



REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA

Multi-Annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027

1. The overall lines of the EU international cooperation in the partner country

1.1. Basis for programming

In recent years and since The Gambia voted for democratic change in December 2016, the European Union and its Member States have invested to an unprecedented extent in the country's democratic transition. To help propel the process forward, this engagement will be maintained, nurtured and strategically targeted in the period 2021-2027. This entails supporting the country's efforts to reconcile and rebuild the nation and adopt a new Constitution, accompanying the transition to a security sector that fits democracy, bolstering democratic institutions, strengthening capacities at different levels of the administration, and ultimately helping to create a governance architecture that will facilitate and nurture the country's socio-economic development.

The basis for programming is a joint framework document between the EU and its Member States which recognises that the geopolitical priorities of the EU are relevant and aligned with the challenges faced by The Gambia, namely:

- 1. Democratic state-building, enhancing rule of law and promotion of EU values, nurturing peace and security.*
- 2. Promoting a Green Gambia - the sustainable management of the environment and the country's natural resources: this is indispensable to The Gambia, whose economy relies largely on agriculture and tourism, which are both affected by environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity and climate change. It has at the same time the potential to create numbers of "green jobs".*
- 3. Africa-EU alliance for sustainable growth and job creation: this is much needed in a country where un- or underemployment is prevalent and is one of the causes for migration. Preserving and valorising the environment and biodiversity and better managing natural resources will be key for achieving this, along with social protection.*
- 4. Building a migration partnership: the MIP 2021-2027 will strengthen EU-Gambia relations in the area of migration around the axes of the EU's "New Pact on Migration and Asylum"¹.*
- 5. Digital transformation: this is identified by both the EU and The Gambia (in its National Development Plan) as a key enabler for governance, job creation and development overall.*

In alignment with EU priorities, specific attention will be paid to Human Development (HD). Indeed, the Human Capital Index (HCI) of The Gambia is progressing (from 0,37 in 2010 to 0,42 in 2020) and is slightly above the average of Sub-Saharan Africa. However, it remains that a child born in The Gambia today will be 42 percentages as equipped when (s)he grows up as (s)he could be if (s)he enjoyed complete education and full health.

Therefore, impactful and well-targeted EU support in the coming decade should also contribute to a real breakthrough in The Gambia's human and socio-economic development, putting it on a sustainable, environmentally-friendly and inclusive trajectory.

The forthcoming EU Partnership with The Gambia will be flexible and responsive enough to address the challenges of the agenda of the democratic transition, whilst sufficiently consistent and well-targeted. It would be based on EU values, principles, standards and interests in relation to democratic state-building, peace and stability, climate, migration, the empowerment of the youth, women and girls as well as demography. It will bring about decisive breakthroughs for preserving and valorising the environment and biodiversity, and for managing natural resources, with a view to achieving the inclusive and sustainable development of the country.

The EU-Gambia partnership over 2021-2027 is in line with and intends to support the achievement of the National Development Plan (NDP) and will be articulated around three Priority Areas (PAs): i)

¹ Communication on a New Pact on Migration and Asylum of 23/09/2020 (Ref: COM(2020) 609 final).

Promoting Good Governance; ii) Green economy for sustainable growth and jobs and iii) Human development. This will build on the pillars identified through the Team Europe Initiatives (TEIs), which frame the ground for the potential cooperation with other EU actors:

1. “*Good Governance*”, *including migration*;
2. “*Green Gambia*”, *addressing green economy, environment and climate change, and biodiversity*.

Furthermore, specific attention will be paid to addressing the demographic challenge, social protection and human capital (namely education), with a focus on the empowerment of women and girls, in all their diversity. Youth participation and engagement will be a horizontal dimension of the intervention. Similarly, digitalization will be a key-enabler supporting the whole logics of intervention.

When a national or trans-regional action includes the outermost regions of one or more Member States, the relevant Commission services shall discuss the implementing modalities and specific interventions for implementation, pursuant to the NDICI Regulation (Article 43), and to European territorial cooperation regulation (Article 55), which will be reflected as appropriate in the relevant Annual Action Plans/measures and within the Interreg programme(s).

The Government of the Canary Islands, acting as Managing Authority, is preparing the future INTERREG MAC programme 2021-2027 in which Madeira, Azores, Canary Islands, Cape Verde, Ivory Coast, The Gambia, Ghana, Mauritania, Sao Tome and Principe and Senegal are participating. The above mentioned paragraph applies to this MIP programme, these EU regions, and these Countries.

1.2. Status of joint programming

Currently, only three Member States (France, Germany and Spain) have representations in The Gambia and none has a bilateral cooperation programme with the country. Joint programming is therefore not possible at this stage. Nevertheless, enhanced coordination and co-creation with Member States active in The Gambia is ensured and the analysis and responses provided in the present document are shared by Member States as well as by a number of European stakeholders (EIB, MS development banks).

1.3. Priority areas of the EU's cooperation with the partner country

In its partnership with The Gambia for the period 2021-2027, the EU will intervene in three priority areas²:

i) Promoting Good Governance

Under this priority area, the EU will continue supporting the main democratic transition processes that are ongoing in The Gambia, namely:

- The Constitutional reform and the two complete electoral cycles that will take place during the 2021-2027 period: should a new Constitution not be submitted to referendum, or not be approved, an alternative scenario for EU support will need to be devised, towards more direct engagement with institutions supportive to entrenching democracy and civil society.
- The transitional justice process and the capacities of the judiciary in general: this will in particular be important given that the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparation Commission (TRRC) final report is to be submitted in 2021. It will include recommendations for reparations but also for the prosecutions of identified perpetrators, thereby further stretching the capacities of the under-resourced judiciary.

² For the implementation of these priority areas, the relevant services of the Commission shall discuss the implementing modalities and specific interventions to be used to implement these priority areas, pursuant to Regulations NDICI (article 33), OAD (articles 72(c) and 82(4)) and ETC (article 55), which shall be reflected as appropriate in the relevant Annual Action Plans/measures and within the Interreg programme.

- The Security Sector Reform (SSR): the strategic policies framing this process were adopted at the end of 2020 and some concrete steps are being taken. This is a long-term process and the EU will continue its support. Among the security bodies, special attention will be given to strengthening services in charge of migration and border management, as well as police and navy capacities in countering migrant smuggling, human trafficking and all relevant forms of trafficking/organised crime, and in addressing maritime security overall.

The aforementioned components will be complemented by supporting key democratic institutions, in order to bolster safeguards and strengthen checks and balances. This includes working directly with the National Assembly (NA), the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), but also the media, Local Authorities (LAs) and civil society.

Specific attention will be paid to gender-related reforms, to the reduction of inequalities, to anti-corruption measures and to reforms aimed at the sustainable management of natural resources.

Regarding economic governance, the EU will continue supporting macro-economic stability, the Public Financial Management (PFM) reform agenda (including greening PFM), as well as debt sustainability and management, and Domestic Revenue Mobilisation (DRM). Improving e-governance will be supported to the extent possible.

In addition, the EU will deepen its migration partnership with The Gambia with a view to reinforcing migration and border management and cooperation, along the lines of the EU’s “New Pact on Migration and Asylum”. This will imply that The Gambia adheres to its international obligations and agreements with the EU, notably in relation to readmission of Gambian nationals. One of the dimensions of the migration partnership will be increasing support for economic opportunities and addressing the root causes of irregular migration, including through job creation in link with the sectors identified under Priority Areas 2 and 3. The partnership will also foster cooperation and capacity to readmit returning Gambian nationals and continue the reintegration efforts to ensure the sustainability of returns, in line with the EU strategy on voluntary return and reintegration. It will also further engage with the Gambian diaspora, namely for investments, transfer of knowledge and skills but also in reducing the cost of remittances. It will include the effective tackling of migrant smuggling and human trafficking (in synergy with the security sector interventions) and protection and assistance to migrants, asylum seekers and refugees. In line with the renewed EU action plan against migrant smuggling (2021-2025), Anti-Smuggling Operational Partnerships could also be envisaged aiming at strengthening legal, policy, operational and strategic frameworks in the country. Legal pathways and mobility programmes such as Erasmus+ will be integrated as well in the policy dialogue with The Gambia. A mutually beneficial migration partnership will contribute to addressing these challenges, with actions funded at country, regional and global levels. In addition to development cooperation (NDICI), other European Commission instruments, Member States and EU agencies may also contribute toward deepening the migration partnership.

ii) Green economy for sustainable growth and jobs

Under this priority area, the EU will continue supporting cross-sectoral activities, identified in The Gambia’s Climate Change Priority Action Plan 2012-2015. The EU will aim at contributing to the mainstreaming of climate change into the national development process, including climate change adaptation and disaster management in sectoral policies such as agriculture and natural resources, forest and fisheries. Moreover, the EU will support The Gambia’s climate policy framework, in particular the 2016 National Climate Change Policy, and its efforts to follow a green economic development pathway, in line with The Gambia’s Second Determined Contribution (NDC) covering the commitment period 2021-2025. The MIP will focus on supporting The Gambia to pursue its more ambitious climate targets

conditional upon receipt of international support.³ As part of the programmatic approach of The Gambia’s Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (2017) and the National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan 2019-2030 in the context of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the EU will endeavour to support climate-resilient pathways such as sustainable food systems and landscapes, low carbon emissions, managing coastlines in a changing environment and green infrastructure and waste management.

