

Annex IV to the Agreement establishing the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa and its internal rules.

**Action Document for EU Trust Fund**

Title	Reference: T05-EUTF-SAH-GM-03 Title: <b>Building a future - Make it in The Gambia</b>
Zone benefiting from the action / localisation	The Gambia: The action will take place in: countrywide – 5 Regions and Greater Banjul Area
Total costs	Total estimated cost: EUR 23M Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: EUR 23M
Method of implementation	<u>Direct management:</u> Direct grant award to IMVF and partners Direct service contracts with GIZ International Services and GK partners <u>Indirect management:</u> delegation agreement with ENABEL <u>Indirect management :</u> rider to delegation agreement with ITC
DAC Code	25010, 11330
Sector of Intervention of the Valetta Action Plan	1: Development benefits of migration and addressing the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement Sound migration management including reintegration and diaspora investment
Indicator(s) of the Valetta Action Plan	A8. Step up assistance to youth to acquire labour market-relevant skills through education, vocational training, access to digital technologies, while ensuring equal opportunities for young women and men
Sector of intervention of the Trust Fund	1. Greater economic and employment opportunities
Objective(s) of the Operational framework Sub-objective(s) of the Operational framework	1. Preventing irregular migration and forced displacement and facilitating better migration management and returns  1.1. Creating economic and employment opportunities, in regions with a high migration potential, to prevent

	irregular migration and facilitate returns
Length of implementation	36 months
Beneficiaries	Key beneficiaries are women and youth, including returning migrants and members of the diaspora.

## 1. SUMMARY OF THE ACTION AND ITS OBJECTIVES

The proposed action aims to improve economic development and future prospects for The Gambia's youth, including returning and/or potential migrants by promoting attractive employment and income opportunities, and to support the Government in its attempt to nurture perception shift for the Gambian population moving away from a '*future through migration*' to a '*future in The New Gambia*'.

Alongside with the recent political transition towards democracy after 22 years of authoritarian rule, the Gambia faces major economic and social challenges. An undiversified and vulnerable economy, high unemployment or under-employment and poverty rates, lack of reliable and affordable energy, sub-optimal infrastructure and lack of quality education are just some of the push factors. In addition, the number of returnees from Europe and transit countries in Africa will continue to increase due to the challenging situations along the central Mediterranean route and the increase of refusals for asylum-seekers status linked to the change of political regime in The Gambia.

The **intervention logic** of this action is fully aligned to the Gambia National Development Plan (2018-2021) addressing the socio-economic needs of the Gambian population. Improved employment and income prospects, alongside with changing perceptions on the opportunities of success in The Gambia, will prevent irregular migration and facilitate the return and successful reintegration of former migrants. The proposed fields of activities follow an integrated and comprehensive approach on employment promotion, targeting both the demand side (measures in support of the Gambian private sector) and the supply side of labour (measures to improve education and on-the-job training for selected professions and sectors with high potential for growth), thus maximizing the impact in terms of sustainable job placement and creation.

Furthermore the programme aims also at **strengthening the reintegration referral mechanism to be developed by IOM, to ensure that return for migrants is a sustainable positive experience in terms of access to skills development programmes and social reintegration, increasing their employability**. Finally, the diaspora members should be channelled to better contribute to productive growth through an efficient and sustainable system; a pilot will be initiated, predominantly based on tried and tested forms of sustainable diaspora finance models.

## 2. JUSTIFICATION AND CONTEXT

### 2.1. National context

As a small economy relying heavily on agriculture tourism, re-export trade and remittances from Gambians abroad, The Gambia is highly vulnerable to external shocks as experienced in recent years (insufficient rainfall impacting on agriculture and food security, Ebola crisis impacting on tourism, etc).

In addition, the country has not significantly increased the industrial sector's share in the economy (15% in 2013, up from 12% in 2004).

The private sector is small and faces obstacles due to a shortage of entrepreneurial skills and structural gaps in the business environment.

Major hurdles to economic development also include poor regional integration, the absence of reliable and affordable energy, and sub-optimal infrastructure and vocational training facilities.

Only 13 % of rural population and 71 % of urban population have respectively access to electricity, this circumstance is severely limiting economic activities in these regions.

The economic structure and performance presents the following core problem: The Gambia's economy **lacks opportunities for employment of its labour force and job creation is needed, including in rural areas.**

The important lack of rural economic infrastructures specifically contributes to under-employment opportunities and economic dynamism of the agri-food sector.

