



The Gambia - European Community Cooperation

Joint Annual Report 2008

Juillet 2009

SUMMARY

In January 2008, the electoral cycle came to an end with the Local Councils elections. The APRC ruling party won a landslide victory. Out of the total 114 wards, only 13 wards were secured by non-APRC candidates (5 wards went to opposition and 8 to independent candidates). These elections, described as free and fair by international observers, have been characterized by a very poor voter turn-out (less than one third of registered voters).

The Gambia continued to make significant contribution to the restoration of peace and maintenance of stability in the West African region and the world over. In the last quarter of 2008, the President facilitated a joint political reconciliation exercise between rival National Assembly Members in Guinea Bissau. Despite the small size of its security forces, The Gambia consistently contributes personnel to almost all peace keeping missions initiated by either the United Nations or the African Union.

The 2008 Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance published in October 2008 showed that between 2005 and 2006 Gambia's overall score declined to 55.2 out of 100, as the country fell seven places to rank 27th out of sub-Saharan Africa's 48 countries. Gambia has improved in two of the five categories (Sustainable Economic Opportunity and Human Development), but dropped in two categories (Rule of Law, Transparency and Corruption and Participation and Human Rights). Within ECOWAS, Gambia ranks eighth out of 15 countries

The 2008 report of Amnesty International also alluded to The Gambia's continued suppression of freedom of expression and incidents of committing human rights violations with impunity. The report considered human rights defenders including journalists, to be at risk of arbitrary detention, torture and intimidation by security forces.

During the course of 2008, The Gambia has maintained macroeconomic stability and made progress toward achieving debt sustainability. Fiscal performance has improved, and monetary policy has been geared to maintaining low inflation. Real GDP growth has averaged about 6½ percent. Growth has been led by the construction, tourism and telecommunications sectors, facilitated by a steady inflow of foreign direct investment and remittances. Performance of the agriculture sector has been mixed. The Gambia's overall growth performance compares favorably with other countries in the region.

The satisfactory performance under the IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) helped the country reach the HIPC completion point in December 2007 and thus benefit from substantial debt relief in 2008. Although debt relief has reduced The Gambia's external debt stock by more than half (from 110 percent to 50 percent of GDP at end-2007), the country is still considered to be at high risk of debt distress.

Significant improvement was made in public financial management (PFM), especially budget execution. Introduction of the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) has improved expenditure management, but more reforms are needed to strengthen the process of budget formulation to ensure that budget allocations are realistic and in line with priorities. The revenue efforts were good, but reforms are needed to make tax revenues buoyant. The Central Bank of The Gambia also strengthened its governance. PFM reform will be essential and will be scrutinized in the context of the EU Budget Support.

The Gambia's progress towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals has been mixed. The incidence of poverty has not declined, undernourishment is still a serious problem, and the incidence of malaria and tuberculosis remain high.

With respect to food security, 2008 witnessed an unprecedented food crisis in peace time in the world. The Gambia was not spared by the crisis. Domestic supplies shrunk by half due to crop failure in 2007, while imports which accounts for 50% of food requirements, attracted an unprecedented price increase.

Climate change constitutes one of the greatest burdens to national development efforts, because the productive base of the economy thrives on climate-sensitive activities such as crop production, livestock rising, fisheries, energy, water resources, etc. The Gambia is considered to be disaster-prone.

Concerning our cooperation in the context of EDF, compared to forecasts done at the beginning of 2008, the achievements for the overall cooperation can be considered successful. The 9th EDF envelope is fully committed, one Financing Agreement (TCF) on the 10th EDF has been finalized. On secondary commitments (*signature of new contracts for works, supplies, services, programme estimates and increase in the amount of existing contracts*), achievements are well over the target (in fact around 330%). This result is mainly due to the fact that the water project which was in a very bad situation until the beginning of 2008, was successfully brought back on track. The initial high risk associated with the signatures of new contracts for the rural and peri-urban component was overcome, and eventually, all contracts could be signed. For payments, compared to forecasts, we recorded 87% due to the lower level of payments related to the works contract for the roads project. For all the other projects/commitments, the results were much over 100%. The roads project is in fact the main problem and technical and legal issues are hampering the smooth implementation.

In 2009, an acceleration of the programming exercise of the 10th EDF envelope should take place, mainly for budget support, governance and infrastructure. For budget support, a MoU will be signed with the Government, together with the World Bank and the African Development Bank. We expect to sign the Financing Agreement in 2009, whereas for Governance and Infrastructure, 2010 is more realistic.

1. The country performance

1.1. Update on the political situation and political governance

The Gambia continues to maintain political pluralism, with five political parties namely; the Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation and Construction (APRC), led by President Yahya Jammeh, the National Alliance for Development and Democracy (NADD), the National Reconciliation Party (NRP), the United Democratic Party (UDP) and the Gambia People's Democratic Party (GPDP). The APRC is the party in power, following successive victories in the presidential elections held in 2006, the National Assembly elections held in 2007 and Local Council elections held in January 2008 (councillors for Local Area Councils, as well as councillors and mayors at the Banjul city council and Kanifing municipal council). The APRC ruling party won a landslide victory. Out of the total 114 wards, only 13 wards were secured by non-APRC candidates (5 wards went to opposition and 8 to independent candidates). These elections, described as free and fair by international observers, have been characterized by a very poor voter turn-out. The official figure given was 31,5% of the registered voters. As part of its efforts to strengthen the electoral process in The Gambia, the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) organized in August 2008 a

workshop to validate a document containing key recommendations on five thematic issues relating to the electoral process.

The Gambia continued to make significant contribution to the restoration of peace and maintenance of stability in the West African region and the world over. In the last quarter of 2008, the President facilitated a joint political reconciliation exercise between rival National Assembly Members in Guinea Bissau.

Despite the small size of its security forces, The Gambia consistently contributes personnel to almost all peace keeping missions initiated by either the United Nations or the African Union (Darfour for instance).

The 2008 Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance published in October 2008 showed that between 2005 and 2006 Gambia's overall score declined to 55.2 out of 100, as the country fell seven places to rank 27th out of sub-Saharan Africa's 48 countries. According to the Ibrahim Index's comprehensive measures of governance performance, Gambia has improved in two of the five categories namely; Sustainable Economic Opportunity and Human Development. The Gambia's score however, remained consistent in the category of Safety and Security, but dropped in the remaining two categories - Rule of Law, Transparency and Corruption and Participation and Human Rights. The most notable improvement was in Human Development, where Gambia's score rose by 1.2 points. However Gambia's score in Participation and Human Rights dropped by 6.1 points. Within ECOWAS, Gambia ranks eighth out of 15 countries;

The 2008 report of Amnesty International also alluded to The Gambia's continued suppression of freedom of expression and incidents of committing human rights violations with impunity. The report considered human rights defenders including journalists, to be at risk of arbitrary detention, torture and intimidation by security forces. The arrest and detention of a former Daily Observer reporter Chief Manneh at various Police Stations, even though the government continued to deny involvement in his arrest or knowledge of his whereabouts was cited as an example. The report noted that despite a ruling at the ECOWAS Community Court of Justice in June 2008, demanding that the government present Chief Manneh and pay a compensation of \$100,000.00, the government repeatedly ignored the request and above all, refused to send representation.

In a related development, the report talked about the case of Fatou Jaw Manneh, a US-based Gambian journalist who was arrested at Gambia International Airport and charged with sedition for anti-government comments made in an interview she had given a year earlier. Her trial, which lasted more than a year, ended August 2008 with a fine of GMD250,000.00, in default to serve 4 years in prison. The fine was settled immediately.

Three of the four people charged with treason and tried in a civilian court in connection with the alleged coup attempt in March 2006 were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment with hard labour in August 2008. The fourth person was acquitted. In the same context, ten former members of the military were sentenced to between 10 years and life imprisonment by Military Court Martial for their role in the alleged coup. Five others were released for lack of evidence.

1.2. Update on the economic situation and economic governance

During the course of 2008, The Gambia has maintained macroeconomic stability and made progress toward achieving debt sustainability. Fiscal performance has improved, and monetary policy has been geared to maintaining low inflation. Real GDP growth has averaged about 6½ percent. Growth has been led by the construction, tourism and telecommunications sectors,

facilitated by a steady inflow of foreign direct investment and remittances. Performance of the agriculture sector has been mixed. In particular, groundnut output fell substantially in the 2007/08 season largely due to a poor pattern of rainfall. At the same time, anecdotal evidence suggests increased output of nontraditional crops—mainly cashew nuts and horticultural products. The Gambia’s overall growth performance compares favorably with other countries in the region.

The annual rate of inflation rose from less than 1 percent in December 2006 to 6–7 percent during most of 2007 due to disruptions in the supply of foodstuffs from neighboring countries and rising import costs (e.g., rice). However, tight monetary policy and appreciation of the dalasi, reflecting strong inflow of remittances and reduced debt service payments, helped to contain inflation pressures and lower the annual rate to 2.2 percent in June 2008

Performance under the PRGF-supported program has been satisfactory. The authorities met all of the quantitative financial performance criteria for end-March 2008, namely cumulative basic balance as well as targets on new external borrowing. Government was in fact ahead of schedule on elimination of domestic budgetary arrears by end-2008.

The authorities registered solid progress on fiscal consolidation, lowering interest rates and creating fiscal space for growth-promoting and poverty-reducing expenditures.

The satisfactory performance under the PRGF-supported program helped the country reach the HIPC completion point in December 2007 and thus benefit from substantial debt relief in 2008. Although debt relief has reduced The Gambia’s external debt stock by more than half (from 110 percent to 50 percent of GDP at end-2007), the country is still considered to be at high risk of debt distress.

The main factors affecting The Gambia’s international competitiveness include weak infrastructure, lack of access to long-term financing, and the burden of a multiplicity of taxes and local government charges.

The Gambia imports most of the food (especially rice the main staple) consumed in the country. The end of 2007 and beginning of 2008 was marked by dwindling stocks of rice and rising domestic price. The impact on the balance of payments was a projected worsening of the current account by almost 2 percent of GDP.

As a response strategy to the continuing rise in world food and oil prices, the authorities eliminated sales tax on rice but raised other taxes to compensate for the revenue loss. Petroleum product prices were adjusted to eliminate an implicit subsidy and bring them in line with import costs. A sharp appreciation of the dalasi in 2007 also mitigated the impact of increases in world food and oil prices.

Domestic food production caters for little more than 50% of the consumption requirements. A large percentage of the population lives below the poverty line and suffer from food insecurity. Unfortunately, farmers tend to sell the bulk of their produce immediately after harvesting, usually at give away prices. During the ‘hungry season’, they buy back at exorbitant prices the very produces they sold cheaply to the local merchants. For the purchase of food items during this period, farmers may borrow money from local moneylenders against their next crop income. This practice is not sustainable and takes cruel advantage of the poor rural farmers. The government of The Gambia, in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Vision 2020, is to transform the agricultural sector not only to establish peri-urban and urban enterprises but also to transform the subsistence farming system to a surplus producing system that will free the small farmers from traditional institutional constraints and practices hence achieve the MDGs goal of

eradicating extreme poverty and hunger and ensuring environmental sustainability. To attain this goal, agriculture offers a great potential as The Gambia is endowed with a huge expanse of arable land that is being used for the cultivation of a wide variety of crops. However, over-cultivation, lack of improved varieties, high cost of fertilizer, and inappropriate cultural practices have resulted in soil degradation and plant nutrients depletion hence low crop yields that provide both food and cash resulting in food shortages.

Significant improvement was made in public financial management, especially budget execution. Introduction of the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) has improved expenditure management, but more reforms are needed to strengthen the process of budget formulation to ensure that budget allocations are realistic and in line with priorities. The revenue efforts were good, but reforms are needed to make tax revenues buoyant. The Central Bank of The Gambia also strengthened its governance. However, not much progress was made in terms of improving the quality of economic statistics.