Under this priority area, the EU will address the challenges caused by a rapid and largely unplanned urbanization in the coastal area of the country (namely the Greater Banjul Area – GBA), that amplifies vulnerability to climate change and hampers the access of citizens to social services. The scope will be to foster a green and productive urban development, sustainably linked with the rural areas that would contribute to feed the city whilst creating jobs further upstream.

The support of the EU will foster actions aimed at enhancing the intra-urban mobility and improving urban/rural mobility towards environmental sustainability and better social inclusion. Public transport and river transportation will receive specific attention, the latter coupled with the expansion of the port of Banjul, in order to ensure it contributes to socio-economic progress and inclusion whilst reducing environmental pressures.

In the rural areas, the EU will support agriculture, forestry and fisheries along the lines of the “farm to fork strategy”⁴. Closely related to this, specific attention will be paid to an integrated approach towards biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration at landscape and seascapes levels that increase direct and indirect ecosystem services to rural, coastland and urban populations. Agro-ecological practices in general and namely agro-forestry associated to reducing wood-cutting by the promotion of improved cooking systems will be paid due attention. The importance of the latter can be illustrated by 2019 statistics showing that wood and charcoal were the dominant cooking fuel for some 95% of the households (Demographic and Health Survey - DHS). The EU intervention is expected to contribute to (green) jobs creation and therefore to limit internal and international migration.

Particular attention will be given to voluntary cooperatives, associations of smallholder farmers and organisations of small manufacturers capacities to deliver advisory services to their members, to increase productivity of small firms and to increase their share in the supply chains. Freedom of association for workers in all sectors will be promoted in order to allow them to claim a fair share of the value added produced.

The EU will support the development of a tourism model that is more sustainable and inclusive⁵. This will imply improving its marketing methods, extending the tourist season, diversifying its offer (namely by expanding into nature and cultural tourism, community-based tourism also upcountry, etc.), and better integrating it with other local value chains (in particular agriculture and fisheries but also handicraft). This has the potential to lengthen the tourist season, to increase the number of direct and indirect jobs in the tourism sector, and to improve wages and working conditions. Whenever possible, digital entrepreneurship will be supported in this respect.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) will be promoted in line with EU legislative developments pertaining to due diligence for enterprises.

³ Gambia’s Second NDC submitted under the Paris Agreement in September 2021 contains detailed targets compared to a Business As Usual (BAU) scenario. The country has an unconditional target of 2.6% by 2030 compared to BAU, and a conditional target of reducing emissions by 47.2% compared to 2030. This represents a slight increase in ambition compared to the previous NDC developed in 2016.

⁴ In The Gambia, this will be contextualized as “Farm to Fingers” strategy.

⁵ Inclusive tourism is tourism that benefits a large proportion of The Gambia’s labour force through productive employment and entrepreneurship. As such, it would place tourism as an integral part of The Gambia’s strategy for further growth and diversification across sectors.

iii) Human Development

Under this priority area, the EU will support human development in the framework of the post-pandemic recovery with a view to reinforcing the social fabric and reducing inequalities. Education interventions will be instrumental in empowering the youth, women and girls. Increasing the ratio of female teachers, upgrading the curriculum and better integrating topics such as gender, environment and climate change, science and technology⁶, migration, nutrition and information technologies will also be considered. Improved education can ultimately allow more Gambians to benefit from circular migration and academic mobility programmes towards the EU.

This will be complemented by efforts aimed at reducing inequalities and reducing poverty through social protection schemes. As an illustration, in 2019-2020 only 3% of women and 4% of men aged 15-49 had any type of health insurance (DHS). There remains a considerable gap in asset ownership between men and women. In 2019-2020, some 38% of men owned a house, while for women the share was 17%. Such gaps extended into ownership of other items, such as mobile phone, for which the difference was 10 percentage points. Along the lines of the Gender Action Plan III (GAP III), a specific attention will be paid to empowerment of women and girls' in all their diversity.

Finally, activities in the sanitation sector, namely targeting the waste management and the overall drainage system in the Greater Banjul Area shall cater for this social service to keep up with the urbanisation rhythm in the that part of the country and will provide for green solutions like the promotion of circular economy, recycling or bio-digestors whilst contributing to reducing communicable diseases. This should therefore also contribute to PA 2.

Eventually, improving the digitalization of the country will support the overall logic of intervention for the three priority areas. It can support a green and productive urban development, improve agribusiness by better linking producers to the market, reinforce the impact of EU actions in education and TVET, as well as bring significant improvements in the governance of the country (namely digitalization of the judiciary).

In all priority areas, interventions at national level will have to be coordinated with and complemented by actions at regional/continental level, namely in the sectors of migration and security (including cross-border management, migrant smuggling and human and other trafficking), regional and continental integration (ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET and African Free Trade Continental Area (AFTCA), fisheries (including the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement⁷ and Illegal, Unregulated or Unreported (IUU) fishing), sustainable land management (including the Great Green Wall initiative), food standards and norms, climate change and loss of biodiversity, regional corridors and energy⁸. Moreover, interventions under Priority Area 2 will be closely articulated with regional actions on blue economy covering the Western African coast.

The complementarities with the thematic programmes will also be of importance, namely in relation to Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Democracy and Human Rights and Peace, Stability and Conflict prevention, that are all relevant to the priority area on Good Governance. The thematic programme on

⁶ The Gambia's National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (2013-2022) shows the importance given to Science, Technology and Innovation by the country for achieving sustainable socio-economic growth and development

⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/oceans-and-fisheries/fisheries/international-agreements/sustainable-fisheries-partnership-agreements-sfpas/gambia_en

⁸ Action against illegal wildlife trade and cross border trafficking should be guided by the EU Action Plan Against Wildlife Trafficking

Global Challenges, and especially its dimensions of food and nutrition security and climate change, is relevant to the priority area on Green economy.

1.4. Justification and context

The choice of priority areas is policy-driven and articulated around the five geostrategic priorities of the EU Commission for 2019-2024. They are also particularly relevant to the Gambian context and to the overall objective that the EU intends to set itself for its partnership with The Gambia over the 2021-2027 period, that is:

“The Gambia is a democracy where good governance, and rule of law prevail, where Human rights are respected, and where the sound preservation and valorisation of the environment and biodiversity and balanced natural resources management provide for a sustainable and inclusive human and socio-economic development.”

i) **“Promoting Good Governance”** as a priority area of intervention is guided by the fact that there is no more impactful move than fostering The Gambia’s transformation into a genuine democracy, integrated in the multilateral and rules-based global order.

Since the change of regime in 2017, the EU has provided significant political and financial support to the democratic transition in The Gambia. The country has since achieved progress in several areas (freedom of expression, reduction of the use of torture). However, taking into account the lack of change in the legal corpus, the situation remains fragile and further setbacks are possible. The three main democratic transition processes (constitutional reform, transitional justice and security sector reform) are still ongoing and will extend beyond the presidential election in December 2021.

Therefore, the EU will continue to support Good Governance in The Gambia beyond this period, but will of course need to be flexible and adaptive to the evolution of the political context, especially in relation to the adoption and entry into force of a new Constitution.

