legislation and industrial relation	34,170	640,260
	PROJECT C	Improving technical skills of the labour force and skills centres	48,000	491,440

## ANNEX 4

## THIRD EDUCATION SECTOR PROGRAMME 1999-2002

## PROGRAM COMPONENTS, COSTS (000 US\$) AND FINANCING

PROGRAMMES	TOTAL COST	% OF TOTAL COST	FINANCING	FUNDING GAP
<b>Basic Education Expansion</b>	<b>30,143.80</b>	<b>59.9%</b>		<b>29.6%</b>
• Special Programs	209.30		17.7% UNICEF	
• Classroom Construction & Maintenance	26,390.90		2.17% GOTG, IDA, OPEC*, IDB	
• Pre-Service Teacher Training	2,474.00		0.0% GOTG, IDA, UNICEF	
• In-Service Teacher Training	874.40		29.5% GOTG, IDA, ADB*	
• Enhance Attendance through SEP	195.20		0.0% WFP, IDA	
<b>Girls Education</b>	<b>530.00</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	IDA, UNICEF	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Improve Quality &amp; Relevance of Basic Education</b>	<b>4,092.80</b>	<b>8.1%</b>		<b>3.2%</b>
• Curriculum	631.90		1.0% GOTG, IDA	
• Instructional Materials	2,629.30		0.0% GOTG, IDA, ADB*, EDF	
• Assessment Exams, M&E	831.60		14.9% GOTG, IDA	
<b>Early Childhood Development &amp; Care</b>	<b>200.60</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	UNICEF	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Secondary School Expansion</b>	<b>5,681.90</b>	<b>11.3%</b>		<b>8.9%</b>
• Access to Secondary School	4,307.60		0.0% PRIVATE SECTOR (100%)	
• Computer Literacy	1,374.30		36.9% GOTG, IDA, COMM PRIVATE, WORLDLINKS	
<b>Vocational &amp; Technical Education</b>	<b>1,649.20</b>	<b>3.3%</b>		<b>69.3%</b>
• Skills Training	481.70		0.0% EDF	
• GTTI Capacity Building	1,167.60		97.9% GOTG	
<b>University Education</b>	<b>1,735.50</b>	<b>3.5%</b>		<b>33.2%</b>
<b>Adult &amp; Non-Formal Education</b>	<b>730.60</b>	<b>1.5%</b>		<b>91.8%</b>
<b>Sector Management</b>	<b>5,528.00</b>	<b>11.0%</b>		<b>16.8%</b>
• Education Sector Management	3,382.50		26.9% GOTG, IDA, DfID	
• Policy Planning, Budgeting & Research	656.30		0.0% GOTG, IDA, DfID	
• Management of External Support	1,489.20		1.1% GOTG, IDA	

## ANNEX 5

HEALTH SECTOR PLAN OF ACTION  
1999-2003 TOTAL COSTS

Broad Programme Area	Estimated Total Costs (US \$)	Contribution of the Government of The Gambia	Contribution from concluded or on going negotiations	Financing Gap
Divisional Health Teams	5,718,124.00	865,967.00	4,852,157.00	-
Tertiary Services	15,354,322.00	4,642,817.00	7,400,000.00	3,311,505.00
Human Resource Development (training)	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined	N.A.
Family Health MCH/FP	21,879,426.00	5,999,705.00	15,879,721.00	-
EPI	3,749,497.00	1,375,750.00	1,590,000.00	783,747.00
Nutrition	2,008,541.00	876,271.00	1,132,270.00	-
Adolescent Health	1,855,897.00	162,390.99	1,693,506.61	-
Malaria	6,095,597.00	1,879,750.00	256,000.00	-
ARI	2,324,781.00	975,000.00	500,000.00	849,781.00

Broad Programme Area	Estimated Total Costs (US \$)	Contribution of the Government of The Gambia	Contribution from concluded or on going negotiations	Financing Gap
Diarrhoea	5,354,679.00	1,987,750.00	1,000,000.00	2,366,929.00
STD/HIV/AIDS	12,840,782.00	270,075.00	5,300,000.00	480,032.00
Leprosy/TB	9,234,359.00	3,975,567.00	-	5,258,792.00
Eye Care	10,355,182.00	4,750,000.00	180,000.00	3,805,182.00
Non Communicable Diseases	997,198.00	670,000.00	-	327,198.00
Diseases Surveillance	1,249,438.00	375,000.00	-	874,438.00
Health Education	2,213,589.00	1,750,000.00	-	463,589.00
Environmental Health	5,685,824.00	2,890,000.00	10,000.00	2,695,824.00
Mental Health	9,215,777.00	3,975,000.00	-	5,240,777.00
Oral Health	3,623,232.00	2,575,000.00	-	1,048,232.00
Rehabilitation of the Disabled	3,391,282.00	1,347,750.00	-	2,043,532.00
Laboratory Services	6,112,047.00	4,221,111.00	1,890,936.00	-
Pharmaceutical Services	9,548,396.00	3,790,850.00	1,000,000.00	4,757,546.00
Technical Services	5,399,325.00	2,987,750.00	-	2,411,575.00

Broad Programme Area	Estimated Total Costs (US \$)	Contribution of the Government of The Gambia	Contribution from concluded or on going negotiations	Financing Gap
Infrastructural Dev. (Primary & Secondary Levels)	2,137,250.00	970,000.00	-	1,167,250.00
Infrastructural Dev. Tertiary Level	1,622,791.00	990,000.00	-	632,791.00
Planning & Monitoring (management Strengthening)	2,856,008.00	1,965,072.00	890,936.00	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150,823,344.00</b>	<b>58,699,256.15</b>	<b>47,589,526.00</b>	<b>44,534,568.00</b>

**ANNEX 6**

<b>SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR NATIONAL GOVERNANCE</b>			
<b>PROGRAMME BY COMPONENT</b>			
<b>Sub Programme</b>	<b>Total Cost US \$</b>	<b>Estimated Government Contribution 1 US\$</b>	<b>Resources Required/Gap US\$</b>
Constitutional Review and Support to Electoral Processes	3,303,818.00	589,520.00	2,714,298.00
Reform of parliamentary Structures and Processes	9,982,138.00	2,313,962.00	7,668,176.00
Local Government Reform and decentralisation	13,789,548.00	80,516.00	13,709,032.00
Public Sector Management and administrative Reform	5,372,426.00	3,301,062.00	2,071,364.00
Reform of Legal and Judicial Processes	29,338,228.00	16,722,490.00	12,615,738.00
Civic Education	3,792,000.00	364,032.00	3,427,968.00
Support to the National Governance Commission, Monitoring and Evaluation	656,252.00	56,252.00	600,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66,234,410.00</b>	<b>23,427,834.00</b>	<b>42,806,576.00</b>