The poverty level is higher in rural areas than in urban ones (almost 70 % vs. 48.6 % in 2015). This leads to a significant rural-urban migration or even irregular migration to Europe, and lack of labour-force in the countryside is becoming an issue, especially among the youth.

The majority of the migrants are either unemployed or rather very often **underemployed** young adults. The "National Human Development Report 2014" indicates that the rate of youth unemployment (those aged 13-30 years) according to the 2012 Labour Force Survey stands at 38 per cent, of which female unemployment is 44.7%. According to International Labour Organisation estimates in 2017<sup>1</sup>, the youth unemployment rate was close to 44%, with close to 38 % of male and 50 % of female youth being unemployed; also the NEET (neither in education, nor in employment nor in training) rate back in 2012 is estimated by ILO at 34% .

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<sup>1</sup> Ref <https://www.indexmundi.com/facts/the-gambia/indicator/SL.UEM.NEET.Z>

Share of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) is the proportion of young people who are not in education, employment, or training to the population of the corresponding age group: youth (aged 15 to 24); persons aged 15 to 29; or both age groups. The NEET group is particularly at risk of both labour market and social exclusion, because this group is neither improving their future employability through investment in skills nor gaining experience through employment. In addition, the NEET group is already in a disadvantaged position due to lower levels of education and lower household incomes. Considering the fact that the NEET group includes unemployed youth as well as economically inactive youth, the NEET rate provides important complementary information to labour force participation rates and unemployment rates.

The Gambia is a country of origin for both legal and irregular migration. The areas where outward migration is the highest are located in the east of the country, especially in Upper River Region. Poverty and lack of opportunities are the main socio-economic factors driving outward migration. Furthermore, the emergence of risk factors in The Gambia such as frequent droughts and floods caused by climate change have in recent years significantly contributed to accelerating outward migration (2014-2016).

In terms of irregular migration towards the EU, the country has witnessed in 2016 a significant increase in flows to the EU, primarily to Italy, where 11,929 Gambians entered; nearly 30% were unaccompanied minors. Although in 2017, the number decreased in Italy, migration still remains one of the main options for the Gambians, especially if the political change does not translate soon into improvement of the socio-economic situation. Furthermore, it can be anticipated that the numbers of returnees will increase, in 2016 EU Member States issued 2,650 return decisions for Gambians, with a return rate of 8.8%.

Officially, the Gambia diaspora amounts to 70 000 persons, with over 33 000 residing in the EU in 2014. Remittances are an important factor in the Gambian economy, representing 22% of the GDP in 2014. During the last years, the funds transfers from the Gambian diaspora have been among the highest in Africa.

The reestablishment of strong diplomatic ties with regional and international trading partners may accelerate economic growth.

The Economist Intelligence Unit expects real GDP growth to pick up to a modest annual average of 3.8% in 2018-19, helped by higher agricultural output, a recovery in the tourism sector and a gradual strengthening of business confidence.

President Barrow has stated that integrating The Gambia into the regional and global economies, enhancing energy services, improving health outcomes and supporting agriculture are amongst the key objectives of the government's development agenda.

The proposed action supports strategic priorities of The Gambia's National Development Plan (NDP) for the period 2018-2021, especially in the following areas:

- Human Capital Development (especially vocational education)
- Renewable Energy and related services
- Agriculture and Agro-Industry
- Private Sector Development and Trade
- Youth Empowerment
- Diaspora technical assistance and financial investment

### Political and macroeconomic context

The Gambia is experiencing a major political and economic transition in the wake of the December 2016 presidential election won by President Adama Barrow, and the subsequent departure of ex-President Yahya Jammeh after 22 years in autocratic power.

The new Government has inherited large fiscal and external imbalances, a massive public debt stock and costly domestic debt-service obligations, compounded by high contingent liabilities stemming from several loss-making State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs).

The political change offers the nation's policymakers a chance to restore fiscal and external sustainability, and lays the groundwork for a robust economic recovery. As a legacy of the former regime the investment climate in The Gambia is nowadays little favourable to the private sector.

Business climate remains unfavourable to attract investment with the Gambia ranked at 145<sup>th</sup> place out of 190 countries by the WB. Country's economy is undiversified and limited by the small internal market. Labour productivity is low with large segments of the population working in the informal sector.

The new Government has already clearly indicated its willingness to quickly improve the investment and business climate in the country. The EU is actively supporting the democratic & economic transition, together with the development of the private sector and the creation of jobs.