Deepening EU-Gambia migration partnership under this priority area will allow to improve and amplify the cooperation on the various dimensions of migration management.

Civil society, in their role of holding the government to account, will be instrumental under this Priority.

ii) A **“Green economy for sustainable growth and jobs”** is essential for The Gambia in order to protect itself from the effects of climate change, environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity. The Gambia ranked 141st out of 181 countries on the Notre-Dame fragility index with its two main economic sectors (tourism and agriculture) being particularly exposed to adverse effects of climate change. Environmental degradation affects rural and urban areas in a diverse way, and needs to be tackled rapidly and decisively. The rise of the sea level is causing coastal erosion that has detrimental effects on the population especially in the GBA. Upcountry, the rise of sea level is also increasing salinity in the river Gambia. The Gambia is also prone to extreme weather events including floods (namely flash floods) and droughts, which affect agriculture and the livelihood of people.

If managed in a sustainable way and along the lines set out in The Gambia’s Nationally Determined Contribution, the environment, biodiversity and natural resources can however bring about substantial gains for the development of the country, including for creating jobs, stimulating economic activities and reducing inequalities between the Greater Banjul Area and regions upcountry (notably by the promotion of river transportation).

In this respect, The Gambia has already registered significant gains and is on track for universal access to electricity by 2025, with almost 50% share of renewable energy in its mix projected by 2030. This is a solid foundation to build upon and the sectors envisaged under this priority area will revolve around

urbanization and mobility (urban and rural-urban), agriculture (with a “farm-to-fork” approach) and tourism.

The European Green Deal is indeed also an opportunity to reconcile food systems with the needs of the planet and to respond positively to peoples’ aspirations for healthy, equitable and environmentally-friendly food. As mentioned in the “Farm-to-Fork strategy”, the EU will support the global transition to sustainable agri-food systems, in line with the objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The objectives are to reduce the environmental and climate footprint of the Gambia’s food system and strengthen its resilience, ensure food and nutrition security in the face of climate change and biodiversity loss and lead a global transition towards competitive sustainability. Moreover, the Green Deal will be mainstreamed through Environmental Impact Assessments and the acknowledgment of environmental risks, to better encompass social inclusion and green growth, and to consider the use of e-agriculture tools and the digital transformation of agribusiness.

The Gambian tourism sector has shown its resilience to crises and it was performing over its NDP objectives when the COVID-19 crisis broke out. It however bears the germs of its own fragility: excessive reliance on international tour-operators and related seasonality (6 months per year), lack of diversification (mainly beach tourism) and lack of integration with the other local value chains (more than 70% of the food consumed in hotels and restaurants is imported).

The result is that the tourism industry represents 40,000 direct jobs (and another 40,000 indirect ones) but the majority of these are ill-paid and only last for the duration of the tourist season. This is what the EU will address by aiming at turning The Gambia’s tourism model into an inclusive and sustainable one.

Under this priority area, civil society can be instrumental in advocating for transparency in natural resources management and environmental protection but also, on a selective basis, as service providers and agents of innovation.

iii) Regarding **“Human Development”**, a specific intervention will target the empowerment of girls and women, namely in relation to education. Whereas the enrolment rates for girls are satisfactory, the completion rates need to be improved. The quality of the curriculum should be enhanced, and better include topics such as gender, reproductive health, environment and climate change. A focus will be on recruiting, training and motivating more teachers, especially women. Specific attention will be paid to Islamic schools with a view to better alignment with the national system and improving their curricula so that the students are better equipped for the employment market. Education should become more inclusive (out-of-school children, children with disabilities, child labourers, child brides, etc.) and social protection schemes could be instrumental in this respect with the adequate government involvement. Moreover, pathways for performance-related dropouts should be offered, for example through TVET and apprenticeships.

Regarding gender, at political level, the government made a statement committing to push for women to get more seats in the National Assembly. This remains yet to materialize.

Interventions related to social protection aimed at reducing poverty and inequalities vis-à-vis vulnerable groups are envisaged. These interventions will particularly focus on the most vulnerable and will, when possible, link with other sectors to be covered under the present MIP, i.e. education, food systems and tourism. To a large extent, people with disabilities remain a marginalized group in The Gambia, although the Persons with Disability Bill passed by the National Assembly in 2021 is a milestone towards empowering persons with disabilities.

Finally, specific attention will be paid to the fact that the provision of social services, and notably sanitation, keeps up the pace with the rapid urbanisation of the GBA. Indeed, The Gambia has one of the fastest urbanization rates in sub-Saharan Africa. This is leading to increasing demand for urban

infrastructure and municipal services. It is therefore crucial to improve and expand the existing urban sanitation infrastructure and needs expeditious support in order to meet the demands of its growing urban population.

In its work with civil society, beyond its role in acting as watchdogs, the EU could help build capacity to focus on advocating for a more inclusive growth, where inequalities are harnessed.

The priority areas are in line with the current NDP of The Gambia (2018-2021 - extended to 2022). The mid-term evaluation of the NDP underlined significant progress in different sectors, but raised a number of challenges, including the country's weak statistical system and overall monitoring and evaluation system. It flagged the gains in cost-efficiency that could be obtained by avoiding working in silos and through better coordination steered by the Government. In general, it pointed out the need for more coordination by the Government and insisted on the necessary alignment of the national budget with the NDP priorities. Progress has been achieved but largely on a project-approach basis. For sustainability reasons, it is now essential that the NDP priorities are covered by the national budget and that the Government capacities continue to be strengthened.

Lessons from EDF and EU Trust Fund programmes have guided this MIP and will inform its implementation. Three consecutive State Building Contracts since 2017 have demonstrated the value added and impact of such budget support, especially when combined with solid policy dialogue and well-targeted Technical Assistance. Under the MIP, the possibility of having sectoral budget support is to be envisaged. Moreover, regarding implementation, more diversity will be sought beyond the major international implementing partners, especially with a view to enlarge the involvement of Member States, in the spirit of co-creation and working as "Team Europe".

1.5. Duration of the MIP and option for synchronisation

The Gambia MIP will have a duration of 7 years with a mid-term review in 2024. As part of the mid-term review, a performance driven approach will contribute to determining the financial allocation for the remaining period.

The next presidential election is scheduled for December 2021. A Constitutional Referendum could take place after that. Without prejudice to the mid-term review, an ad-hoc review could be envisaged as these milestones could potentially become fundamental game-changers. The identification and formulation of new interventions should take on board the outcomes of these processes.

The mid-term review of the current National Development Plan has been carried out in 2021. The initial duration of the NDP (2018-2021) has been extended for one year, to finish at the end of 2022. The implementation period of the next development plan will be 2023-2026.

2. EU support per priority area and proposals of Team Europe Initiatives

2.1. Priority area 1: Promoting Good Governance

This priority area will focus on three sectors: i) Government and Civil Society (151); ii) Conflict, Peace and Security (152); and Migration (151).

The Gambia is a democracy where good governance and the rule of law prevail and where human rights (including fundamental labour rights) are respected.

The main risk here is that the new Constitution is not adopted, or that a Constitution is adopted which fails to meet international democratic standards. It is for this reason that the EU will closely monitor developments when preparing a new State and Resilience Building Contract with The Gambia.

The EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024 will guide actions within this priority area. Partnering with local civil society, institutions which act to entrench democracy such as the media and the National Human Rights Commission, but also with a regional organisation like ECOWAS will also be instrumental in this respect.

2.1.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

1.1. To enhance democracy, rule of law and the respect of human rights in The Gambia (SDG 10 and 16).

1.2. To build trust in the Gambia's security apparatus and to increase its alignment with the population's national security needs (SDG 16).

1.3. To enhance migration governance and management (SDG 10), with a focus on protecting those in need, and strengthening national systems for readmission and reintegration, in full respect of fundamental values and human rights.

2.1.2. Expected results per specific objective

1.1A The Gambia is governed by a constitution that provides for checks and balances, protects human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as the rights of minorities and the most vulnerable

1.1B The Gambia's transitional justice and reconciliation process is advanced

1.2A Reforms on the rightsizing of the security personnel and the legal framework are carried out

1.2B The security sector accountability is enhanced

1.3A Enhanced protection of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and victims of trafficking

1.3B The capacities of relevant authorities and actors in the areas of migration governance and management (including readmission practices and sustainable reintegration of migrants returnees, border management as well as fight against migrant smuggling and trafficking of human beings) are reinforced.