The findings of a World Bank funded Country Financial Accountability Assessment (CFAA) launched in 2008 are expected in early 2009. It is envisaged that the methodology and outcomes of the CFAA will respect the principles of the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) framework, thus discounting the need for a PEFA.

The Gambia is involved in ongoing negotiations for a comprehensive EPA with the EU as part of the Economic Community of West African States. The results of a 2004 empirical analysis of the potential impacts of an EPA suggest that a full and immediate liberalization of trade with the EU would lead to revenue losses of about 2½ percent of GDP a year and represent a major fiscal shock to The Gambia¹, which in fact is not at all the foreseen scenario (there will be no full and immediate liberalization of trade) However, gradual trade liberalization that takes advantage of the allowance of protection for 20 percent of imports from the EU and of a long transition period would contain the revenue loss to a ½ percent of GDP a year over the first five years. A recent analysis of the IMF² gives the conclusion that if liberalization of EU imports reaches 80% and is spread over 15 to 20 years, the fiscal impact on The Gambia will be manageable. The authorities are wary of these implications, and are therefore pursuing commitments by the EU to compensate partners for net revenue losses in parallel with fiscal reform.

Enhancing the country's international competitiveness is central to the authorities' strategy for promoting growth. Surveys and studies suggest a broad agenda of reforms is needed to address structural constraints to growth. The Gambia ranked 131 out of 178 in the World Bank's *Doing Business Indicators for 2008* and 102 out of 131 countries in the World Economic Forum's *Competitiveness Indicators for 2007–08*. The Gambia ranked highly on employing workers, trade, and enforcing contracts. Problem areas included paying taxes, protecting investors, innovation, health, and education

1.3. Update on the poverty and social situation

The Gambia's Progress towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals has been mixed. For instance, The Gambia achieved gender equality as measured by the female to male primary school enrollment ratio and made significant progress on boosting primary school enrollments. Primary

¹ An empirical study of the impact effects of an EPA between the EU and The Gambia (December 2004), Commonwealth Secretariat

² IMF Country report No. 08/325 (October 2008)

and secondary health care have expanded significantly and increased immunization has reduced mortality rates. Access to health services continued to improve in the Gambia during the year 2008. The upgrading of two major health centres (Kuntaur and Basse) into district hospitals together with existing village clinics and village health services will ensure availability of health care within a radius of 5 kilometers. However, these facilities have not delivered as expected, mostly related to lack of trained, skilled and motivated personnel and inadequate medical equipment. The cost of health care services remains relatively cheap, as Reproduction and Child Health Services including family planning are provided free of charge. A minimal user charge of D5.00 is paid for out-patient consultations and treatment at all public health facilities. However, diagnostic investigations (lab, x-ray, ultra sound) are charged separately

Access to clean drinking water has improved significantly, thanks to the intervention of development partners notably the EU. However, the incidence of poverty has not declined, undernourishment is still a serious problem, and the incidence of malaria and tuberculosis remain high.

The authorities are confronted with the challenge of translating economic growth into the improvement of the economic well-being of the majority of the people, more than 60 percent of whom are estimated to live below the poverty line.

With respect to food security, 2008 witnessed an unprecedented food crisis in peace time in the world. The Gambia was not spared by the crisis. Domestic supplies shrunk by half due to crop failure in 2007, while imports which accounts for 50% of food requirements, attracted an unprecedented price increase. The situation eroded the food security gains registered over the years, and thus compelled government to solicit food aid from its development partners.

The Gambia's second PRSP (PRSP II) was the focus of a Round Table Conference on The Gambia held in London in February 2008.

PRSP II attempts to address the poverty issue through the promotion of macroeconomic stability and effective public resource management, pro-poor growth and employment through private sector development, as well as improvement in the provision of basic services. However, significant funding resources and strengthened capacity in the public service will be needed for the successful implementation of the PRSP II and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The assistance of international development partners will be very important in this regard.

The government has established mechanisms to monitor and analyze progress implementing PRSP II. In particular, the government has prepared a Results Matrix providing quantitative indicators and targets that can be matched to development results. A draft of the Annual Poverty Report for 2007 has been completed, and a final version was published in 2008 after it has been validated by stakeholders.

1.4. Update on the environmental situation

The Gambia has a total territorial area of 11,300 square kilometers, of which land makes up about 83 %. Economically useful land is not easily available now due to its inadequacy and ever-increasing value, particularly in the Greater Banjul Area and the rural growth centres. Land requirements for agricultural production, animal grazing, fuel wood, and infrastructural development have progressively increased over the past year. Agricultural expansion using mechanization and inappropriate farming practices are major causes of forest encroachment in The Gambia. The rate of forest to farm conversions averaged 1,400ha per annum and this was highest in the central part of the country. The update of the State of the Environment Report in 2008

further highlighted capacity constraints in terms of trained personnel and technical infrastructure to prevent and/or detect illegal trafficking in hazardous substances

Notwithstanding, several pieces of legislation have been enacted and strategies developed in support of sound environmental management and the implementation of the various Conventions that the country has ratified. Several activities have recently been prohibited in order to protect the environment and natural resources, and these include the ban on use of inappropriate fishing gear, burning of charcoal, exploitation of certain animal and plant species, and importation or use of certain toxic chemicals and products. A number of protected areas have also been established, including 6 national parks and nature reserves.

The Gambia's responses to land cover and land use pressure are varied and with varying degrees of success ranging from national legislation, ratification of international conventions and treaties, the design and implementation of environmental/natural resource policies and action plans, etc. With regards to meeting the country's international obligations, the three United Nations Conventions on desertification, biological diversity, and climate change, have all been ratified.

The Gambia's environmental profile illustrates the persistence of the numerous challenges relating to sustainable environmental development, and attributed them to the high demand for land for food and shelter, the inadequate human and technical capacity to implement, enforce, and monitor the policies and regulations. However, the idea of participatory natural resources management involving state and non-state actors across sectors, seems to provide the way forward for sustainable management of natural resources.

Climate change constitutes one of the greatest burdens to national development efforts, because the productive base of the economy thrives on climate-sensitive activities such as crop production, livestock rising, fisheries, energy, water resources, etc. Similarly, the poor state of the infrastructure (mainly roads and housing) makes the country highly susceptible to climate change. The Gambia, particularly the city of Banjul is therefore considered a disaster-prone area, given that it is an island and lies below sea level. There is however, little or no research undertaken in The Gambia on the linkages between climate and biophysical processes. A primary cause for the above situation is the absence of long term datasets at the appropriate geographical scale in the various socioeconomic sectors.

However, the country has recently (December 2007) completed the preparation of a National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) on climate change. The NAPA has provided stakeholders (agriculture, Coastal Zones, Energy, Fisheries, Forestry, Health, Livestock and Water Resources) the opportunity to take stock of the vulnerability of their sectors to climate resources, and propose ways of building resilience (adaptation) to counter unfavourable climate outcomes. The proposed adaptation interventions are in the form of project proposals which require financial support for implementation.

2. Overview of past and ongoing co-operation

2.1. Reporting on the financial performance of EDF resources

Compared to forecasts done at the beginning of 2008, for the National Indicative Programme, the achievement on secondary commitments (signature of new contracts for works, supplies, services, programme estimates and increase in the amount of existing contracts) is well over the target (in fact around 330%). This result is mainly due to the fact that the RWSSS project which was in a

very bad situation until the beginning of 2008, was successfully brought back on track. The initial high risk associated with the signatures of new contracts for the rural and peri-urban component was overcome, and eventually, all contracts could be signed and therefore, we over-achieved our target. For payments, compared to forecasts, we recorded 87% due to the lower level of payments related to the works contract (Ballast Nedam BV Africa) for the 9 ACP GM 04 project (Roads project). For all the other projects/commitments, the results were much over 100%.

Pour mémoire, at the end of 2006, the level of payment was only 1 065 604 EUR, therefore, it is evident that the levels of disbursement were much better over the last two years. This trend is likely to improve in 2009 because of the new on-going individual commitment and the favourable operating environment.

7th and 8th EDF:

For the projects of the 7th and 8th EDF CSP/NIP, no secondary commitments were opened, only some payments and regularisations have been made (20 351 EUR for the 8th EDF). The major activities for the 7th and 8th EDF have been de-committing unspent funds, closing secondary commitments, issuing recovery orders and launching audits. By the end of 2008, an amount of around 4 500 000 GMD (+/- 140 000 EUR) still has to be recovered from the two last projects of the 7th EDF (and "moved" to the 9th EDF after the closure of the 7th EDF). An audit of the education project (SESP) has also been launched and the conclusions report (received late 2008) will be addressed in 2009.

Concerning the 8th EDF RIP (8 ACP ROC 42, regional solar programme RSP II), the new secondary commitments amounted to 633 461 EUR while disbursements amounted to 92 974 EUR.

9th EDF:

The table below summarizes the level of secondary commitments (contracts for services, works, supplies and also programme estimates) and disbursements as of 31/12/2008 for the 9th EDF (compared with 31/12/2007).

	As of 31/12/ 2007 (EUR)	% of the 9 th EDF CSP/NIP A Envelope	As of 31/12/ 2008 (EUR)	% of the 9 th EDF CSP/NIP A Envelope
Secondary commitments	40 659 449	77,1%	46 883 215	88,9%
Disbursements	6 920 884	13,1% (*)	12 584 080	23,9% (*)

The A Envelope of the 9th EDF (52 736 660 EUR) was totally committed since end of 2007. In fact, a part of the 52 736 660 EUR will be de-committed in 2009 (following closure of at least 4 projects, 9 ACP GM 01, GM 02, GM 03 and GM 08).

Concerning the 9th EDF RIP (9 ACP ROC 12, roads project), new secondary commitments amounted to 135 000 EUR while disbursements amounted to 374 416 EUR.

10th EDF:

The CSP/NIP document was signed on the 9th of December 2007 in Lisbon, with an overall A-envelope of 76 M EUR. It did not foresee any primary commitment in 2008. However, we jointly decided to include in the Annual Action Plan of 2008 a Financing Agreement related to the first

Technical Cooperation facility (TCF) for an amount of 3.5 M EUR, including also the capacity building component. However, the programming exercise of the 10th EDF is very delayed, in spite of numerous correspondences from the EC Delegation in Banjul, in particular related to governance and infrastructure. This delay could induce some decrease in the A envelope at the Mid-Term Review.

2.2. Reporting on General and Sector Budget Support

In the 10th EDF 25 M EUR will be dedicated to General Budget Support (GBS). 3 M EUR which were set to be dedicated for Sector Budget Support for Infrastructure under the CSP/NIP have been added to the initial allocation for GBS (22 M EUR) in support of the national poverty reduction strategy.

As from the GBS Road Map (May 2008), a first GBS Programme should cover a 4 years period, probably 2009-2012, while a second Programme might cover the end of the 10th EDF and the first years of the 11th EDF. The amount of the first GBS Programme (2009-2012) should be 17 M EUR, distributed as follows: 12 M EUR for budget support, 2 M EUR for strengthening institutional capacities and 3 M EUR for the field of road maintenance.

The total or partial disbursement of the variable tranches will depend on the performance - as measured by indicators - achieved by the Government in target sectors (social sectors i.e. education and health, and public finance management).

A preparatory consultancy, financed under TCF II (9 ACP GM 09) has been launched and the team of experts will start by mid January 2009. The consultancy will *inter alia* propose a set of performance indicators for disbursement, assessing their quality (covering dimensions such as definitions, reliability, availability...) and relevance to the local context, in order to ensure that there is a sound basis for using them for disbursement purposes. The consultancy will also provide technical assistance to support the Government in preparing a Public Finance Management – PFM - Reform Plan (which will also draw from the recommendations of a Country Financial Accountability Assessment – CFAA undertaken by the World Bank in 2008 and to be finalised by January 2009).