The EU is committed to supporting the democratic transition and has stepped up its cooperation with The Gambia, in line with the priorities of the new government and in view of encouraging democracy, respect of human rights and the rule of law. National Assembly elections were held on Thursday 6<sup>th</sup> April 2017. At the invitation of The Gambia, the EU deployed the first ever fully-fledged EU Election Observation Mission (EOM) to the Gambia. Local government elections also took place peacefully in April and May 2018.

The 2016 Human Development Index (HDI) ranks Gambia 173<sup>rd</sup> out of 188 countries. Poverty continues to be a serious source of concern for the Government even though there has been encouraging progress in some areas, notably education.

### Demographic trends - Work Force –Youth - Migration

With a population of only 1.8 million, the lack of viable economic opportunities is one of the main challenges for the country. More than half (about 63.55%) of the population of The Gambia is below 25 years of age, while the annual population growth rate is estimated at 3.2%.

The high unemployment especially among the youth has resulted in increased emigration among all segments of the population. The Gambian labour market suffers from high rate of unemployment, especially among the youth (estimated at more than 40%).

The country's emigrant stock (4% of the population) is small compared to other African countries. However, its skilled emigration rate (63% in 2000) was ranked among the top 20 worldwide and the second highest among African countries (source: IOM).

In terms of irregular migration, The Gambia is a major country of origin for irregular migration to the EU, so far mostly via the central Mediterranean route. The country has recently witnessed a significant increase in flows to the EU, primarily to Italy, where 11,929 Gambians entered in 2016, nearly 30% being unaccompanied minors (UNAMs). Gambians were therefore the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest nationality to disembark in Italy in 2016, more than any other

country in West Africa, except Nigeria. Between January and October 2017, 7442 Gambian migrants have been found irregularly crossing the EU border.

### Agriculture

Gambian economy is primarily agrarian with agriculture accounting for about 30% of GDP. Services account for 60.4% of GDP, attributed to the tourism, re-export trade, financial services, and ICT. For imports The Gambia depends mainly on France, Senegal, Hong Kong and The Netherlands. Major exports are fish, groundnuts, and cotton with main destinations being Hong Kong, United Kingdom, France and Spain.

Traditionally, The Gambia's rural economy has been based on subsistence agriculture with additional household income coming from cash crops and surpluses in good productive years. The buffer effect of remittances for poor rural households should be underestimated.

### The Tourism sector

The Gambia's tourism industry is a major economic driver and a priority sector of the new National Development Plan. In 2015, it contributed to 20% of GDP and 17% to total employment, supporting more than 35,000 direct and 40,000 indirect jobs, and generating \$68.2 million in tourism revenues. During the past years, The Gambia achieved a steady annual growth of 9% in tourist arrivals (compared to the Sub-Saharan Africa average of 5%) until 2013, when the outbreak of Ebola in some neighbouring countries caused a decline in arrivals from 171,200 in 2013 to 134,560 in 2015, setting back the 2020 target of achieving half a million arrivals. However, 2016 arrival figures showed a sign of recovery, with 161,127 recorded arrivals.

The Gambia is mostly perceived as a seaside destination and has done well in developing the "The Smiling Coast of Africa" concept. However, the richness of the natural and cultural assets found in The Gambian countryside have the potential to make it an attractive destination with a greater and widespread impact across all public and private interests. This could include the development of a national tourism model that could provide greater economic benefits beyond the coastal offerings whilst also improving the country's socio-economic development, particularly addressing the strong cycle of migration and unemployment of the youth in the countryside.

The ambition to better spread visitors across the country and especially in rural areas faces special challenges. In particular, the environment of dependency on low-price-driven winter sun markets has created systemic obstacles to investing in and maintaining tourism facilities. This has contributed to low product innovation, lack of skilled staff and low access to finance. These factors constrain the development of a prosperous and sustainable industry and reduce employment opportunities for youth in rural areas. The "all-inclusive" nature of many tourism packages offered induces reduced impacts on the local economy. There is also a need to improve backward linkages with locally produced goods and create innovative tourism activities shaped with local communities, where places like the upper river region can promote their tourism offerings to become part of a nationwide tourism experience. This approach will allow tourism to be handled in a more inclusive manner whereby it can truly realize the industry's ability to ensure economic progress and a sustainable contribution to poverty reduction and youth employment.