2.1.3. Indicators per expected result⁹

1.1A.1. Extent to which a new Constitution is in compliance with the international standards on rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Baseline (2020): In November 2019 the Constitutional Review Commission (CRC) released a draft Constitution. The process was derailed following a rejection by the National Assembly and a failed international mediation to reach a consensus among political party leaders. Target (2024): A new Constitution in compliance with international standards about the rule of law enters into force.

1.1A.2. Number of key acts amended to ensure compliance with international standards regarding the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms:

- Public Order Act;
- Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code;

⁹ Baselines and indicators are detailed in attachment 1: intervention framework.

- Laws governing the media;
- Access to information Act;
- Laws against women discrimination;
- Elections Act

Baseline (2020) – not the case; target: yes, 5 out of 7 (categories of) laws listed have been reformed, repealed or replaced entirely by end of 2024

1.1B.1. % of implemented recommendations of the TRRC in the areas of reforms, reparations and judicial proceedings

Baseline: report and recommendations not yet published (November 2021), Target (2027): 60%

1.2A.1. N° of security personnel disaggregated by sex

Baseline: 2020 NSA - rightsizing strategy currently being drafted. Officially approved strategy will serve as a baseline (expected end 2022), Target: security personnel reduced by 5% over 2021-2024 period

1.2B.1. Extent to which the Vetting Bill is in accordance to international standards and is enacted and operationalised.

Baseline: 2021 - no vetting Act; Target (2024): Vetting Bill is enacted and a vetting agency is operational in accordance with international standards.

1.2B.2. Perception of trust among the population towards the Gambia Police Force (GPF) and Gambia Armed Forces (GAF) increases

Baseline: DCAF Security perception survey (2019) – high and medium trust averaged at 39% and is disaggregated by sex; Target (2024): survey shows increased trust averaging 45% for both sexes.

1.3A.1. Number of migrants, refugees and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support

Baseline (2020): 0 in 2020; Target: 3,000 migrants protected or assisted with EU support during 2021-2024)

1.3A.2. Number of migration management or forced displacement strategies or policies, including on irregular migration (a) developed/revised, or (b) under implementation with EU support

Baseline (2021): 0, Target (2024): 1

1.3A.3 Number of victims of trafficking, assisted or referred to assistance services and their cases reported and resolved through the judicial system

Baseline (2020): TBD; Target (2024): TBD.

1.3B.1. Number of returning citizens reintegrated in a sustainable manner by Gambian authorities with EU support

Baseline (2021): 0, Target (2024): 500

1.3B.2. Number of activities to support The Gambian authorities' capacities in migration management

Baseline (2020): TBD, Target (2024): TBD

2.1.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

Blending and guarantees are not foreseen for this priority area. EFSD+ can however cater for technical assistance related to the business environment and to the attraction of foreign investors as part of improving economic governance.

2.2. Priority area 2: Green economy for sustainable growth and jobs

This priority area will focus on three sectors: i) mobility and urbanisation (430); ii) agriculture, forestry and fishing (310); and iii) tourism (332).

In relation to agriculture, civil society actors could take a role as service providers and with view to their community outreach capacities. Work with the government will focus on extension services, policies, standards and norms.

For tourism, civil society can be mobilized as service providers for promoting nature, culture, adventure or community tourism.

The main risks here are that urbanisation outpaces the efforts aimed at improving sanitation and mobility. It is for this reason that it is important to act quickly, also taking advantages of the new green technologies developed.

Regarding agriculture and the “Farm to fork” strategy, an important risk lies in the difficulty to have long-standing food habits to evolve into healthy, sustainable diets. Communication campaigns, as well as the outreach capacities of civil society will be instrumental in this respect.

In relation to tourism, the main risk regarding the development of an inclusive and sustainable development model is that Gambian operators are unable to address their overreliance on international tour operators.

2.2.1 Specific Objectives related to the priority area

- 2.1** To support a green and socially inclusive urban mobility, sustainably linked to the rural areas of the country (SDG 9, 10 and 11)
- 2.2** To support a sustainable development of local agri-food systems (SDG 2, 12, 14 and 15)
- 2.3** To increase the competitiveness, inclusiveness and sustainability of the tourism sector (SDG 8, 12 and 14)

2.2.2 Expected results per specific objective

- 2.1A** The port of Banjul is expanded and managed with limited negative environmental and social impact
- 2.1B** The river transportation system is revived and managed in a sustainable way¹⁰
- 2.1C** Public transport in the Greater Banjul Area is sustainable, and accessible to women, persons with disabilities and the elderly¹¹

¹⁰ River transportation will be part of the second phase of the MIP, as per 2025.

¹¹ Public transport in GBA will be part of the second phase of the MIP, as per 2025

- 2.2A** The Gambia's food system's sustainability and resilience is enhanced, including through digital transformation.
- 2.2B** Food and nutrition security are improved
- 2.3A** The Gambia attracts more tourists
- 2.3B** The Gambia's tourism practices and establishments are sustainable

2.2.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

2.1A.1. Container dwell time: average time containers stay at the port

Baseline (2021): Full containers dwell time 8 days; Target: Full containers dwell time 5 days by 2024.

2.1B.1. Cargo transported by river per year

Baseline (2021): 0; Target: 250 thousand tonnes per year by 2027

2.1B.2. Tons of CO2 saved per year from road traffic reduction

Baseline (2021): study/ survey to be produced; Target: TBD

2.1C.1. Availability of electric public transport in The Gambia that is accessible to persons with mobility issues.

Baseline (2021): not the case; Target: one pilot test is in place (by 2027)

2.1C.2. Tons of CO2 saved per year from road traffic reduction

Baseline (2021): study/ survey to be produced; Target: TBD

2.2A.1. Number of smallholders reached with EU interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land

Baseline (2021): 0; Target: 1000 (2027)

2.2B.1. Stunting prevalence on children aged <5 years disaggregated by sex

Baseline (2020): 17.5%; Target: below 15% by 2024

2.3A.1. Number of tourist arrivals by air

Baseline (2019): 236,000; Target: 265,000 by 2024 (assuming pre-crisis level is reached in 2022, with a 15% yearly increase from then on)

2.3A.2. Proportion of air arrivals during the green season (April – October)

Baseline (2019): 33%. Target: 37% by 2024

2.3B.1. Number of new or improved inclusive tourism experiences (e.g. community based tourism, river-based tourism, cultural experiences, festivals)

Baseline (2021): 0; Target (2027): at least 10 initiatives developed

2.3B.2. Number of certified establishments in inclusive / sustainable tourism (e.g. Travel life or other certification for sustainable / ethical travel)

Baseline (2021): 3 hotels with travel life certification. Target (2027: at least 15 certifications in sustainable tourism

2.2.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

The Gambian banking sector is small and highly concentrated. The loan portfolio is made primarily of loans towards the construction sector (27% of total loans in 2019) and commerce (23%). Tourism makes approximately 5% of total loans. Agriculture only represent a small percentage, underlining how banks do not support this sector's credit needs.

The use of sovereign guarantees and possibly blending is planned in relation to the Banjul port expansion. The potential use of this tool for river transportation system as well as public transportation in the Greater Banjul Area will be explored, depending on the indebtedness situation of the country.

Alternatively, regarding public transport and river transportation, but also agriculture and tourism, guarantees to the private sector will be considered and actively supported. Technical assistance may be mobilised to help build a pipeline of projects and/or provide advice on best funding mechanisms.

Subject to its confirmation through the implementation phase, it is expected that an indicative amount of EUR 11 million may be used between 2021 and 2024 to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations under priority areas 2 and 3.

2.3. Priority area 3: Human development

This priority area will focus on three sectors: i) education (110); ii) social protection (160); and iii) sanitation (140).

The main risk is related to the prevalent conservatism in the country that may hamper efforts aimed at women and girls' empowerment. It is precisely for this reason, and also in order to counter alternative models, that is important to invest significantly in education at this moment in The Gambia.