The signature of a GBS Programme Financing Agreement is envisaged by end 2009 and the first payment in 2010 (in agreement with the CSP/NIP).

The World Bank (WB), the ADB (African Development Bank) and the EC are finalising a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) which will define a Partnership Framework for a common approach to budget support with the Government of The Gambia. The main objective is to harmonize partners' budget support programs, increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of external aid. The Partnership Framework will be supplemented by bilateral financing agreements, which take legal precedence.

The MoU will encompass a common General Budget Support Policy Matrix (GBSPM), which will inform the policy dialogue between the Government and the partners and which will be used as a basis for judging Government performance against the agreed criteria/indicators. The GBSPM will be updated in the context of the annual PRS Progress Report. The partners will strive to make their bilateral agreements with the Government consistent with the GBSPM.

2.3 Projects and programmes in the focal and non focal areas

In 2008, a lot of contracts (works, supplies, supplies) have been signed during the second semester (*N+3 for the two most important projects*) and payments of advance for these contracts took place.

Therefore, concrete achievements could not be achieved in 2008, in relation with these contracts . However, more concrete results will be achieved in 2009, particularly in the context of the water project and the STABEX.

2.3.1 Focal sector 1: Transport (9 ACP GM 04, 9 ACP SE 15, 9 ACP ROC 12) Total: 48,5 M EUR

The Support to The Gambia National Transport Plan focuses on the rehabilitation (or upgrading or rehabilitation and maintenance) of 5 main trunk roads (Fixed part: Bara-Amdallai, Soma-Basse and Basse-Vellingara (*with the portion of road between Sabi-Vellingara in Senegal, financed under 9 ACP SE 15*); Provisional part: Mandinaba-Seleti, the Trans-Gambia road) and Technical Assistance to the recently created National Road Authority (NRA) for the setting-up of a Road Fund for the preservation and maintenance of the road network.

The Financing Agreement was signed on the 17th of November 2005. N+3, was on 7 September 2008. Only riders to existing contracts will be signed in 2009.

Contracted in 2008: 2 116 472 EUR

Disbursed in 2008: 4 260 807 EUR

Contracted at 31/12/2008: 42 589 912 EUR (87,81% of the FA amount)

Disbursed at 31/12/2008: 8 789 538 EUR (20,64% of the amount so far contracted)

Major achievements/obstacles in 2008:

Civil works

In 2007 a rider to the Financing Agreement has been signed, increasing the project amount by € 4.5 M, bringing the total amount allocated to € 48.5 M. This additional amount was required to replenish the contingencies reserved in order to cover for any eventual risk of overrunning the remaining budget under the financing agreement for the implementation of the works and supervision that may arise due to price revisions or variations. These contingencies will be surely mobilized in 2009 to increase the financial envelope of the contract with the company in charge of the works.

Unfortunately, the significant delays mentioned in the Joint Annual Report 2007 extended in 2008 and for the trunk road Soma-Basse the delay is extremely worrying and will induce extra costs. The Contracting Authority, the National Roads Authority and the EC Delegations in Banjul and Dakar have convened several meetings, both at technical level and at political level to address this delay. Administrative orders have been sent to both companies, however they continue to blame each other for the delay. The very difficult relations between the Contractor and the Supervisor have been poisoning the advancement of the civil works. A task force was created mid 2008 to address all pending issues (approval of revised programmes of performance, equipment, personnel matters...) and to find a way out. In addition, it has been decided by the EC Delegation to conduct an independent technical audit to assess the rights, obligations and shortcomings from both companies. The audit contract was signed in December 2008 and the audit is likely to start by mid-January 2009. The EC Delegation had also requested to the Contracting Authority/National Roads Authority a weekly update on progress of the works for better appreciation of the status of works. This idea was supported by the Honourable Secretary of State for Finance and Economic Affairs. To this end, the NRA has recently commenced submitting weekly update to the EC Delegation.

The supervision contract for the 2 provisional Lots was signed in November 2008 while mobilisation on the provisional part had started earlier under direct supervision of the Contracting

Authority. According to the last updates, provisional part Lot 1 will be finished in April 2009 while fixed part Lot 1 in June 2009.

The poor relationship between the two companies culminated in various allegations related to corruption/defamation at the end of December 2008. OLAF has been formally contacted. Therefore 2009 appears a decisive year.

Institutional Support Component:

The institutional support component which is part of the main Financing Agreement mentioned above has been signed in early 2008, and the TAs were deployed immediately to the NRA. In November 2008, a rider was signed to include the supervision for the provisional parts of the on going civil works contract. The TAs will also provide on-site training to NRA civil engineers.

Three contracts for supplies to the NRA were signed including the set up of a Pavement Management System.

Road Fund:

The operational aspect the NRA, created by an act of Parliament in 2003, commenced in October 2006 with the appointment of a Board of Directors and Managing Director. Since then, the Authority has steadily grown with the recruitment of staff and is now in a better position to carry out its mandate. As stated in the Act, the NRA is responsible for the administration, control, construction and maintenance of all roads. Its operations will be funded from the newly created Road Fund (RF). The RF could consist of road user tax levied on road users; vehicle licensing fees; vehicle registration fees; grants, donations and endowments that may be received within and out side The Gambia; subventions from Government; and any other road user charges that may, from time to time, be allocated to the RF by any other law. However the exact financing of the RF for the future is still not decided upon.

These funds shall be used exclusively to finance: a) the operations of the Authority in the performance of its functions; and b) all other road construction and maintenance works delegated to any local authority by the NRA. At present the NRA is dependent on subvention from central Government. Efforts are being undertaken to legally empower the NRA to carry out the collection from the target sources. This collection is presently done by the Police. The NRA has already developed a computer programme that will enable the collection process to be computerized with all the relevant control mechanism. The computer program will capture all vehicles and their categories in The Gambia. All payments would be captured by the system and receipts issued automatically. It is envisaged that there will be seven collection centres throughout the country. The amount allocated to the RF has increased since 2006 (5 M GMD in 2006, 12,5 M GMD in 2007, 19,5 M 2008, 60 M GMD foreseen for 2009) Although, the subvention to the RF has steadily increased over the years, more funds will need to be allocated to the RF to address the maintenance needs of the road network An inadequate funding of the RF could jeopardize the 10th EDF Infrastructure planned civil works.

Substantial maintenance works has already been carried out utilizing funds from the RF. This includes the maintenance of the Westfield – Sukuta road which is the main link in Serrekunda and carries the highest traffic. The works carried out in 2007 was mainly in the form of re-grading and reshaping of the road. Other maintenance works done in 2008 include re-surfacing of the Latrikunda Road (Africell Junction to Serrekunda Market) and other urban roads. The construction of the Traffic Light to Kotu Stream drain was also a major maintenance activity carried out by the NRA. All these maintenance activities were carried out through private Contractors

Prospect for 2009:

The serious delay on the fixed part of the civil works should be minimized in 2009, and for the provisional part, all necessary measures should be taken to avoid the same scenario. The Contracting Authority, the NRA and also the EC Delegations in Banjul and Dakar will have to be even more vigilant. The conclusions of OLAF are also expected.

In 2009, contingencies of the Financing Agreement will have to be mobilized to cover a part of the price revision. The first results of the technical audit launched early 2009 should be very instrumental in the respective liabilities of each of them. The EDF will not cover additional costs induced by breach of contractual clauses by each company. The drafting of a new Financing Agreement (under 10th EDF) will also be necessary to cover what has not been addressed so far (capacity building, laboratory equipment) and to complement the contingencies. A formal request to have an extension of the period of execution of the current Financing Agreement will also enter the circuit of approval.

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

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was carried out as part of the feasibility study in 2000. Minimal adverse effect was foreseen and mitigation measures were recommended. It was also observed that the negative socio-cultural impacts will be minimal.

The issue of gender is dealt with on the social aspect of the EIA

Capacity building: the institutional support component of this project is since its initial conception inclusive of a series of activities addressing capacity building (further to the main TA for services, supplies and trainings to the NRA and RF are considered key activities to guarantee sustainability of the all project).

2.3.2 Focal sector 2: Rural Development (RWSSS 9 ACP GM 005, 9 ACP GM 06) Total: 6,8 M EUR

Under the 9th EDF, rural development has been identified as a focal sector, which was confirmed during the Mid Term Review process. The total initial allocation for this sector was € 11.2 M (€ 6.8 M for water supply and € 4.4 M for support to local area councils). Because of delays in the finalisation of the Financing Proposal to support local area councils, the ETR de-committed the 4.4 millions EUR for the second component..

The RWSSS project aims to increase access to rural and peri-urban water supply for about 115 000 people, to improve operation and maintenance arrangements for water supply facilities, to improve sanitation, hygiene practice and quality monitoring and to strengthen institutional capacity in the water resources sector.

The Financing Agreement has been signed on the 28 March 2006. N+3 was on 20 December 2008

Contracted in 2008: 5 664 834 EUR

Disbursed in 2008: 1 037 374 EUR

Contracted at 31/12/2008: 6 463 134 EUR (95,1% of the FA amount)

Disbursed at 31/12/2008: 1 153 856 EUR (17,85% of the amount contracted)

Main achievements/Obstacles in 2008

The programme started at the end of 2006 and is to end in 2009. Unfortunately, there was a serious delay of almost one year and a half and this project was considered in jeopardy up to April 2008.

However, due to an intense work between May and December 2008 by the implementing partners in close cooperation with the EC Delegation, it has been possible to sign all necessary contracts (works, supplies, services) before N+3, thus reversing the negative trend. This has however, put everyone including the EC Delegations in Banjul and Dakar under extreme pressure especially during the last three weeks before N+3 date in order to ensure that all contracts and also payments were processed

All the planned civil works contracts were signed during 2008, the Kerewan water works being the first signed during 2008. Almost all the expected supplies were contracted during 2008, i.e. the initial supplies procured at end of 2007 were in fact contracted during the first quarter (four contracts), and during the second semester three other contracts were signed related to the peri-urban and rural component. The 2008 Programme Estimate (PE) ended on the 31st December 2008 with only 30% disbursed on the committed amount. A partial decommitment of 350.000 EUR has been executed to allow the signature of the 2009 PE. Implementation of the civil works contracts will start in 2009, while a rider extending the duration of the operational period of 12 months of the Financing Agreement has been transmitted in October to HQ, in order to enable a smooth reprogramming and implementation of activities in 2009 and 2010.

One of the main constraints of 2008 faced by the program was the lack of vehicles in good conditions for field operations and consequently high maintenance costs. The delivery of the newly purchased cars has happened only in the last quarter of the year. Various studies that could have been realised in 2008 were not launched because of budget constraints, while the institutional support component of the program has been delayed due to lack of cash availability.

The dossier concerning the grant to the NGO for fulfilling the sanitation component of the project has remained stuck for 2008, the whole process shall be finalised and call launched in 2009.

Prospect for 2009:

Due to the serious delay, a rider has been introduced in the circuit of approval to extend the execution period by one year and the rider should be signed early 2009.

What will be very important, and the EC Delegation has already stressed it is the close follow-up of the works in all regions conducted by local small companies, and also a very good planning of activities from the RWSSS coordination unit. TAs are in place at the Water Department and should ensure a smooth coordination. What also will need to be addressed by the project is to ensure the security of the supplies, as solar panels are very often stolen in the Gambia.

The Steering Committee should be much more proactive in 2009, and should be meetings as frequently as necessary.

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

The well conceived framework of the RWSSS project, as well as the historical and positive experience made from previous EDF do allow for crosscutting issues to be well integrated into future frame of operationalization.

2.3.3 Projects and programmes outside focal sectors

2.3.3.1 Technical Cooperation Facility II (TCF, 9 ACP GM 009) Total: 1.995.000 EUR

The purpose of the TCF is to facilitate and support, in all phases of the Project Cycle Management, the implementation of the actions foreseen under the NIP and other EDF funds, and improve

awareness among key actors in The Gambia of general development and trade issues and of EU policies in these areas.