## 2.2. Sectoral context

Given the small size of The Gambia's internal market, access to regional and international markets is crucial for Gambian MSMEs' potential to create more value and jobs. The Gambia exports mainly agricultural goods. However, trade volumes are low as many agricultural products perish due to lengthy stays at the border. Thus, reducing the cost and time in cross-border trade especially for perishable agricultural goods is critical to strengthen agricultural value chains. About 80 percent of Gambian merchandise exports consist of re-exports to the sub-region - goods imported into The Gambia and transported into Senegal and beyond. Recently, however, re-exports have declined due to a combination of tensions with Senegal (which are probably to decline with the change of regime), harmonization of import and sales taxes in the region, and improved port and customs operations in Senegal and other neighbouring countries. Groundnuts are a traditional pillar of the economy, but the sector now confronts severe domestic and international challenges, and exports have dropped sharply in recent decades, aggravated by the failed privatization of the mid-1990s. Horticulture, sesame and cashew nuts are promising areas of export diversification but progress has been limited so far.

### The Gambia National Development Plan (2018-2021)

The NDP highlights the importance of employment and job creation particularly to empower the youth, the role of the private sector and trade, focusing on the potential of modernization. It emphasises an "agri-preneurship" agenda which aims at supporting youths through skills training and finance to drive agricultural enterprise development

The Gambia NDP (2018-2021) has 7 critical enablers and 8 strategic priorities:

- (1) Restoring good governance, respect for human rights, the rule of law, and empowering citizens through decentralization and local governance;
- (2) Stabilizing our economy, stimulating growth, and transforming the economy;
- (3) Modernizing our agriculture and fisheries for sustained economic growth, food and nutritional security and poverty reduction;
- (4) Investing in our people through improved education and health services, and building a caring society;
- (5) Building our infrastructure and restoring energy services to power our economy;
- (6) Promoting an inclusive and culture-centred tourism for sustainable growth;
- (7) Reaping the demographic dividend through an empowered youth;
- (8) Making the private sector the engine of growth, transformation, and job creation.

### 3. LESSONS LEARNT AND COMPLEMENTARITY

#### 3.1. Implementing partners' experience and lessons learnt

##### The GIZ

The proposed action can build on the results and established networks of GIZ implemented projects in support of the private sector in the region. In Senegal, GIZ implements several projects relevant to the objectives of the proposed action in The Gambia, such as improving employment and income prospects for youth, supporting MSME, promoting decentral, renewable energy solutions for productive use and economic development as well as supporting the facilitation of trade along the Dakar-Bamako corridor. The proposed action in The Gambia can build upon 'lessons learnt' in Senegal as well as on a strong network established with producers and communities in the regions adjacent to The Gambia. It can also rely on additional operational support from satellite offices in Senegal that are geographically close to The Gambia, such as Kolda, Kaolack, and also Tambacounda.

In The Gambia, GIZ/GTZ disposes of longstanding operational experiences in the fields of tourism, community based natural resources management and forestry, health, agriculture, advisory services to the ministry of plan. More recent activities include among others the support to the African Union Border Program (Senegal-Gambia Border), cooperation activities at civil society level within the German Backup Initiative for Education in Africa; the support to the human rights commission (AMRK; Program in support of the African Governance Architecture), the support to the EU Election Observation Mission, as well as several training activities involving numerous Gambian institutions, as for instance in the field of public financial management.

With regard to the issue of "irregular migration" one of the lessons learnt in the work with youth, young adults and former migrants is that substantial increases in revenue may not automatically lead to greater resilience towards irregular migration but may even trigger a risk of realizing "dormant" plans of irregular migration - due to the high costs involved and due to the strength of the perception of migration as "the" key to success and a better future, in spite of the awareness of the risks and dangers of irregular migration. Similar effects apply to improved professional skills. Associating the creation of new economic opportunities and professional skills development with approaches of a positive perception shift towards the prospects of success and long term opportunities "in my place" has proven to be an important asset.

**The Instituto Marquês de Valle Flôr** will be the lead implementing institution on behalf of the Portuguese cooperation (Camões I.P).

**Instituto Marquês de Valle Flôr (IMVF)**, Instituto Marquês de Valle Flôr will be the lead implementing institution on behalf of the Portuguese development agency (Camões, I.P.), as



one of its main operational partners. Portuguese Cooperation will deliver, building upon their results-oriented credentials working in west Africa, namely in Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. Acting in several countries (Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe) and sectors (health, education, food security, environment, culture, civil society strengthening).