2.3.1. Specific Objectives related to the priority area

- 3.1.** To reduce gender disparities in enrolment, progression and retention at all levels of education and lifelong learning for women, men, girls and boys, in all of their diversity. (SDG 4 and 5)
- 3.2.** To support inclusive job creation for women and men, in all their diversity. (SDG 4, 5 and 8)
- 3.3.** To ensure the population in the Greater Banjul Area have access to proper sanitation services and commence waste processing to improve water and air quality. (SDG 6 and 14)

2.3.2. Expected results per specific objectives

- 3.1A** The education system in The Gambia empowers girls, boys, women and men in all their diversity and reduces the gender disparity among teachers.
- 3.2A** Women, the youth and other vulnerable groups benefit from jobs creation and social protection initiatives in The Gambia
- 3.3A** Population in the Greater Banjul Area benefit from improved waste collection and sanitary conditions.

2.3.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

3.1A.1. Completion rate in upper secondary education disaggregated by sex and age

Baseline (2018): 29% total (31% for males and 28% of females); Target: 35% by 2027 (same level for both males and females)

3.1A.2. Percentage of female teachers in secondary education

Baseline (2019): 21%; Target: 25% (2027)

3.2A.1. Employment to population ratio (% of total population aged 15+) disaggregated by at least sex, age and disability status

Baseline (2019): 54% (45% for females and 63% for males); target - 55% (48% for females and 62% for males) by 2024

3.2A.2. Number of EU-funded interventions to strengthen the social protection system

Baseline (2021): 0, target: 1 (2024)

3.3A.1. % of solid waste processed in adequate treatment facilities in the Greater Banjul Area

Baseline (2021): 0; Target (2027): 75% diversion rate for waste from sources of generation to processing facilities

3.3A.2. Daily volume of new and/or improved urban waste treatment process capacity

Baseline: (2021): 0; Target: 75% of waste treated in facilities (2027)

3.3A.3. Share of the population in GBA benefitting from waste collection

Baseline (2021): 65%; Target: 90% (2027)

2.3.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

Regarding sanitation, the Clean Oceans Initiative (COI) is funded by a number of key European DFIs and is relevant to enhance European investments in relation to the key themes of plastic waste management and marine litter. The proposed Clean Ocean Technical Assistance and Finance Facility (COTAFF) would enable the COI DFIs to prepare solid waste management and circular economy projects that contribute to reducing the discharge of plastics to the oceans. The COTAFF finance window would provide the grant and financial instrument support needed to ensure financial viability of such projects.

A sovereign guarantee could be envisaged here too, if the indebtedness situation of the country allows for it.

Subject to its confirmation through the implementation phase, it is expected that an indicative amount of EUR 11 million may be used between 2021 and 2024 to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations under priority areas 2 and 3.

2.4. Proposals of country Team Europe Initiatives

The two complementary Team Europe's Initiatives for EU and Member States' engagement in line with the priority areas are "Good Governance" and "Green Gambia". Their objective is, within the set resources and timelines, to be impactful and transformational.

Regarding “Good Governance”, the most transformational and impactful action that the EU can have in The Gambia is to successfully accompany the country in its transition from an autocratic regime till 2017 to an emerging democracy where rule of law applies and human rights are respected, and that engages positively in the “Concert of nations.” This TEI will focus on constitutional reform and elections, transitional justice, and security sector reform. It also aims to enhance the migration partnership with The Gambia as well as the support to Public Financial Management (PFM) reform agenda.

Similarly for “Green Gambia”, transforming The Gambia into a country where the environment is preserved and protected, where food is produced and consumed in a sustainable mode, where more and more green jobs are created and where the economy is progressively de-carbonated (especially in its mobility dimensions) will have a tremendous impact on the country as well as on the west-African region, and namely Senegal and the countries sharing the same mangrove ecosystem. This TEI targets mobility, sanitation and waste management in urban areas, the improvement of food systems in alignment with the EU “Farm to Fork” strategy, and the development of a sustainable and inclusive tourism model.

At this stage, no Member State has a bilateral development cooperation programme in The Gambia and it is therefore not possible to properly programme the possible participation of Member States on the basis of their national sources of funding.

The same goes for EIB, which programme their interventions on a multiannual basis in a given country. After the expansion of the port of Banjul, the indebtedness situation of the country will make it difficult for the country to consider fresh loans, even at very concessional terms as EIB’s.

However, the following can already be ascertained on the basis of information available at this stage:

i) Good Governance

At the request of the Gambian Government, the EU could send an electoral observation mission and Germany may have funding possibilities for supporting the forthcoming electoral process in 2021.

Germany is already active in the sector of security (on national and EU funding) and so is Spain.

Germany and Spain are interested in developing activities in relation to migration.

France is in a position to provide The Gambia with Technical Assistance on Domestic Revenue Mobilization.

ii) Green Gambia

EIB and possibly The Netherlands (DRIVE facility) will be involved in the expansion of the Port of Banjul as well as possibly in the river transportation system.

France (AFD) is beginning to work in water and sanitation in the Greater Banjul Area. EIB and France (AFD) have specific instruments (COPIP facility and others) and experience in the region working in the waste management sector. The Dutch DRIVE could also be called upon.

The same goes for urban mobility, where the EU, EIB and France (AFD) are all involved in the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) being developed in Dakar¹².

The sector related to sustainable food systems, along the axes of the Farm-to-Fingers Strategy, is already addressed by France (AFD) with an intervention starting on rice cultivation and a new one to be committed in 2021 on mangrove preservation and restauration. This will come hand in hand with an

¹² In The Gambia, this important intervention is not likely to begin in the first phase of this MIP but preparatory measures will be undertaken.

intervention starting in 2021 on the mangrove oysters value chain funded by the German BMZ and the EU as part of the Fish4ACP facility. Enabel is currently working in agricultural production, storage, transport and marketing on an EU Trust Fund project. They are developing the Sine Saloum “Agropole”, across the border with Senegal, with obvious complementarities and synergies. Enabel is looking at ways to involve the Belgian development bank BIO in the management of the storage and marketing facilities they are setting up as part of the EU Trust Fund project.

Regarding tourism, the involvement of the private sector is key and the EU-Gambia Business Forum to be organised at the latest in 2024 will certainly be instrumental in this respect. Contacts have been established with the Belgo-Luxembourg-Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (BLGCCI), the Dutch Gambia Business Link (DGBL) as well as the EuroCham in Senegal. This could of course be the occasion to form a EuroCham in The Gambia, or to mix it with the one existing in Senegal.

The EU overall estimated contribution to the TEI on Good Governance is EUR 45 million (2021-2024). The EU overall estimated contribution to the TEI on Green Gambia is EUR 53 million (2021-2024). The EU overall estimated contribution to the TEIs represents 82% of the MIP indicative total amount (2021-2024).

The EU’s indicative contribution to this TEI (EUR 98) is subject to the confirmation of the Team Europe partners’ indicative meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the absence thereof, the EU’s indicative contribution may be redirected in accordance with the priority areas of the MIP and their allocations. The obligation of the Union and the Member States to coordinate their development policies following initiatives by the Commission to this effect, as per article 210 TFEU, always applies.

3. Support measures

3.1. Measures in favour of civil society

CSOs are central actors of the development, and shall play an important role in promoting accountability, transparency. The EU has engaged in consultations with them in the programming phase, and in the framework of the CSO roadmap exercise. Consultations resulted in unanimous consensus over an enhanced cooperation between civil society, the government, the EU and other stakeholders, as well as closer partnership with other CSOs in Europe. In the framework of this MIP, specific measures in favour of civil society will be adopted under the three priorities:

- Promoting good governance: civil society will be one of the key democratic stakeholders to be supported in order to bolster safeguards and strengthen checks and balances,
- Green economy for sustainable growth and jobs: civil society can be instrumental in advocating for transparency in natural resources management and environmental protection but also, on a selective basis, as service providers and agents of innovation,
- Human development: civil society will be supported through capacity building in advocating for a more inclusive growth.

The specific support will include the reinforcement of the capacities of the CS umbrella organisation and its involvement and its participation in the public debates in the country (including on migration). Selected thematic umbrella organisations could benefit from the same support. This is also the case for the umbrella organisation of local authorities. Special attention will be paid to Youth and women organisations.

