



NEPAD Agency Interventions and Cumulative Results

Information as at 31 December 2016

GAMBIA

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1. NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

CAADP Compact: Gambia signed the CAADP Compact on 27 - 28 October 2009.

Capacity Building: Technical experts were deployed to The Gambia on 19 – 25 September 2010 to undertake independent technical reviews of their National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs).

Business: On 4 and 5 November 2010 the NEPAD Agency facilitated Gambia's first Business Meeting.

Funding: Gambia received funding from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP), amounting to USD 28 million.

Results: The Women's Bureau of the Government facilitated establishment of agro-processing factory and procured milling machines for distribution in 28 communities across Gambia, geared at alleviating women's workload and improving food security in the community.

TerrAfrica

A country-led national SLM coalition has been strengthened on learning, monitoring, and investment planning, and a national-level SLM platform is active. Gambia has also developed its country investment framework on SLM (GAMSIF).

2. REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE

Africa Power Vision

Hydro – Sambangalou Hydropower Project: A hydropower plant with a 128 MW capacity, as well as a 185 square kilometer reservoir (4 turbines of 32 MW each). Originally formed part of a larger Gambia River Basin Development Organisation (OMVG) Project, which entailed an interconnecting power grid with the Kaleta Dam in Guinea.

Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI)

Unblocking Political Bottlenecks for ICT Broadband and optic fibre Projects Linking Neighbouring States: The project uses political gravitas and goodwill to unblock and facilitate political bottlenecks affecting the implementation of ICT broadband and optic fibre projects on the continent.

Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

TAH programme: This is phase I of the continental connectivity programme that focuses on completion and standardisation of the TAH missing links by 2030.

Single African Sky phase 1 (design and initial implementation): Single African Sky is a continental programme that will create a high-level, satellite-based air navigation system for the African continent.

Yamoussoukro Decision implementation: Purposed at accelerating the Yamoussoukro Decision implementation by identifying countries that are ready to fully implement it, and discussing and agreeing with both their governments and airlines to launch the voluntary club on a full membership basis.

Sambangalou Hydropower Project (DFS): This project is purposed at generating 128 MW of hydropower capacity, 930 km from the mouth of the Gambia River to supply Senegal, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Gambia

West Africa Power Transmission Corridor: The programme aims to create a 2,000 km line along the coast connecting with the existing Ghana– Nigeria line with a capacity of 1,000 MW

Praia-Dakar-Abidjan Multimodal Corridor: This programme would improve marine transport and the connection between island and mainland countries by creating a new maritime service between regional ports and facilitating this with a modern information system that links the maritime service with ports and road corridor in the Dakar-Abidjan Corridor. This programme would also modernize one of the most heavily travelled ARTIN corridor in West Africa (trade facilitation, OSBPs, capacity enhancement possibly through PPP).

ICT Enabling Environment: This programme seeks to improve the environment for the private sectors to invest in high-speed broadband infrastructure.

ICT Terrestrial for Connectivity: This programme has two main components namely: a) secure each country connection by at least two broadband infrastructure; and b) ensure the access to

submarine cable to all landlocked countries.

Internet Exchange Point (IXP) programme: The aim of this programme is to provide Africa with adequate internet node exchange to maximise internal traffic.

Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)

At the beginning of 2014, 37 of the 42 opted-in African countries have completed a rapid assessment / gap analysis. The next step for countries is to develop a SE4LL Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus(es). To support this process, the SE4ALL Africa Hub partners have led the development of Africa Guidelines for SE4ALL national Action Agendas. The Africa Guidelines lay out principles and process for developing Action Agendas and put forward a balanced approach of centralized and decentralized solutions to achieve universal access to energy services.

Progress in Gambia:

Developed and validated of Country Action Plan and Investment Prospectus.

3. INDUSTRIALISATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (AMRH)

A critical AU Model Law aimed at harmonizing medical products regulatory systems in Africa was endorsed by African Heads of State and Government at the January 2016 AU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The AU Model Law will contribute towards accelerate the regulation of safe, quality and affordable medical products and technologies in Gambia.

The West Africa Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (MRH) programme was launched in 2015 in Accra, Ghana. **Gambia participated in the establishment of the joint MRH Project Steering Committee and formation of 7 Technical Working Groups (TWG's)**. The TWG's are tasked with developing technical guidelines of the MRH programme. In addition, a joint framework of collaboration between **WAHO** and **WAEMU** has been agreed upon.

African Science Technology and Innovation Indicators (ASTII)

ASTI has captured comprehensive information on STI and consequently built in-country capacity to collect, analyse & publish data and information on research & development (R&D) and Innovation.

Phase 3 of Science Technology and Innovation Indicators started in 2014 with the target of increasing number of countries with adequate capacity to collect and analyze such indicators from 35 in 2014 to at least 50 by 2017. The number of countries where capacity has been developed now stands at 47. During 2016, on-site training sessions were held in **The Gambia** and **Seychelles**

42 officials (27 women and 15 men) were trained in both R&D and Innovation data collection methodology for STI surveys in The Gambia.

4. SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH

Capacity Development

Advocacy support and strengthening of Negotiation Capacities of African countries on Post-2015 Development Agenda through the Common African Position (CAP). Subsequently, Africa's development priorities were mirrored in the new SDGs.

Gender

The GAWFA setup 12 Credit Schemes that provide business development and Microfinance to about 10 500 low-income women in 35 communities in the country. The landmark Mobile Banking was used to deliver microcredit services to women in the remotest area at their door gate.

Access to financing schemes and the establishment of rural micro-credit schemes: The mobile banking system allowed delivery of micro-credit services to women in the remotest area of the North Bank region of the Gambia. The micro-finance facility has been used to provide financial assistance to 300 rural women from 30 communities as well women victims of Gender based violence in 5 counties – including Gambia.

The Women's Bureau of the Government facilitated the establishment of an agro-processing factory and procured 28 milling machines for distribution in 28 communities across Gambia, alleviating women's workload and food security in the community.