One of the main result area/objectives of the TCF II is to improve capacities of the NAO Support Unit, other involved administrations and key actors for the effective and timely implementation of The Gambia – EC Cooperation Strategy.

The TCF II can also finance: a) technical assistances, studies and institutional support activities, necessary for the preparation and the implementation of the Cooperation programme; b) conferences and seminars on different aspects related to the socio-economic development of The Gambia; c) training activities and the participation of the actors of The Gambia – EC Cooperation in training activities on development themes and economic and trade policies.

N+3: 21 August 2010

Contracted in 2008: 708 738 EUR

Disbursed in 2008: 527 835 EUR

Contracted at 31/12/2008: 1 448 738 EUR (72,6% of the amount of the FA)

Disbursed at 31/12/2008: 642 702 EUR (44,36% of the amount contracted)

Major achievements/Obstacles in 2008:

The FA was signed on 7 September 2007 by the NAO. The Programme Estimate under the TCF II, originally spanning from November 2007 to February 2009 has been extended for two months to end the 30th of April 2009 with a 73.400 Euro budget increase. Submissions of expenditure dossiers to replenish the Programme Estimate have become more regular and of a better quality.

The renewed Organisation Chart of NAO Support Unit elaborated in 2007 has been implemented. However in 2008 the Financial Controller has been replaced, a new Coordinator took up duties from March 2008 and capacity building is ongoing to support the new personnel recruited at the end of 2007 to become fully operational. Moreover a Special Advisor to the NAO (that should have been responsible for the overall coordination and supervision of The Gambia-EC cooperation in close contact with the NAOSU and acting as a liaison officer between the NAO and all involved stakeholders) has not been appointed.

To reinforce capacities of the NAO Support Unit, two Technical Assistants have been recruited in 2008: a long-term TA for PCP & FM (till August 2009) and a short-term TA for Decommitments (till March 2009) to allow the closure of old EDF projects. As regards the technical assistance for decommitments, progress has not been as great as hoped because of the state of the files and archives at NAOSU and the extensive work required to re-construct the accounts of the SDRD Programme (8 ACP GM 06).

An audit of the education project (SESP), launched end of 2007, has been carried out and the final report handed over late 2008. The conclusions report will be addressed in 2009, in order to close the project.

Two procurement procedures through the “Framework Contract Audit” have also been launched end of 2008 for the financial audit of SDRD Programme, and for the financial audit of the Transport Programme (9 ACP GM 04, 9 ACP SE 15, 9 ACP ROC 12).

As described in paragraph 2.2, a consultancy has been launched in December 2008, to start mid January 2009 to carry out preparatory activities to the General Budget Support Programme (i.e. proposing performance indicators for disbursement, providing assistance to the Government to formulate a PFM reform Plan etc.).

2.3.3.2 Support to the 2006-2008 Electoral Cycle in The Gambia (9 ACP GM 008) Total: 535 000 EUR

N+3: 24 September 2009, however end of the operational implementation phase is 30 November 2008.

Contracted in 2008: --

Disbursed in 2008: 122 931 EUR

Contracted at 31/12/2008: 535 000 EUR (100%)

Disbursed at 31/12/2008: 526 321 EUR (98,38% of the amount contracted)

The Support to the 2006 – 2008 electoral cycle in The Gambia is a project which the EC funded jointly with DFID and UNDP. The EC contributed 535,000 € to the "basket fund" (234 046 EUR from UNDP and 445 070 EUR from DFID), which was administered by UNDP.

Since the beginning of the project (mid 2006), the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), the donors- *including the EC*- have met regularly in the context of the Steering Committee. In January 2008, the project assisted the organisation of the local government elections, which was the third election of the cycle. The project aims at building the capacities of the IEC staff, electoral observers and the media, and to conduct public outreach and voter education, and has contributed towards a better organization of the elections. Furthermore, it has been possible to involve the civil society in voter education and in the observation of the elections, through the Civil Society Organization coalition. This coalition subsequently delivered a professional statement on their observations. Despite its low capacity, the involvement of the Gambia Press Union in a media monitoring exercise should be seen as a positive achievement, showing that the civil society has a role to play also in this sphere. A final report has been submitted by UNDP.

Major achievements/Obstacles in 2008:

Collaboration with UNDP and DFID has been very good and fruitful since the beginning. The IEC has benefited from equipment provisions, and reinforced their capacities through study trips on voter registration, various technical assistants, trainings etc. The elections have become better organised. The IEC has organised a regional conferences for stakeholders in the electoral process. There were some collaboration problems with the IEC (beneficiaries/implementing party of the electoral project), in particular with respect to its rejection of the involvement of civil society in voter education (which was an intended part of the project activities). The project should be closed in 2009. The final balance will have to be set with UNDP and either the EC will have to pay the last instalment or UNDP will have to pay back the unspent money. An evaluation will also be launched by the EC and the final audit should be carried out by UNDP.

2.3.3.3 Non State Actors Strengthening Programme in The Gambia (9 ACP GM 010) Total 2 469 500 EUR

N+3: 18 September 2010, however end of the operational implementation phase is 30 April 2011. The Financing Agreement was signed in December 2007 and soon after work started on the programme implementation arrangements namely; the setting up of the Programme Management Unit (PMU) and development of relevant technical and administrative procedures.

Major achievements/ obstacles in 2008

The Terms of Reference (TOR) of a service contract for the PMU were finalised in July and the forecast notice published on the AIDCO website on 18 September. The NAO services finalised the tender dossier for the individual service contract and submitted it to the EC Delegation in Banjul in November, but the EC is yet to launch the procurement notice. The departure of the young expert mid February, the possibility to conclude only a six-months contract for a local TA

(which ended mid September), the priorities set before the closure of OLAS, have unfortunately constrained the EC Delegation in completing the whole process before end of 2008. In a bid to avoid further delays and reduction in the implementation time frame of this programme, the NAO services is at an advanced stage in the preparation of a Start-up Programme Estimate and a Supply Tender for the equipment and materials to be procured for the PMU. It has also facilitated the establishment of a National Steering Committee charged with the launching of NSA platforms at the national and regional levels. The Task Force members have already been sensitized on the processes, and are expected to launch the national platform early in 2009 to be followed by the regional ones.

2.4 Other cooperation

2.4.1 Regional Projects

8 ACP ROC 042: RIP/CILSS; Regional Solar Project Phase II (RSP II) Total € 26.6 M (€ 2 M from RIP for The Gambia).

Contracted in 2008: 633 461 EUR

Disbursed in 2008: 92 975 EUR

The project has been extended up to 30 September 2010. The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the improvement of living and health conditions of the rural populations by providing them with sustainable water supply. The implementation of RSP-II is directly linked to the national NIP programmes (RWSSS in the case of The Gambia). The programme in The Gambia appears well ahead of the other RSP-II countries.

During 2008, the major achievements have been the launching of the tenders for the supply of 9 fixed and 3 provisional solar pumping units. This tender was launched twice as the first tendering process was cancelled. The re-launch was successful and the contracts have been signed for 9 solar pumping units. Other achievements included signature of the PE 2008 as well as its extension without budget increase but only budget lines realignment for extra six months up to the 30th June 2009 and the financing of the preparation of a payment modality report presently being reviewed by the DoSFWR & NAM before becoming a policy document. Additionally, a motivation manual meant for field motivators and animators was prepared, assistance was provided to the solar private sector in The Gambia in forming an association, relationship was forged with the local government authorities and a campaign was undertaken on the sustainability of solar water pumping systems throughout the country

A Water Policy study was carried out under RSP II during the second half of 2005 and implementation of the policy measures through Technical Assistance for the institutional support under RWSSS, started in February 2008. The TA is also providing assistance to the RSP II and according to the past interlinkage of activities with RWSSS, a Memorandum of Understanding between the two programs has been signed in order to ensure handing over to RWSSS after closure of RSP II in 2009, and follow up of all those activities, i.e. the supplies contract recently signed, that cannot be finalised by RSP II.

However, the project should have better traced the funds available for The Gambia. This shortcoming has been mentioned in the independent evaluation carried out in 2008 for all countries benefiting from the project, carried out by the CILSS and the ECD in Ouagadougou.

Audits which should have been carried out for PROCORDEL, PACE, and RSP II during the second semester of 2008 have been postponed to the first semester of 2009, due to other priorities and insufficient staff level at the EC Delegation

2.4.2 STABEX "*Transfers cotton, groundnuts and sesame 1999*"

In 2007 a revised Framework of Mutual Obligations (FMO) was prepared for almost 1,6 M EUR and sent to the EC Headquarters mid July 2007. The approved document was received by the EC Delegation early March 2008 and therefore as the deadline for committing the funds was 31/12/2008, we only had nine months to sign all contracts. The Implementation Protocol was signed on 3 June 2008.

The project purpose is to improve the competitiveness of the groundnuts sub-sector, in particular with regard to quality assurance, through the following operational activities: capacity building on quality assurance, including the update of the legal and regulatory framework, upgrading and equipping aflatoxin testing facilities, rehabilitation of the river transportation fleet and equipping groundnuts buying points (seccos) with new grading equipment (screens and scales).

A PMU is not foreseen, and this is in agreement of the Paris Declaration. Instead, the coordination of activities has been ensured by a civil servant from the Department of State for Agriculture designated as FMO Coordinator. However, the first Coordinator had to be replaced two months after due to inadequate understanding of EDF procedures and low involvement

Terms of Reference have been developed and the procurement procedure has been launched for the provision of technical assistance for the development of a Quality Assurance Framework and Training program on HACCP principles for actors in the sub-sector. The consultancy will start during the first quarter of 2009.

A procurement procedure (local open tender) has been launched and offers for the supply of: 1) Laboratory Equipment for testing/analysis of mycotoxins and other contaminants in groundnuts, including aflatoxin testing kits for the provincial storage facilities. The contracts for these supplies have been finalised in January 2009; 2) Supply of Grading equipment (screens) to 40 seccos (local storage facilities). The procedure will need to be cancelled for this lot as all offers were non compliant, and a negotiated procedure among the tenderers will need to be launched; 3) Supply of scales to 40 seccos. The contract for the supply of scales should be finalised before end of June 2009.

A procurement procedure (international open tender) has been launched for Works for the rehabilitation of River Barges used to transport the groundnuts from provincial storage facilities to processing plants (indicatively 3 tug boats, 3 motorised barges, 2 motorised barges to be converted into dummy barges and 2 dummy barges). Unfortunately the offers received on 15 December 2008 were non-compliant and in fact exceeded the maximum budget allocated. A strategic decision will have to be taken before end of January concerning the use of the available funds.

Even though a rider to extend the period for the signature of all contracts was not foreseen for STABEX, the EC Delegation decided to request such an extension to HQ based on serious motivation. The rider was subsequently approved on 24 December and signed by the NAO on 31 December granting an extension of six months for the signature of all contracts.

2.4.3 EIB intervention

The EIB's active loans in The Gambia are concentrated in the water sector : Greater Banjul Water Supply (Signed in 1988, under Lomé III) and Greater Banjul Water II (Signed in 1991, under Lomé IV). Since then, EIB's activity in the Gambia has been rather limited due to the unstable political and economical situation in the country. It should be noted however that EIB is indirectly involved in the micro-finance sector through a participation in Shorecap Management Ltd.

The Bank's strategy is to provide financing for trans border infrastructure projects with a regional impact in the Framework of the EU-Africa Infrastructure Partnership. In this regard, the EIB has been following up and contributing to the progress of two projects entrusted to the Organisation for the Development of the Gambia River Basin OMVG: (i) the hydropower project which will interconnect the four member countries of the organisation and (ii) the construction of a bridge along the Trans-Gambia highway connecting the Gambia and Senegal ("Farafenni Bridge"). The bridge feasibility studies financed by AfDB have been finalized and discussions are now focusing on institutional arrangements between countries. This process is expected to trigger a donors' round table in order to define the financing structure of the project entrusted by the Governments of Senegal and the Gambia to OMVG for its implementation.