3.2. Cooperation facility

A cooperation facility will be used for supporting capacity development and institutional building, including through exchanging technical expertise, such as TAIEX and Twinning. Actions may also

support the participation of the country in EU Programmes and cooperation with EU Agencies, where relevant. It will also finance economic and cultural diplomacy, visibility and strategic communication on EU cooperation and public diplomacy as well as specific interventions to promote EU policies and the multilateral agenda in the country, but also actions to fight against disinformation. In particular, it will support the implementation and enhancement of the EU-Gambia migration partnership through for example confidence-building measures, capacity building, outreach and communication, research, etc. Finally, it will support the preparation, implementation and evaluation of the Union's cooperation, including via technical assistance and outreach to private sector and development banks for EFSD+ guarantee operations.

4. Financial overview

Although the duration of this MIP is seven years, the indicative allocations for The Gambia and for each of the priority areas and support measures laid down in the table below are provided for the 2021-2024 period only. The indicative allocations for 2025-2027, as well as the possible modifications of other substantial elements of this MIP, will be subject to a decision by the EU. This decision should be preceded by a review of the implementation of this MIP, which should include a dialogue with the authorities and other stakeholders of The Gambia.

Priority Areas	Amount (EUR M)	% of Total
Priority Area 1: Promoting Good Governance	45.0	38%
Priority Area 2: Green economy for sustainable growth and jobs	33.0	28%
Priority Area 3: Human Development	38.0	32%
Support measures:	3.0	2%
Total for initial period*	119.0	100

* Subject to its confirmation through the implementation phase, it is expected that out of the total of EUR 119 million, an indicative amount of EUR 11 million may be used between 2021 and 2024 to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations.

Attachments

1. Intervention framework
2. Donor matrix showing the current indicative allocations per sector

Attachment 1: Intervention framework

Priority area 1 : Promoting Good Governance			
Specific Objective 1.1 (DAC code: 151)	To enhance democracy, rule of law and the respect of human rights in The Gambia (SDG 10 and 16)		
Expected results	Indicators	Baseline and target	Sources
1.1A The Gambia is governed by a constitution that provides for checks and balances, protects human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as the rights of minorities and the most vulnerable.	<p>1.1A.1. Extent to which a new Constitution is in compliance with the international standards on the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms</p> <p>1.1A.2. Number of key acts amended to ensure compliance with international standards regarding the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public Order Act; - Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code; - Laws governing the media; - Access to information Act; - Laws against women discrimination; - Elections Act 	<p>1.1A.1. Baseline (2020) – In November 2019 the Constitutional Review Commission (CRC) released a draft Constitution. The process was derailed following a rejection by the National Assembly and a failed international mediation to reach a consensus among political party leaders.</p> <p>Target (2024): A new Constitution in compliance with international standards about the rule of law enters into force.</p> <p>1.1A.2. Baseline (2020) – not the case; target : yes, 5 out of 7 (categories of) laws listed have been reformed, repealed or replaced entirely by end 2024</p>	<p>1.1A.1. Official gazette and analysis by EU Delegation and/or independent expert body.</p> <p>1.1A.2. Official gazette and analysis by EU Delegation and/or independent expert body.</p>
1.1B The Gambia's transitional justice and reconciliation process is advanced.	1.1B.1. % of implemented recommendations of the TRRC in the areas of reforms, reparations and judicial proceedings	<p>1.1B.1. Baseline: report and recommendations not yet published (November 2021)</p> <p>Target (2027) : 60%</p>	1.1B.1. Analysis by EU Delegation and/or independent expert body.

Specific Objective 1.2 (DAC code: 152)	To build trust in the Gambia's security apparatus and to increase its alignment with the population's national security needs (SDG 16)		
Expected results	Indicators	Baseline and target	Sources
1.2A Reforms on the rightsizing of the security personnel and the legal framework are carried out	1.2A.1. N° of security personnel disaggregated by sex	1.2A.1. Baseline: 2020 NSA - rightsizing strategy currently being drafted. Officially approved strategy will serve as a baseline (expected end 2022) Target: security personnel reduced by 5% over 2021-2024 period	1.2A.1. Analysis by EU Delegation and/or independent expert body.
1.2B The security sector accountability is enhanced	1.2B.1. Extent to which the Vetting Bill is in accordance to international standards and is enacted and operationalised. 1.2B.2. Perception of trust among the population towards the Gambia Police Force (GPF) and Gambia Armed Forces (GAF) increases	1.2B.1. Baseline: 2021 - no vetting Act; Target (2024): Vetting Bill is enacted and a vetting agency is operational in accordance to international standards. 1.2B.2. Baseline: DCAF Security perception survey (2019) – high and medium trust averaged at 39% and is disaggregated by sex; Target (2024) : survey shows increased trust averaging 45% for both sexes	1.2B.1. Official gazette and national budget; analysis by EU Delegation and/or independent expert body. 1.2B.2. DCAF Security perception survey (2019), a follow-up survey to be carried out before the Mid-Term Review and the Afro-barometer survey.
Specific Objective 1.3 (DAC code: 151)	To enhance migration governance and management (SDG 10) with a focus on protecting those in need and strengthening national systems for readmission and reintegration, in full respect of fundamental values and human rights.		
Expected results	Indicators	Baseline and target	Sources
1.3A Enhanced protection of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees	1.3A.1. Number of migrants, refugees and internally displaced people or	1.3A.1. Baseline (2020): 0 in 2020;	1.3A.1. Project reports.

	<p>individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support</p> <p>1.3A.2. Number of migration management or forced displacement strategies or policies, including on irregular migration (a) developed/revised, or (b) under implementation with EU support</p> <p>1.3A.3 Number of victims of trafficking, assisted or referred to assistance services and their cases reported and resolved through the judicial system</p>	<p>Target: 3,000 migrants protected or assisted with EU support during 2021-2024</p> <p>1.3A.2. Baseline (2021) : 0, Target (2024) :1</p> <p>1.3A.3 Baseline (2020) : TBD, Target (2024) :TBD</p>	<p>1.3A.2. Project reports.</p> <p>1.3A.3 National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons, US State Department Trafficking in Persons Report, Ministry of Justice</p>
1.3B The capacities of relevant authorities and actors in the areas of migration governance and management (including readmission practices and sustainable reintegration of migrants returnees, border management as well as fight against migrant smuggling and trafficking of human beings) are reinforced.	<p>1.3B.1. Number of returning citizens reintegrated by Gambian authorities with EU support</p> <p>1.3B.2. Number of activities to support The Gambian authorities' capacities in migration management</p>	<p>1.3B.1. Baseline (2021) : 0; Target (2024) : 500</p> <p>1.3B.2. Baseline (2021) : TBD; Target (2024) : TBD</p>	<p>1.3B.1 Government reports, Project reports</p> <p>1.3B.2 Government reports, Project reports</p>

Priority area 2 : Green economy for sustainable growth and jobs	
Specific Objective 2.1 (DAC code: 430)	To support a green and socially inclusive urban mobility, sustainably linked to the rural areas of the country (SDG 9, 10, 11)

Expected results	Indicators	Baseline and target	Sources
2.1A The port of Banjul is expanded and managed with limited negative environmental and social impact.	2.1A.1. Container dwell time: average time containers stay at the port	2.1A.1.: Baseline (2021) : Full containers dwell time 8 days; Target: Full containers dwell time 5 days by 2024.	2.1A.1. - New Master Plan and Five-Year Business Plan (13 February 2019) - Gambia Ports Authority reporting; - Project reporting;
2.1B The river transportation system is revived and managed in a sustainable way.	2.1B.1. Cargo transported by river per year 2.1B.2. Tons of CO2 saved per year from road traffic reduction	2.1B.1. Baseline (2021) : 0; Target: 250 thousand tonnes per year by 2027 2.1B.2. Baseline (2021) : study/ survey to be produced; Target: TBD ¹³	2.1B.1. Gambia Ports Authority and project reporting.
2.1C Public transport in the Greater Banjul Area is sustainable, and accessible to women, persons with disabilities and the elderly	2.1C.1. Availability of electric public transport in The Gambia that is accessible to persons with mobility issues. 2.1C.2. Tons of CO2 saved per year from road traffic reduction	2.1C.1. Baseline (2021) : not the case Target : one pilot test is in place (by 2027) 2.1C.2. Baseline (2021) : study/ survey to be produced; Target: TBD ¹⁴	2.1C.1. Analysis by EU Delegation and/or expert independent body (including disaggregated data by sex, age and disability status).
Specific Objective 2.2 (DAC code: 310)	To support a sustainable development of local agri-food systems (SDG 2, 12, 14 and 15)		
Expected results	Indicators	Baseline and target	Sources
2.2A The Gambia's food system's environmental and climate	2.2A.1. Number of smallholders reached with EU interventions aimed to increase	2.2A.1. Baseline (2021) : 0; Target: 1000 (2027)	2.2A.1 EU Delegation own reporting

¹³ Baseline data is not available. It will be produced by the feasibility studies and will be made available for the MIP mid-term review.