Concerning the OMVG hydropower project, the EIB is actively contributing to preparation efforts, in collaboration with the EC, AfDB, AFD, KfW and the World Bank. In this framework, it is financing a Technical Assistance to the OMVG through the Climate Change Technical Assistance Facility (CCTAF) aiming at quantifying and certifying the carbon credits generated by the project. Additionally, it is collaborating with EC, AFD and KfW to make use of the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund for the preparation and financing of this project.

Within the general development strategy for The Gambia, interventions by the Bank, being in the form of various risk capital instruments from the Investment Facility will remain essentially demand-driven. The focus will continue to be on the provision of long-term financial resources for sound and productive investments, mainly in revenue generating sectors. The Bank is prepared to examine financing requests emanating from both private and public entities. It will offer a wide range of financial instruments from straightforward equity to ordinary loans and guarantees or a combination of those, depending on the specificities of each individual project and on the outcome of a detailed appraisal which will be carried out in compliance with the rules and procedures of the Bank. The financing threshold of the Bank together with the average size of projects in the Gambia make an indirect EIB financing through the local banks more suitable to the Gambia. The EIB is currently in discussions with financing institutions in the Gambia to discuss how the EIB could support their expansion.

2.4.4 Thematic budget lines

5 Budget Lines projects are ongoing in The Gambia, all financed under ONG-PVD, for a total of 3.397.597 EUR. 3 new projects started in 2007. The two older ones (LIFE and FAMILIES) have been monitored by the previous ROM exercise.

Disbursed in 2008: Total: 801 616 EUR.

CONTRAT REF	BENEFICIARY	TITLE	AMOUNT PAID in 2008 (EUR)
2004/065-958	CONCERN UNIVERSAL	LIFE	131.154,86
2006/118-771	CONCERN UNIVERSAL	FAMILIES	125.192,52
2007/134-614	CONCERN UNIVERSAL	URDLIFE	196.545,00
2007/134-622	CONCERN UNIVERSAL	SMILE B	230.053,00
2007/134-726	CCF	Building Capacities for a Sustainable Access to Potable Water	118.670,50
TOTAL PAID IN 2008			801.615,88

In 2008, 8 concept notes were evaluated; however none were successful, except one with a regional dimension (Sight Savers International). The 3 projects contracted in 2007 stated smoothly. The Potable water Project whose grant beneficiary is CCF, aims to strengthen water and sanitation practices and capacities of community based organisations. The SMILE B project (Concern Universal) aims to improve the livelihoods of poor rural and peri-urban population through improved food security, increased household incomes and improved access to potable water. URRLIFE (Concern Universal) aims at alleviating poverty in two districts of the Upper River Region inter alia promoting awareness on improved agricultural methods.

In addition, two other budget lines projects are still up and running, both with the reliable and experienced NGO Concern Universal. "FAMILIES" (income generating/marketing/food security) was supposed to start implementation in January but was delayed until September. However, once started, the project caught up quickly with the preparatory activities being successfully achieved, and the project is likely to soon be on track. "LIFE" (food security/income generation) has achieved very tangible results in several project areas. An even high number of students has also been trained in agro-practices etc.

Results achieved via Budget Lines still give satisfaction in The Gambia (cf the evaluations of the Monitoring done at the end of 2007).

2.4.5 Centre for the Development of the Enterprise (CDE)

Direct assistance granted to Gambian firms amounts to 27 810 EUR:

- 950 EUR: Preparation of Business Plan for an integrating Poultry Project by BSC FARMS
- 3360 EUR Tourism in the Gambia
- 19500 EUR: Technical assistance in solution integration, training of local staff, support and maintenance of wireless Internet and data services.

2.4.6 EU/ACP Energy Facility and Water Facility

The Gambia is not implementing any project under the Energy Facility and is part of a regional project under the Water Facility (UNEP), but not the leading country.

2.4.7 Global Fund for Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria

The Gambia is a beneficiary of the Global Fund for Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The Fund has supported the provision of anti-malarial drugs for effective case management for the entire country. As part of the health worker retention strategy especially in the rural areas, staff incentive packages such as hardship allowances, risk allowances, etc, continued to be provided by Government through the Gambian Global Fund and supplemented by the Global Fund. Global Fund implementation in the 5 health regions of The Gambia has made possible the distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets to children under five years, pregnant women and the most vulnerable.

2.4.8 Other instruments

Under FLEX, humanitarian or emergency assistance and other community interventions (such as the European Instrument for Democratic and Human Rights, Instrument for Stability, or fishery agreement) nothing to report.

2.5. Policy Coherence for Development (PCD)

In relation with the 12 EU policies areas (trade, environment, climate change, security, agriculture, fisheries, social dimension of globalisation, employment and decent work, migration, research, information society, transport and energy), some are directly addressed with existing EDF projects, for instance transport and agriculture (STABEX). However, for instance, migration, trade, climate change are not addressed in the 9th EDF but will be most probably considered in the 10th EDF even indirectly. .

In the fisheries sector, The Gambia benefited in the past years from the national component of the Strengthening Fisheries Production (SFP) project aiming to improve the sanitary conditions for fishery products in all ACP/OCT countries, thus facilitating access for local fishery products to the global market. The project ended in April 2007. In 2008 the Financing Agreement for "Strengthening Fisheries Management in ACP Countries" (9 ACP RPR 128 – FISH II) has been signed and a copy transmitted to the NAO and the local authorities. The objective of the Programme is to strengthen fisheries sectoral policy development and implementation in ACP countries. Operational activities have not started yet (only preliminary contacts have been taken with the Fisheries Department) , while the Coordination Unit has been set up in Brussels and a Regional Facilitation Unit is being set up in Dakar. However, the two years gap between the SFP and the FISH II projects could have a negative effect, jeopardizing the promising results of the SFP. The fisheries sector is in dire need of assistance, taking into account the various and numerous problems of the sub-sector (resource depletion, over fishing, sanitary conditions,). Moreover, a support to strengthen sanitary conditions for fishery production is also being addressed via the West Africa Quality Programme - WAQP (financed under 9th EDF RIP). The WAQP is promoting the structural refurbishment and accreditation of national food testing laboratories and *inter alia* the Laboratory of the Department of State for Fisheries.

There is no Fisheries Agreement with the EU, and there is no sign that The Gambia will request to enter in a negotiation.

2.6 Dialogue in country with the national Parliaments, local authorities and NSAs

Non State Actors (NSAs) are increasingly involved in the programming and implementation of Community Aid in the Gambia. The lessons of the 9th EDF in terms of consultations, dialogue, and resource allocation have been reinforced under the 10th EDF. NSA representatives were part of the drafting committee of the 10th EDF CSP/NIP.

Learning from the experiences in the sub-region, the NAO in consultation with other stakeholders started a process aimed at establishing a Non State Actor Platform in the Gambia. A National Steering Committee charged with the launching of NSA platforms at the national and regional levels have already been set up in 2008. The Committee members have already been sensitized on the processes as prescribed in the NSA User Guide, and are expected to launch the national platform early in 2009 to be followed by the regional ones

Non State Actors, especially NGOs and CBOs have been active in lobbying and advocating for pro-poor policies, projects and programmes. Lobbying government to influence policy has been their key achievement in 2008. The National Assembly, for instance was engaged by Pro-PAG and ActionAid, within the framework of the Economic Literacy and Budget Accountability for Governance (ELBAG) to promote pro-poor budgeting and budget advocacy. Similarly, national NGOs have carried out series of advocacy and sensitization activities in the areas of health, education, environment, community participation and disability issues.

2.7 Aid effectiveness

Following the presentation of the PRSP II at a Round-table Conference in London in February 2008, the government established an in-country Development Partners Coordination and Consultation Mechanism under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of State for Finance and Economic Affairs. This mechanism is to facilitate and deepen development dialogue with The Gambia's partners, bring about positive changes to aid practices, and encourage more effective use of aid resources for greater development impact for the implementation of PRSP II.

At the first consultation and coordination meeting held in April 2008, the government presented to its development partners a draft Aid Effectiveness Action Plan. The Action Plan adapted the Paris Declaration principles of Ownership, Alignment, Harmonization, Management for Results, and Mutual Accountability to the situation of The Gambia. The meeting noted the positive steps taken by some multilateral donors to have a joint Country Assistance Strategy for The Gambia (MoU for Budget Support) and called on other development partners to develop similar joint and harmonized programming activities for the country. Consultation and coordination meetings will be held quarterly. At the next meeting, the Aid Effectiveness Action Plan will be finalized. The government informed development partners of plans to hold sector specific consultation and coordination meetings starting with Health and Education in the course of 2008.

B.3. ANNEXES TO THE JAR³

1. *Country at a glance (see attached models):*
 - A. *Key macro-economic indicators*
 - B. *Monitoring country performance, including key MDG indicators*
2. *Progress report on the 10th EDF governance action plan, covering an assessment of level and scope of implementation of the member states undertaken compared to the initial calendar and commitments.*

³ To the extent possible, the annexes should be produced also for the Pacific micro-states. An assessment should at least be made of data collection and availability at national or supranational/regional level regarding key macro-economic and MDG related indicators required to complete the description of latest economic, social and poverty developments and trends provided in the Executive Summary.

3. *For countries benefiting from General or Sector Budget Support: the annual report on budget support , including (i) information on EC Budget Support structure (fixed / variable tranches), commitments and indicators monitored (assessing the social sector link of GBS), the results of the monitoring in 2008 and the resulting effective disbursement ratio and (ii) assessment of quality of donor coordination (including comparison of indicators monitored, of performance assessment and of disbursement policies). Not applicable yet for The Gambia*
4. *Aid effectiveness:*
 - 4.A *Donor matrix*
 - 4.B *EAMR Aid Effectiveness Questionnaire*
5. Financial annexes

a) GENERAL ANNEXES

Country at a glance:

- Key macro-economic performance indicators (Annex 1A)
- Key MDG indicators (Annex 1B)
- EDF10 governance plan of action (Annex 2)

Annex 1A

Country at a glance: Key macro-economic performance indicators

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Basic data							
1 Population (in 1000)	1,422	1,461	1,501	1,543			
- annual change in %	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8			
2a Nominal GDP (in millions GMD)	12472	13180	14320	15599			
2b Nominal GDP per capita (in millions GMD)							
2c - annual change in %	20.1	9.5					
3 Real GDP (annual change in %)	5.1	5.0	4.5	5.0			
4 Gross fixed capital formation (in % of GDP)							
International transactions							
5 Exports of goods and services (in % of GDP)	21.0	0.6	18.6	8.6			
- of which the most important: ... (in % of GDP)							
6 Trade balance (in % of GDP)	20.0	22.0	19.7	18.3			
7 Current account balance (in % of GDP)	-21.6	-20.8	-17.6	-17.9			
8 Net inflows of foreign direct investment (in % of GDP)	-12.4	-10.1	-8.7	-8.8			
9 External debt (in % of GDP)	144.9	136.3	125.3	112.3			
10 Service of external debt (in % of exports of goods and non-factor services)	23.9	21.2	18.7	18.5			
11 Foreign exchange reserves (in months of imports of goods and non-factor services)	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.6			
Government							
12 Revenues (in % of GDP)	25.5	21.4	23.0	28.3			
- of which: grants (in % of GDP)	4.5	1.7	1.5	7.0			
13 Expenditure (in % of GDP)	31.2	30.1	27.7	28.5			
- of which: capital expenditure (in % of GDP)	14.4	11.0	8.6	11.9			
14a Deficit (in % of GDP) including grants	-5.7	-8.6	-4.8	-0.2			
14b Deficit (in % of GDP) excluding grants	-10.2	-10.3	-6.3	-7.2			
15 Debt (in % of GDP)	172.7	168.8	157.6	143.7			
- of which: external (in % of total public debt)	81.6	78.3	78.0	77.2			
Other							
16 Consumer price inflation (annual average change in %)	14.2	3.2	2.9	3.7			
17 Interest rate (for money, annual rate in %)							
18 Exchange rate (annual average of national currency per 1 €)	36.49	35.38	34.90	36.40			
19 Unemployment (in % of labour force, ILO definition)							
20 Employment in agriculture (in % of total employment)							

From World Bank

Annex 1B. MONITORING COUNTRY MDG PERFORMANCE

Table 7. The Gambia: Millennium Development Goals, 1990-2006 1/

	1990	1995	2000	2006
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger				
Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%)	68	68	67	66
Employment to population ratio, 15-24, total (%)	52	52	51	51
Income share held by the lowest 20%	4.4	..	4.0	..
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	..	..	15.4	..
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)	64	..	57.6	..
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	22	31	30	29
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education				
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	43	44	53	63
School enrollment, primary (% net)	46	..	64	62
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women				
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	8	..	2	13
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education (%)	70	79	87	108
Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education (%)	50	60	69	90
Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education (%)	..	..	30	24
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (%)	20.9	..	..	..
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality				
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	86	91	85	95
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	103	102	94	84
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000)	153	149	132	113
Goal 5: Improve maternal health				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	..	131	120	106
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	44	..	55	57
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	12	..	10	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	..	..	..	690
Pregnant women receiving maternal care (%)	..	..	91	98
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases				
Children with fever receiving antimalarial drugs (% of children under 5 with fever)	..	..	55	63
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	183	204	226	257
Prevalence of HIV, female (% of population aged 15-49)	..	..	..	1.7
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population aged 15-49)	..	..	..	2.4
Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (%)	..	74	67	64
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability				
Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (% of internal resources)	..	.. 1.0	..	..
CO2 emissions (kg per PPP \$ GDP)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Forest area (% of total land area)	44	..	46	47
Access to improved sanitation (% of population)	..	53	53	53
Access to an improved water source (% of population)	..	82	82	82
Marine protected areas (% of surface area)	..	..	..	2
Nationally protected areas (% of total land area)	..	..	..	3.5
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development				
Aid per capita (current US\$)	101	39	35	45
Debt service (% of exports)	21.8	15.0	11.0	11.6
Internet users (per 1,000 people)	..	0.0	0.9	3.6
Mobile phone subscribers (per 1,000 people)	..	0.1	0.4	24.3
Telephone mainlines (per 1,000 people)	0.6	1.7	2.4	3.2
Other				
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	6.0	5.7	5.3	4.8
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	300	330	310	290
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$) (billions)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	22.3	20.2	17.4	24.3
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	51	55	57	59
Population, total (millions)	1	1.2	1.4	1.7
Trade (% of GDP)	131.5	122	104.8	110.2

Source: World Development Indicators database.

1/ Figures in italics refer to periods other than those specified.

Annex 2. EDF10 governance plan of action Update since JAR 2007

	Governance area	Prospective commitments	Actions to date
1.	Political democratic governance	<p>To put in place a new Framework Governance Policy and Action Plan (2008).</p> <p>Processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of the current Governance Policy & Action Plan through a study by 3rd quarter 2007 - Adoption of policy by 4th quarter 2007 - Policy implementation -2008 onwards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-scheduled to 3rd quarter 2008 • Moved to 1st quarter 2009 • 2009 Onwards
	- Human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To continue hosting the African Commission for Human and Peoples' Rights. ➤ To continue upholding a conducive environment for Human Rights Organizations working in the Gambia. ➤ To continue to uphold the constitutional provisions on human rights ➤ To enact the Women's Bill 2007. The Women's Act is to incorporate and enforce certain aspects of the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, the National Policy on Women and other matters connected therewith. <p>Process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholder consultations and public awareness campaigns on the proposed Bill (ongoing). - Review of the Bill by the National Assembly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization still ongoing • 1st Quarter 2009

<p>- Fundamental freedoms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To continue to uphold the constitutional provisions. ➤ To continue to uphold the independence of the Office of the Ombudsman ➤ Enhance the regulatory environment for the media & improve dialogue between government and the private media ➤ To continue to enhance the policy and regulatory framework for Non-State Actors <p>Processes: Periodic reviews, consultations and dialogue.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cooperative Policy review initiated. • Technical and financial proposals submitted to the Delegation Of EC for approval.
<p>- Electoral process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To maintain the independence and proper functioning of the IEC. <p>Processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upholding the provisions of the Elections Act - Provision of funds in the National budget for the functioning of the IEC and the holding of regular statutory elections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing
<p>- Principles of constitutional democracy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maintain democratic pluralism & the multiparty system. ➤ Strengthen the application of the separation of powers and the capacity of the Legislature. ➤ Ensure civilian supervision over the security system. <p>Process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintain the prevailing structure of the National Security Council which is headed by a political civilian authority (the Vice President) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Build capacities of the security forces on 	

human rights, fundamental freedoms & the rule of law.

Processes:

- Carry out capacity needs assessment of the security units responsible by 3rd quarter 2007
- Develop capacity building programmes by 4th quarter 2007
- Seek funding for the implementation of the programme (mix of government & donor funding) by 2008 to coincide with implementation of the governance framework policy

<p>2.</p>	<p>Political governance - rule of law - Judicial and law enforcement system</p>	<p>➤ To support capacity building of the Judiciary based on already identified capacity gaps.</p> <p>Process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government continues to mobilise donor supports (ongoing) ➤ Implementation of the legal strategy which among other things takes into consideration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a Legal Aid framework for the poor - deconcentration of the judicial system to the Administrative Regions - Wider use of the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism within the courts system. <p>Processes: Continue to mobilise donor funding to support implementation of the Legal Strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DfID is so far the only donor • A Legal Aid Bill enacted in 2008-03-10 • Ongoing, Basse High Court already inaugurated, but staffing and infrastructure still remains a problem. For example there is no proper registry and there are no mediation rooms. • The Courts annex and ADR Secretariat established and head recruited. Government has budgeted for its operations
<p>3.</p>	<p>Control of corruption</p>	<p>➤ To enforce the existing economic crimes, money laundering and anti-corruption legislations.</p> <p>➤ All public institutions continue to respect the provisions of the Public Procurement Act and regulations.</p> <p>Process: Public institutions continue to use the procedures established by the Gambia Public Procurement Authority.</p>	

		<p>quarter 2007</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Prepare term of reference for the consultancy to carry out the divestiture process by 2nd quarter 2007- Carry out the divestiture transactions up to the point of sale by 4th quarter 2007- Cabinet decision by 2nd quarter 2008.➤ To put in place a National Policy for Decentralization and Local Development. <p>Processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Consultancy to elaborate draft policy (done in 3rd quarter 2006)- Submit policy paper to cabinet for adoption by 2nd quarter 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Technical audit will be conducted in September 2009.• The financial audit for 2007 was conducted in 2008.• Financial audit for 2008 has been planned for the 2nd quarter of 2009 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Draft policy to be updated in 2nd quarter 2008 to take into consideration amendment in the Local Government Act from 2006 to date
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	<p>- Public finance management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Expand the implementation of the IFMIS in the public sector with donor support. <p>Processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilise extra donor supports to expand and consolidate the ongoing pilot (by 1st quarter 2007) ➤ Secure and sustain Pro-poor budgeting through the continuous involvement of Non-State Actors in the budgetary process.(ongoing) ➤ Reinforce capacities of institutions and personnel responsible for public finance management. <p>Processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To continue to support capacity building in public finance management based on already identified capacity gaps. (ongoing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFMIS fully operational
<p>5.</p>	<p>Economic governance</p>		
	<p>- Private sector/market friendly policies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To rationalise the multiplicity of taxes and levies. <p>Processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - carry out a study to assess the tax environment (3rd quarter 2007) - Rationalise the tax system based on the findings and recommendations of the study (by 1st quarter 2008) ➤ To review and update the Investment Code 2000. <p>Process:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GRA has been established and the Act is being reviewed. • The Investment Act of 2001

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out a study by 3rd quarter 2007 - Cabinet to adopt a new Investment Code by 4th quarter 2007 ➤ To enhance public-private sector dialogue and partnerships. <p>Process: Continue to hold the annual Economic Summit (GOTG – GCCI)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Free Zone Act of 2001 • Draft being reviewed at the level of the Department of State for Trade Industry and Employment (DOSTIE).
	<p>- Management of natural resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To update the State of the Environment Report for The Gambia. <p>Processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare TOR for study (in place since 2nd quarter 2006) - Mobilise donor supports to carry out the update by 2nd quarter 2007 - Country environment profile available since December 2006. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study in progress with EC funding

6.	Internal and external security		
	- Internal stability / conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To maintain internal security. ➤ To continue the de-concentration of the police force to cover the national territory. 	
	- External threats and global security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To continue to contribute to regional and UN initiatives. 	
7.	Social governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To develop a gender profile for the Gambia <p>Processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop TOR for study by 2nd quarter 2007) - Prepare gender profile by 3rd quarter 2007 - Formulate a Gender Policy by 4th quarter 2007 (a Women's Policy is in place) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To improve gender parity by mainstreaming gender in policy development and the national budgeting process <p>Processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulate and implement procedures for gender mainstreaming. ➤ To improve opportunities available to the disabled and therefore disadvantaged persons. ➤ To improve rural infrastructure and services. ➤ To improve decent and gainful employment opportunities for the vulnerable particularly youth and women. ➤ To develop and maintain a poverty profile. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process initiated. • Draft Gender profile to be validated in the 1st quarter of 2009. • Drafting of Gender Policy to start in the 1st quarter of 2009

<p>8. International and regional context</p> <p>- Regional integration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To continue to subscribe to the AU position on integration and harmonization. ➤ To continue the engagement vis-à-vis ECOWAS and the EPAs. ➤ To update the National Transport Master Plan and harmonise with the ECOWAS Master Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy update process already initiated. Task Force for the Policy review already established. • Updated Policy and Master Plan will be in place by 3rd quarter 2008
<p>- Involvement in regional peer review mechanisms (e.g. APRM)</p>	<p>To keep it under consideration</p>	
<p>- Migration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To develop and maintain a migration profile. <p>Processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop TOR for short-term technical assistance to support the following institutions in the development of a migration information system. (by 2nd quarter 2007) - Recruitment and placement of short term TA. By 3rd quarter 2007 - Capacity assessment by TA - Training by TA - Logistical supports (donor funding) <p>Beneficiary institutions: Gambia Immigration Department, Gambia Bureau of Statistics, Population Secretariat, Gambia Tourism Authority.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations ongoing with the Department of State for Interior. • Action points on the issue already agreed. • UNFPA presently conducting a National Migration survey.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ To subscribe to the ongoing dialogue between the EU and the AU, and to open up to more bilateral arrangements in this area➤ To mobilise donor funding to support income generating activities for youth and returning migrants <p>Process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Government and Non-State Actors to elaborate project proposals in 2007 onwards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• GAMJOBS project being implemented by DOSTIE.
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9	Quality of partnership		
	-Political dialogue	<p>➤ To elevate the cooperation from the technical to the political level and enhance dialogue. Process: Ensure the functioning of the already established EDF Steering Committee by 1st quarter 2007</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing – structured consultations between the national authorities and the EC Delegation.
	-Programming dialogue	<p>➤ To further enhance programming dialogue with increased and diverse participation (ongoing)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broad –based participation including Government, private sector and civil society is ensured.
	-Non state actors	<p>➤ To further enhance the environment for effective Non state actor participation in the partnership. (ongoing)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9th EDF NSA Support Programme approved in December 2007. • A study to assess the effectiveness of NSA participation in the Gambia-EC Cooperation done 2007