¹⁴ Baseline data is not available. It will be produced by the feasibility studies and will be made available for the MIP mid-term review.

sustainability is enhanced and its resilience is strengthened, including through digital transformation.	their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land (EURF)		
2.2B Food and nutrition security are improved	2.2B.1. Stunting prevalence on children aged <5 years disaggregated by sex	2.2B.1 Baseline (2020) : 17.5%; Target: below 15% by 2024	2.2B.1 UNICEF, WHO, World Bank: Joint child malnutrition estimates
Specific Objective 2.3 (DAC code: 332)	To increase the competitiveness, inclusiveness and sustainability of the tourism sector (SDG 8, 12 and 14)		
Expected results	Indicators	Baseline and target	Sources
2.3A The Gambia attracts more tourists	2.3A.1. Number of tourist arrivals by air 2.3A.2. Proportion of air arrivals during the green season (April – October)	2.3A.1. Baseline (2019): 236,000; Target: 265,000 by 2024 thousand (assuming pre-crisis level is reached in 2022, with a 15% yearly increase from then on) 2.3A.2. Baseline (2019): 33%. Target: 37% by 2024	2.3A.1. GTB reports 2.3A.2. GTB reports
2.3B The Gambia's tourism practices and establishments are sustainable	2.3B.1. Number of new or improved inclusive tourism experiences (e.g. community based tourism, river-based tourism, cultural experiences, festivals) 2.3B.2. Number of certified establishments in inclusive / sustainable tourism (e.g. Travel life or other certification for sustainable / ethical travel)	2.3B.1. Baseline (2021) : 0; Target (2027) : at least 10 initiatives developed 2.3B.2. Baseline (2021): 3 hotels with travel life certification. Target (2027) : at least 15 certifications in sustainable tourism	2.3B.1. Analysis by EU Delegation and/or expert independent body 2.3B.2. Analysis by EU Delegation and/or expert independent body

Priority area 3: Human development			
Specific objective 3.1 (DAC code: 110)	To reduce gender disparities in enrolment, progression and retention at all levels of education and lifelong learning for women, men, girls and boys, in all of their diversity (SDG 4 and 5)		
Expected results	Indicators	Baseline and target	Source
3.1A The education system in The Gambia empowers girls, boys, women and men in all their diversity and reduces the gender disparity among teachers.	3.1A.1. Completion rate in upper secondary education disaggregated by sex and age	3.1A.1. Baseline (2018): 29% total (31% for males and 28% of females); Target: 35% by 2027 (same level for both males and females)	3.1A.1. GBOS / UNICEF - Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys. Indicator: LN.8c (from MICS6)
	3.1A.2. Percentage of female teachers in secondary education	3.1A.2. Baseline: 21% (2019); Target: 25% (2027)	3.1A.2. UNESCO Institute for Statistics as reported by World Bank data
Specific Objective 3.2 (DAC code: 160)	To support inclusive job creation for women and men, in all their diversity (SDG 4, 5 and 8)		
Expected results	Indicators	Baseline and target	Source
3.2A. Women, the youth and other vulnerable groups benefit from jobs creation and social protection initiatives in The Gambia	3.2A.1. Employment to population ratio (% of total population aged 15+) disaggregated by at least sex, age and disability status	3.2A.1. Baseline (2019) : 54% (45% for females and 63% for males) ; target - 55% (48% for females and 62% for males) by 2024	3.2A.1. Modelled ILO estimate as reported by World Bank data
	3.2A.2. Number of EU-funded interventions to strengthen the social protection system	3.2A.2. Baseline (2021) : 0, target: 1 (2024)	3.2A.2. Project reports

Specific Objective 3.3 (DAC code: 140)	To ensure the population in the Greater Banjul Area have access to proper sanitation services and commence waste processing to improve water and air quality (SDG 6 and 14)		
3.3A Population in the Greater Banjul Area benefit from improved waste collection and sanitary conditions.	<p>3.3A.1. % of solid waste processed in adequate treatment facilities in the Greater Banjul Area</p> <p>3.3A.2. Daily volume of new and/or improved urban waste treatment process capacity</p> <p>3.3A.3. Share of the population in GBA benefitting from waste collection</p>	<p>3.3A.1. Baseline (2021) : 0; Target (2027) : 75% diversion rate for waste from sources of generation to processing facilities;</p> <p>3.3A.2. Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2027) : 75% of waste treated in facilities</p> <p>3.3A.3. Baseline (2021) : 65% Target (2027): 90%</p>	<p>3.3A.1. KMC Five-Year Waste Management Plan V2 KMC Strategic Plan Feasibility studies Environmental and Social Impact Assessment KMC monitoring and operational reports</p> <p>3.3A.2. KMC Five-Year Waste Management Plan V2 KMC Strategic Plan Feasibility studies Environmental and Social Impact Assessment KMC monitoring and operational reports</p> <p>3.3A.3. KMC Five-Year Waste Management Plan V2 KMC Strategic Plan Feasibility studies Environmental and Social Impact Assessment KMC monitoring and operational reports</p>

Annex 2 Donor Matrix

A. Governance

Donor	Agency Receiving	Budget	Type of funding	SDG	Region	Start Date of Program (mm-dd-yy)	End Date of Program (mm-dd-yy)
UNDP	IEC,NA,WANEP/MOI,WB,CRC	\$4,400,000.00	Grant	2.16.1 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels." [83]	Nationwide	01.01.2027	31.12.2021
UNPBF	TRRC	\$1,400,000.00	Grant	2.16 Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	Nationwide	01.01.2020	30.06.2022
UNDP/UNICEF	Ministry of Justice	\$9,385,450.00	Grant	2.16.1 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels." [83]	Nationwide	01.06.2019	30.12.2021
UNDP/	IEC,	\$400,000.00	Grant	Support to Election cycle 2020-2022	Nationwide	01.09.2020	30.12.2022
UN/PBF	NYC, Woman, Children and SW Ministry	\$850,000.00	Grant	2.16.1 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels." [83]	Nationwide	31.12/20	30.12.2022
UN/PBF	Office of the President	\$1,500,000.00	Grant			01.01.2020	30.12.2022
EU	UNCDF	\$15205000	Grant	2.1.1 "End poverty in all its forms everywhere." [20]	LRR, NBR, CRR	2018 June	2022 May

United States of America	IOM	USD 750,000	Grant	2.16 Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	WCR, LRR,CRR, NBR,URR	04.01.2019	31.03.2022
EU	IOM	EUR3,900,000	Grant	2.10 Goal 10: Reducing inequalities	All Regions	30.06.2018	03.12.2020
EU	TRIAL International	EUR 225000	Grant	2.16 Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	Nationwide	01/01/2019	30/06/2021
EU	Action Aid/ Activista	EUR 200000	Grant	2.16 Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	Nationwide	2019	-
EU	Republic of The Gambia	EUR 58005000	Grant	2.16 Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	Nationwide	14/11/2018	13/10/2023
EU	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	EUR 7000000	Grant	2.8.1 "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all." [53]	Nationwide	12/11/2018	11/11/2021
EU	International Trade Centre (ITC)	EUR 13000000	Grant	2.8.1 "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all." [53]	Nationwide	01/12/2016	30/11/2022
EU	Enabel - Belgian Development Agency	EUR 7000000	Grant	2.8.1 "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all." [53]	Nationwide	11/12/2018	31/10/2022

EU	Instituto Marquês de Valle Flôr, Fundação (IMVF)	EUR 5000000	Grant	2.8.1 "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all." [53]	Nationwide	10/01/2019	09/10/2022
UK	National Assembly	42856.00	Others	2.16 Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	Nationwide		
USA	Victims Center, CSOs	1,000,000	Grant	2.16.1 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels." [83]	Nationwide		
USA	NGOs, CSOs	1,500,000	Grant	2.16.1 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels." [83]	Nationwide		
USA	NGOs, CSOs	400,000	Grant	2.16.1 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels." [83]			
USA	IOM	700,000	Grant	2.16.1 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels." [83]			

B. Green Deal

Donor	Agency Receiving	Budget	Type of Funding	SDG	Region	Start Date of Program (dd-mm-yy)	End Date of Program (dd-mm-yy)
European Union	FAO	13,000,000 EUR	Grant	2.2.1 "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture".[29]	LRR, CRR, NBR and URR	08-01-17	07-31-22
European Union	Action Aid International The Gambia	742,150 EUR	Grant	2.2.1 "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture".[29]	CRR and NBR	08-01-18	07-31-21
European Union	European Research Institute	667,684 EUR	Grant	2.2.1 "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture".[29]	NBR	08-01-18	07-31-21
European Union	Action Against Hunger	750,000 EUR	Grant	2.2.1 "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture".[29]	CRR and URR	08-01-18	07-31-21
Gambia Government	FAO	1,399,488	Grant	2.5.1 "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls." [38]	CRR, LRR & WCR	1-01-2013	30-02-2019
GEF	FAO	3,066,347	Grant	2.15.1 "Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss." [79]	NBR, CRRN, URRN & LRR	1-06-2016	31-5-2021

GEF	FAO	6,288,356	Grant	2.2.1 "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture".[29]	NBR, CRRN & URRN	1-06-2016	31-5- 2020
European Union	UNCDF	5,649,538	Grant	2.8 Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth	LRR, NBR, CRR	10-1-18	10-1-22
GEF	UNEP	20,000,000 EUR	Grant	2.15.1 "Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss." [79]	Nationwide	8-08-2017	8-08-2023

C. Human Development

Donor	Agency Receiving	Budget	SDG	Region	Start Date of Program (dd-mm-yy)	End Date of Program (dd-mm-yy)
GLOBAL - CHILD PROTECTION - UNICEF (SC189905)	Woman, Children and SW Ministry	\$150,000	2.16 Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	Nationwide	1/1/18	31/12/2021
GLOBAL - EDUCATION - UNICEF	Education Ministry (Basic & Secondary)	\$500,000	2.4 Goal 4: Quality education	Nationwide	1/1/18	31/12/2021

GLOBAL - NUTRITION - UNICEF	Health Ministry	\$150,000	2.2 Goal 2: Zero hunger	Nationwide	1/1/18	31/12/2021
GLOBAL - SOCIAL INCLUSION - UNICEF	VP office /Woman, Children and SW Ministry	\$25,000	2.10 Goal 10: Reducing inequalities	Nationwide	1/1/18	31/12/2021
GLOBAL - WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE - UNICEF	Water & Fisheries resources	\$100,000	2.6 Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation	Nationwide	1/1/18	31/12/2021
IOM: DFID Safety, Support and solutions in the Central mediteeranean Route	Woman, Children and SW Ministry	\$77,059	2.10 Goal 10: Reducing inequalities	Nationwide	2/1/18	3/31/21
EU-Gambia Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection & Reintegration	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	EUR 3,900,000	2.10 Goal 10: Reducing inequalities	Nationwide	3/6/17	30/04/22
WFP -EU, Envelop A	Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education	\$300,000	2.4 Goal 4: Quality education	CRR	4/1/21	30/6/21
WFP - Japan - JAWFP	Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education	\$300,000	2.4 Goal 4: Quality education	URR	2/1/21	30/5/21
European Union	Spanish Red Cross & Gambian Red Cross Society, MRC	EUR 2,500,000	2.3 Goal 3: Good health and well-being for people	Nationwide	16/7/20	25/12/21

World Bank	MoBSE	\$30 Mln	2.4 Goal 4: Quality education	Nationwide	28/03/2018	31/12/2022
World Bank	OVP; NaNA	\$30 Mln	2.10 Goal 10: Reducing inequalities	Nationwide	24/05/2019	29/03/2024
World Bank	MoH	\$30 Mln	2.3 Goal 3: Good health and well-being for people	Nation wide	Oct 2020	Aug 2025
World Bank	MoH	\$11 Mln	2.3 Goal 3: Good health and well-being for people	Nationwide	4/2/20	3/31/22
World Bank	Ministry of Higher Education	\$12 Mln	2.4 Goal 4: Quality education	Nationwide	11/26/19	6/30/24
World Bank	MoBSE	\$3.46 Mln	2.4 Goal 4: Quality education	Nationwide	10/7/20	30/11/21
WHO	Health Ministry	1,149,840	2.3.1 "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages." [34]	Nationwide	01/1/2020	31/12/2021

WHO	Health Ministry	197,291	2.3 Goal 3: Good health and well-being for people	Nationwide	01/1/2020	31/12/2021
WHO	Health Ministry	89,946	2.3 Goal 3: Good health and well-being for people	Nationwide	01/1/2020	31/12/2021
WHO	Health Ministry	491,279	2.3 Goal 3: Good health and well-being for people	Nationwide	01/1/2020	31/12/2021
WHO	Health Ministry	21,200	2.3 Goal 3: Good health and well-being for people	Nationwide	01/1/2020	31/12/2021
WHO	Health Ministry	1,700,786	2.3 Goal 3: Good health and well-being for people	Nationwide	01/1/2020	31/12/2021
European Union	FAO	13,000,000 EUR	2.2.1 "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture".[29]	LRR, CRR, NBR and URR	08-1-17	30-12-22
European Union	WFP	4,090,000 EUR	2.2.1 "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture".[29]	School Meals in NBR and CRR plus Disaster Risk Management	07-1-17	30-12-21

European Union	SOS Childrens Village The Gambia	416,846 EUR	2.2.1 "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture".[29]	URR	08-6-18	08-5-22
European Union	FAO	4,434,772 EUR	2.2.1 "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture".[29]	WCR, NBR and CRR	03-1-17	28-2-21
European Union	United Purpose	2,118,387 EUR	2.2.1 "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture".[29]	WCR, LRR, CRR, NBR and URR	02-1-17	31-1-21
Government of Japan	Ministry of Health, National Nutrition Agency	\$1,500,000	2.2.1 "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture".[29]	Nationwide	3/1/21	31/12/21
DSM	Maruo Farms	USD 23000	2.2.1 "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture".[29]	CRR	1/1/21	31/12/21
UN Peace-Building Fund	Agriculture Ministry	USD 692000	2.2 Goal 2: Zero hunger		1/1/21	31/12/21
Government of The Gambia / IMF	National Disaster Management Agency and Gambian Red Cross Society	224000000 GAD (in kind)	2.2 Goal 2: Zero hunger	Nationwide	2/1/21	31/5/21

WFP-Emergency Donor Matching Fund	National Disaster Management Agency and Gambian Red Cross Society	\$ 2,000,000	2.2 Goal 2: Zero hunger	Nationwide	2/1/21	31/05/21
WFP - UK DFID and WPD Genesis BBQ	National Disaster Management Agency and Afrimoney	\$757,981	2.2 Goal 2: Zero hunger	BJL, KM, WCR, NBR	10/1/20	30/07/21
GLOBAL - NUTRITION - UNICEF (SC189903)	Health Ministry	200,000	2.2 Goal 2: Zero hunger	Nationwide	1/1/18	31/12/2021
Gambia Friends Bayern e.V.		0,17	2.8 Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth	North Bank	12/1/20	2/01/22
SOS-Kinderdörfer weltweit Hermann-Gmeiner-Fonds Deutschland e.V.		0,6	2.11 Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities	GBA	11/1/20	12/1/22
Deutsche Sparkassen-stiftung		6,9 for 4 countries	2.10 Goal 10: Reducing inequalities	Nationwide	10/1/18	30/6/23
Italy	ILO	1,360,000	2.8 Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth	Nationwide	4/01/21	4/01/23
Italy	UNFPA	3,000,000	2.3 Goal 3: Good health and well-being for people	Nationwide	4/1/21	4/1/24
Italy	IOM	2,000,000		Banjul, Kerewan, Basse	11/1/17	3/1/21

Italy	Unicef	3,000,000	2.2 Goal 2: Zero hunger	Nationwide	11/1/17	3/1/21
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