Annex 3
Non applicable

Annex 4

Matrix of donor intervention in support of The Gambia's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)				
DONOR / AREAS OF INTERVENTI ON	Economic Development	Social Development	Productive Sector activity	Thematic/cross-cutting issues
European Commission	<p>Infrastructure development in transport sector (NIP) 9th EDF EUR 48.5 m (duration 2006-2011)</p> <p>9th EDF support to the NAO for capacity building and programming of EDF resources EUR 2.0 million (duration 2004-2007)</p>	<p>- 8th EDF, SESP school building Project EUR 5m (ended December 2007)</p> <p>- 9th EDF support to Technical & Vocational Training EUR 0.6 million (ended December 2007)</p> <p>-8th EDF (RSP 2) Regional Solar water supply to larger villages. EUR 3.9m (Duration 2003-2008)</p> <p>-9th EDF Rural Water Sector Supply Sector Programme EUR 6.8m (duration 2006-2010)</p>	<p>- STABEX transfer- Price stabilisation fund and development of Inter-Professional Agri-business Associations. GMD 18.4 million (to begin soon)</p> <p>- STABEX Transfers 1999 Support to the groundnuts sector EUR 1.5m</p> <p>- ECOWAS Quality programme Competitiveness support and harmonisation of TBT and SPS measures EUR 8.0 m</p>	<p>- 9th EDF A.U peace initiative, EUR 0.8m (ongoing)</p> <p>-Civil society- 9th EDF Support to Non-State Actors EUR 2.5m (planned for 2007-2009)</p> <p>- 9th EDF Support to 2006 /2007 elections EUR 0.5m (duration 2006-2007)</p> <p>- 9th EDF Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) EUR 2.0m (duration 2004-2008)</p>

Matrix of donor intervention in support of The Gambia's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)				
DONOR / AREAS OF INTERVENTION	Economic Development	Social Development	Productive Sector activity	Thematic/cross-cutting issues
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	<p>Economic Management Capacity Building programme (EMCBP) III \$2 316 000 Duration 2003-2006</p> <p>Capacity Building for National Execution Phase I \$719 500.00 Duration 1999-2006</p>	<p>Fight Against Social and Economic Exclusion FASE \$225 000.00 Duration 2004-2007</p> <p>Strengthening The Response to HIV/AIDS at the district level, with special emphasis on income generating activities \$350 000 Duration 2004-2007</p>		<p>The National Governance Project, \$1 607 912 Duration: 2000-2006</p> <p>The Gambia National Disaster Management Programme \$187 500.00 Duration Two (2) years</p> <p>Capacity Building for PRSP and MDGs Project \$530 557.27 Duration 2005-2007</p>

Matrix of donor intervention in support of The Gambia's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)

DONOR / AREAS OF INTERVENTI ON	Economic Development	Social Development	Productive Sector activity	Thematic/cross-cutting issues
<p>BADEA</p>	<p>Rural Electrification Project (BADEA) US \$ 6.750 m Agreement Date: 03/05/2001 Duration 21/10/2001 to 30/06/2007</p> <p>Mandinaba - Soma Road Project (BADEA) US\$ 10 000 000 Agreement Date: 04/04/2004 Duration 30/09/2005 to 31/12/2008</p> <p>Farafenni - Laminkoto Road Project (BADEA) US\$ 10 000 000 Agreement Date: 24/05/2002 Duration 07/10/2002 to 30/06/2005</p>	<p>Third Education Project (BADEA) US\$ 4 750 000 Agreement Date: 23/05/2002 Duration 15/06/2003 to 30/06/2007</p>	<p>Traditional Fisheries Development Project (BADEA) US\$ 6 730 000 Agreement Date: 06/11/2000 Duration 18/07/2002 to 31/06/2007</p>	

Matrix of donor intervention in support of The Gambia's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)				
DONOR / AREAS OF INTERVENTI ON	Economic Development	Social Development	Productive Sector activity	Thematic/cross-cutting issues
ADF		Community Skills Improvement Project BUA 4 400 000 Agreement Date: 24/30/2000 Duration 15/12/2000 to 31/12/2007	Basic Education III Project BUA 1 560 000 Agreement Date: 26/11/2002 Duration 05/02/2005 to 31/12/2008 Peri-Urban Smallholder Improvement Project (ADF) BUA 5 070 000 Agreement Date: 08/11/1999 Duration 18/12/2000 to 31/12/2006 Nerica Rice Dissemination Project BUA 1 560 000 Agreement Date: 03/11/2003 Duration 05/02/2005 to 31/12/2008 Sustainable Management of Endemic Ruminants BUA 2 710 000 Agreement Date: 30/06/2006 Duration to 31/12/2013	Natural Resources Development & Mgt. Project (OMVG) BUA 11 690 000 Agreement Date: 28/05/2002 Duration 04/03/2004 to 31/01/2007

Matrix of donor intervention in support of The Gambia's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)

DONOR / AREAS OF INTERVENTI ON	Economic Development	Social Development	Productive Sector activity	Thematic/cross-cutting issues
IDA	<p>Capacity Building for Economic Management Project (IDA) SDR 12 000 000 Agreement Date: 02/08/2001 Duration 03/01/2002 to 31/12/2006</p> <p>Gateway Project (IDA) SDR 12 400 000 Agreement Date: 21/12/2002 Duration 01/12/2002 to 30/04/2007</p>	<p>HIV/AIDS Rapid Response Project (IDA) SDR 11 800 000 Agreement Date: 02/20/2001 Duration 30/09/2001to 31/12/2006</p> <p>Basic Education III Project BUA 1 560 000 Duration 05/02/2005 to 31/12/2008</p>		<p>Poverty Alleviation. & Capacity Building Support. (IDA) SDR 2 700 000 Agreement Date: 01/04/2005 Duration 27/10/2005 to 31/12/2006</p>

Matrix of donor intervention in support of The Gambia's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)

DONOR / AREAS OF INTERVENTI ON	Economic Development	Social Development	Productive Sector activity	Thematic/cross-cutting issues
IDB	<p>Rural Electrification Project (IDB) ID 4 600 000 Agreement Date: 08/11/2000 Duration 26/08/2001-</p> <p>Export Financing Agreement Rural Electrification Project (IDB) ID 4 900 000 Agreement Date: 24/08/2004</p> <p>Brikama Power Station Project (IDB) ID 4 320 000 Agreement Date: 28/02/2006</p>	<p>Provision of 100 Water Points in 4 Divisions (IDB) ID 4 600 000</p> <p>Kotu Ring Rural Water Supply System (IDB) ID 7 000 000 Agreement Date: 14/08/2004</p>	<p>Lowland Development Project (IDB) ID 6 300 000 Agreement Date: 17/09/2006</p>	

Matrix of Donor intervention in Support of The Gambia's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).

DONOR / AREAS OF INTERVENTI ON	Economic Development	Social Development	Productive Sector activity	Thematic/ crosscutting issues
OPEC	<p>Serekunda Mandinaba Road Project (OPEC) US\$ 2 750 000 Agreement Date: 30/05/2006</p> <p>Mandinaba Soma Road Project (OPEC) US\$ 3 000 000 Agreement Date: 02/09/2004</p>			

Matrix of donor intervention in support of The Gambia's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)				
DONOR / AREAS OF INTERVENTION	Economic Development	Social Development	Productive Sector activity	Thematic/cross-cutting issues
DFID	Gambia Financial Governance Programme £1.7m (duration 2006-2009).	Support to Pro-Poor Advocacy Group (ProPAG) Phase I £270 000 (3 yrs 2003-2006) Phase II £300 000 (3yrs 2006 – 2009) Support to the Presidential, National Assembly & Local Government Elections £300 000 (2006-2008)		Legal Capacity Building Programme Phase I: £900 000 (2.5 yrs ending 3/2007) Phase II: £1.5m (3 yrs 2007-2010)

ANNEX 4 B Aid effectiveness questionnaire

1. EU Target No 1		
Channel 50% of government-to-government assistance through country systems, including by increasing the percentage of our assistance provided through budget support or SWAP arrangements		
2. Introduction		
The aim is to collect information that allows us to measure this target. The information that is needed is both the total amount of ODA provided, as well as the extent to which country systems are used in providing this ODA. For these purposes the country systems are defined as covering four main areas: (i) national budget execution procedures; (ii) national financial reporting procedures; (iii) national auditing procedures; and (iv) national procurement systems. By treating each of these four areas as having a 25% weight and dividing by the total amount of ODA provided the information required can be calculated (hence the division by four – see part 4 below). In all cases the necessary information can be collected using the same definitions as those in the OECD/DAC "Definitions and Guidance" (see attached page which includes an extract of definitions relevant to this indicator)		
3. Questions and definitions		
Question	Definition – OECD Ref	Response EUR
How much ODA did you disburse at country level for the government sector in FY 2007 (EUR)?	Qd2	6 613 880
How much ODA disbursed for the government sector in FY 2007 used national budget execution procedures (EUR)?	Qd5	NONE
How much ODA disbursed for the government sector in FY 2007 used national financial reporting procedures (EUR)?	Qd6	NONE
How much ODA disbursed for the government sector in FY 2007 used national auditing procedures (EUR)?	Qd7	NONE
How much ODA disbursed for the government sector in FY 2007 used national procurement procedures (EUR)?	Qd9	NONE
4. Definition of Indicator		
[[Qd5 + Qd6 + Qd7 + Qd9) ÷ 4] ÷ [Qd2] (please calculate and enter as response %)		NONE
5. Additional information		
Are there any significant initiatives in your country to promote the use of country systems? If so provide a list and a short description. If not, highlight the constraints to use of country systems (use additional space as needed)		
Budget Support should be provided soon. The EC should finalize the first FA in the course of 2009 (cf AAP 2009). The first disbursement could take place early 2010. the World Bank and the African Development bank will also provide Budget Support and the first and sole disbursement should take place in 2009 (first semester). A MoU will be signed early 2009 between the 3 donors and the Government.		

Definitions from "Definitions and Guidance" OECD/DAC

www.oecd.org/dataoecd/13/29/36306366.doc

ODA	<p>Official Development Assistance (ODA) includes all transactions as defined in OECD-DAC Statistical Directives para. 32 (see appendix), including official transactions that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Are administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and ▪ are concessional in character and convey a grant element of at least 25%.
Disbursements	<p>A disbursement is the placement of resources at the disposal of a recipient country or agency (see OECD-DAC Statistical Directives para. 15-18). Resources provided in kind should only be included when the value of the resources have been monetised in an agreement or in a document communicated to government. In order to avoid double counting in cases where one donor disburses ODA funds on behalf of another, it is the donor who makes the final disbursement to the government who should report on these funds.</p>
Government sector	<p>Administrations (ministries, departments, agencies or municipalities) authorised to receive revenue or undertake expenditures on behalf of central government.</p>
Disbursements for the government sector	<p>This category includes the disbursement of ODA in the context of an agreement with the government sector (see definition above), including works, goods or services delegated or subcontracted by government to other entities (e.g. NGOs, private companies).</p>
Use of national budget execution procedures (Q ^{d5})	<p>Donors use national budget execution procedures when the funds they provide are managed according to the national budgeting procedures as they were established in the general legislation and implemented by government. This means that programmes supported by donors are subject to normal country budgetary execution procedures namely procedures for authorisation, approval and payment.</p>
Use of national financial reporting procedures (Q ^{d6})	<p>Legislative frameworks normally provide for specific types of financial reports to be produced as well as for the periodicity of such reporting. The use of national financial reporting means that donors do not make additional requirements on governments for financial reporting. In particular they do <u>NOT</u> require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The production of additional financial reports. ▪ Periodicities for reporting that are different from government's normal reporting cycle. ▪ Formats for reporting that do not use government's existing chart of accounts.
Use of national auditing procedures (Q ^{d7})	<p>Donors rely on the audit opinions, issued by the country's supreme audit institution, on the government's normal financial reports/statements as defined above. The use of national auditing procedures means that donors do not make additional requirements on governments for auditing.</p>
Use of national procurement procedures	<p>Donors use national procurement procedures when the funds they provide for the implementation of projects and programmes are managed according to the national procurement procedures as they were established in the general legislation and implemented by government. The use of national procurement procedures means that donors do not make additional, or special, requirements on governments for the procurement of works, goods and services. (Where weaknesses in national procurement systems have been identified, donors may work with partner countries in order to improve the efficiency, economy, and transparency of their implementation).</p>

1. EU Target No 4

Reduce the number of uncoordinated missions by 50%.

2. Introduction

The aim is to collect data on the number of uncoordinated EC Missions to your country. The information needed is (a) the total number of EC Missions to your country and (b) how many of these were coordinated.

The Paris Declaration **objectives** underlying the related indicator of progress for coordinated missions are: "In planning their missions to the field¹ it is important that donors: Conduct **fewer missions, coordinate timing of missions** with partner authorities and, where necessary, with other donors, *conduct more joint missions, avoid conducting missions during "mission free periods"*².

Coordinated mission is a mission undertaken by 2 or more donors jointly, or by one donor on behalf of another. In practice, the following 3 questions help to clarify what is meant by a mission:

1. Does the mission involve international travel to a beneficiary country? i.e. **this concerns only missions from HQ, not missions undertaken within the country by the Delegation.**
2. Does the mission involve a request to meet with government officials, including local government?
3. Is this mission undertaken by 2 or more donors jointly? Or is it done by an HQ service also on behalf of another donor?

The Definitions and Guidance of the OECD (www.oecd.org/dataoecd/13/29/36306366.doc) requires that missions undertaken by consultants contracted by AIDCO (or other DG's), if they meet the 3 above questions, must also be included.

3. Questions and definitions

OECD ref: Q ^d 15	How many HQ missions to the field were undertaken in FY 2007? ³	
Q ^d 16	How many of these were coordinated?	
Please provide a breakdown of missions the Commission and its services have undertaken to your country in FY 2007 in the table below:		
Missions by:	Coordinated	Uncoordinated
Members of Commission		
AIDCO		1
DEV		1
RELEX		
TRADE		
ECHO		
FISH		
OTHER DGs		
Consultants contracted by the Commission		
Total		2

¹ 'Field' refers to the country in general including missions to the capital only.

² The target set for 2010 for indicator 10 a) is to have 40% of donor missions to the field as joint.

³ This question applies to the missions from the HQ

4. Definition of Indicator

Q^d16 / Q^d15	2006	2007
Please calculate and enter in the column for 2007 and also include the figure for this indicator for 2006 ;		

5. Additional Information

Delegations are invited to list the dates for main HQ missions already planned for March 2009 to August 2009, indicating whether they are, or not, to be coordinated with other donors;

HQ DG	Date planned	Purpose/Sector	Coordinated (Yes/No)
No specific mission already planned, except maybe a mission from AIDCO/E related to Infrastructure			
Delegations are suggested to indicate higher priority requests for HQ missions needed from September 2009 to February 2010, but not yet agreed with HQs, that the Delegation estimates serve better the coordination arrangements at local level and can yield more added value for the policy dialogue.			
HQ DG	Date planned	Purpose/Sector	Donor(s) involved
Del DAKAR	not known yet	Budget Support	WB, AfDB
Delegations are asked to briefly inform if there are significant initiatives to decrease the number of uncoordinated missions in your country? If so, please provide a short description. If not, highlight key constraints. Not applicable in The Gambia			
Finally, Delegations are asked to assess the likelihood of meeting, by 2010, the twin targets for missions, ie. the OECD target of 40% and the EU target of halving the number of un-coordinated missions.			
- OECD target of 40% likely to be met:			<u>Yes/No</u>
- EU target of halving the number of un-coordinated missions:			<u>Yes/No</u>
Delegations are asked to briefly indicate what additional steps HQ should be prepared to consider to help in achieving those targets at the level of the beneficiary country concerned:			
There are not so many missions in The Gambia, therefore this exercise is not fully applicable.			

GAMBIA

PAYMENTS - PAIEMENTS

SUMMARY of	FORECASTS PER RISK PROFILE - 2009 - PREVISIONS SELON PROFIL DE RISQUE										
	1st SEMESTER	LOW L	MEDIUM M	HIGH H	Target 100%L+50%M	2nd SEMESTER	LOW L	MEDIUM M	HIGH H	Target 100%L+50%M	ANNUAL TARGET
PAYMENTS on ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.*	8.931.546	5.058.090	3.514.104	359.352	6.815.142	16.072.040	3.827.233	5.392.979	6.851.828	6.523.722	13.338.865
PAYMENTS on NEW INDIV. COMMIT.**	288.000	0	288.000	0	144.000	525.000	175.000	325.000	25.000	337.500	481.500
PAYMENTS on NEW GLOBAL COMMIT.***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	9.219.546	5.058.090	3.802.104	359.352	6.959.142	16.597.040	4.002.233	5.717.979	6.876.828	6.861.222	13.820.365

*paiements sur engagements individuels en cours. **paiements sur nouveaux engagements individuels.

***paiements sur nouveaux engagements globaux

NEW INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS - NOUVEAUX ENGAGEMENTS INDIVIDUELS

SUMMARY of	FORECASTS PER RISK PROFILE - 2009 - PREVISIONS SELON PROFIL DE RISQUE										
	1st SEMESTER	LOW L	MEDIUM M	HIGH H	Target 100%L+50%M	2nd SEMESTER				Target 100%L+50%M	ANNUAL TARGET
NEW INDIV. on ONGOING GLOBAL COMMIT.*	900.000	0	900.000	0	450.000	1.350.000	450.000	835.714	64.286	867.857	1.317.857
NEW INDIVIDUAL on NEW GLOBAL COMMIT.**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	900.000	0	900.000	0	450.000	1.350.000	450.000	835.714	64.286	867.857	1.317.857

*nouveaux engagements individuels sur engagements globaux en cours. **nouveaux engagements individuels sur nouveaux engagements globaux.

NEW GLOBAL COMMITMENTS - NOUVEAUX ENGAGEMENTS GLOBAUX

FORECASTS PER RISK PROFILE - 2009 - PREVISIONS SELON PROFIL DE RISQUE											
	1st SEMESTER	LOW L	MEDIUM M	HIGH H	Target 100%L+50%M	2nd SEMESTER	LOW L	MEDIUM M	HIGH H	Target 100%L+50%M	ANNUAL TARGET
TOTAL	2.600.000	0	2.600.000	0	1.300.000	25.000.000	25.000.000	0	0	25.000.000	26.300.000

REDUCTION OF OLD RAL - REDUCTION DU VIEUX RAL

REDUCTION OF OLD RAL - REDUCTION DU VIEUX RAL											
	1st SEMESTER	LOW L	MEDIUM M	HIGH H	Target 100%L+50%M	2nd SEMESTER	LOW L	MEDIUM M	HIGH H	Target 100%L+50%M	ANNUAL TARGET
TOTAL	426.528	402.703	0	23.825	402.703	477.791	177.791	220.000	80.000	287.791	690.494

RAL SITUATION

	SITUATION 01/01/2009		SITUATION 31/12/2009	
	ALL PROJECTS TOUS PROJETS	PROJECTS / PROJETS < 2004	ALL PROJECTS TOUS PROJETS	PROJECTS / PROJETS < 2004
Σ Ongoing GLOBAL COMMITMENTS Σ Engagements Globaux en cours	88.305.331	30.268.671	114.605.331	30.268.671
R A C To be contracted - Reste A Contracter	9.583.265	159.090	34.715.408	159.090
R A P To be paid - Reste A Payer	38.415.969	2.387.563	25.464.995	1.697.069
R A L To be Consumed - Reste A Liquider	47.999.234	2.546.653	60.180.403	1.856.159
% RAL / Σ GLOBAL COMMIT.	54%	8%	53%	6%
Nbr of years to absorbe RAL Nbr d'années pour absorber le RAL	3		4	

Méthode pour déterminer le RAL à la fin de l'année 2009

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

Σ Ongoing GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	
GC dbt A	88.305.331
New GC	26.300.000
DEGGT retour PIN des EG	0
	114.605.331

RAC	
RAC dbt A	9.583.265
DEGGT retour PIN des EG	0
New GC	26.300.000
NEW IC --> TARGET	1.317.857
Decom to re-Use on the project	150.000
	34.715.408

RAP	
RAP dbt A	38.415.969
DEGGT retour PIN des EI	298.466
Payements --> TARGET	13.820.365
New IC --> TARGET	1.317.857
Decom to re-Use on the	150.000
	25.464.995

Seulement Projets avant 2004

Σ Ongoing GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	
GC avt 2004	30.268.671
DEGGT retour PIN des EG	0
	30.268.671

RAC avant 2004	
RAC dbt A avt 2004	159.090
DEGGT retour PIN des EG	0
New IC on ongoing s1+s3	0
DEGGT to recom des EI	0
	159.090

RAP avant 2004	
RAP dbt A	2.387.563
DEGGT retour PIN des EI ->toi	281.567
Payements s1+s2 --> TARGET	408.927
New IC on/ongoing s1+s3 -> pas	0
DEGGT to recom des EI	0
	1.697.069

GAMBIA

PAYMENTS - PAIEMENTS

FORECASTS PER RISK PROFILE - 2010 - PREVISIONS SELON PROFIL DE RISQUE										
1st SEMESTER	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	Target 100%L+50%M	2nd SEMESTER	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	Target 100%L+50%M	ANNUAL TARGET
6.377.000	3.250.000	15.000	3.112.000	3.257.500	4.344.838	200.000	2.000.000	2.144.838	1.200.000	4.457.500
480.000	70.000	235.000	175.000	187.500	150.000	40.000	85.000	25.000	82.500	270.000
3.000.000	2.500.000	0	500.000	2.500.000	5.500.000	0	4.000.000	1.500.000	2.000.000	4.500.000
9.857.000	5.820.000	250.000	3.787.000	5.945.000	9.994.838	240.000	6.085.000	3.669.838	3.282.500	9.227.500

NEW INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS - NOUVEAUX ENGAGEMENTS INDIVIDUELS

FORECASTS PER RISK PROFILE - 2010 - PREVISIONS SELON PROFIL DE RISQUE										
1st SEMESTER	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	Target 100%L+50%M	2nd SEMESTER	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	Target 100%L+50%M	ANNUAL TARGET
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.000.000	18.333.333	0	3.666.667	18.333.333	500.000	0	363.636	136.364	181.818	18.515.152
22.000.000	18.333.333	0	3.666.667	18.333.333	500.000	0	363.636	136.364	181.818	18.515.152

NEW GLOBAL COMMITMENTS - NOUVEAUX ENGAGEMENTS GLOBAUX

FORECASTS PER RISK PROFILE - 2010 - PREVISIONS SELON PROFIL DE RISQUE										
1st SEMESTER	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	Target 100%L+50%M	2nd SEMESTER	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	Target 100%L+50%M	ANNUAL TARGET
4.000.000	0	4.000.000	0	2.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	2.000.000

DECOMMITMENTS - DEGAGEMENTS

Return from the Project - 1 st Sem. 2009 - En réduction du projet	165.951
Return from the Project - 2 nd Sem. 2009 - En réduction du projet	132.515

RIDERS - AVENANTS

Ceiling increase riders / Augmentation de plafond	0	0
Ceiling decrease riders / Réduction de plafond	0	0
Extension Date / Extension de date		1
Budgetary reallocation / Réallocation budgétaire		0
Modification TAP / Modification DAT		0
Total number of projects / nombre de projets		1