IMVF longstanding operational experience in the region currently includes the lead of the following projects in Guinea-Bissau: *EU-ACTIVA – Integrated Territorial Community Actions for Agricultural Improvement – Axis 1: Territorial Governance*, *UE-PAANE – Support Program for Non-State Actors “Nô Pintcha Pa Dizinvimentu” – Fase di Kambansa*, *PIMI II – Integrated Programme for The Reduction of Maternal and Child Mortality: Strengthening the Availability and Quality of Maternal and Child Healthcare*, to mention just a few.

In the field of migration, in Cape Verde, Camões, I.P. has partnered with IOM to establish a centre to support migrants in the country of origin (CAMPO), which developed into a full-fledged public entity and become a reference, still today, on migrant's reintegration.

The Portuguese Cooperation logic of intervention thus factors-in national and local partner's engagement in the identification of needs and in the design of plans of action, with a view to anchoring strategies of intervention to favourable economic, social and institutional settings, conducive to sustainable development.

The project's efficient and effective implementation will further benefit from the expertise of Alianza por la Solidaridad, United Purpose and the Agency for the Development of Women & Children (ADWAC), two international and a local NGO, with a recent track record of working in The Gambia on agriculture and natural resources management, education and youth, micro-finance, women and civil society's empowerment. The involvement of these NGOs will be preceded of a capacity assessment.

In brief, the proposed action in The Gambia will benefit from 'lessons learnt' in the country and in other countries of the region, as well as on a strong network of experts, communities and civil society organizations, to be mobilized by all the intervening partners.

IMVF will intervene in partnership with international and local NGOs that have a deep understanding of the local context especially in rural areas, and concrete significant working experience with EC funding on the ground.

### **ENABEL**

Enabel has a strong background in implementing projects in similar context in others countries of Western Africa. More specifically, Enabel's geographical area of intervention in Senegal, very close to the territory of The Gambia, provides it with a good knowledge and experience on how to proceed. Enabel PARERBA project is implemented in the Kaolack, Fatick and Kaffrine regions along the northern Gambian border. Those regions have similar agro-ecologic pattern than the NBR and CRR regions. Thus economic challenges and opportunities are fairly equivalent. As a result, the area embraced by both projects benefits of

a common goods, capital, services and people exchanges network that is envisaged as a specific cross-border market. This situation is considered by Enabel as an added-value for a more efficient and effective investment that would allow to maximize the impact of value chain reinforcement.

A part from the current experience in Senegal, the project will benefit from the experiences of Enabel in these fields in other countries (Burundi, Guinea, Niger, etc.). Similar projects have in fact shown positive impacts in economic development by combining the development of local resources (HIMO), decent work, construction sites, short-term vocational training and socio-professional reintegration. The development of self-employment and indirect jobs generated by its approaches in turn significantly improves the living conditions of the beneficiaries, their families and their communities, both in terms of education or food security. These different dimensions collectively contribute to the prevention of irregular migration of migrants in transit or potential migrants and to support the reintegration of returnees.

Current experience in Senegal shows that in the short term, Enabel proposed approach offers direct job opportunities with, within the 6 first months, various infrastructures under construction (irrigation schemes) allowing the employment of a few hundred people (local workforce and farmers).

Enabel has already a partnership background with some actors collaborating with the EU in The Gambia and various potential synergies have already been identified within the implementation of this project as presented in the table below.

### **International Trade Centre (ITC)**

ITC has been implementing the 11 million EURO "Youth Empowerment Project" (YEP) in The Gambia, for almost two years. Since its inception in February 2017, the project has already supported close to 1250 youths, enhanced capacities of 13 training institutions and assisted approximately 240 MSMEs. In addition, ITC has developed youth and trade roadmaps, which provide sector-specific blueprints to job creation and to strengthen and expand skills and entrepreneurship services in keeping with market needs. YEP is already a household name in The Gambia with strong local buy-in, solid networks with public and private partners including 25 national implementing partners.

### **GK partners<sup>2</sup>**

GK Partners is a UK company founded in 2004. Most recently in The Gambia, its recent experience in The Gambia includes an 'Induction and Training Workshop for the Cabinet Ministers' on 11 February 2017. Afterwards, GK Partners delivered the Migration and Sustainable Development in The Gambia (MSDG) Project, from July 2017 to February 2018. This project had fifteen practical and unprecedented outputs and outcomes for The Gambia,

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<sup>2</sup> [www.gkpartners.co.uk](http://www.gkpartners.co.uk)

endorsed and supported by the Office of the President. Most importantly, GK Partners produced the Gambia Diaspora Strategy, as incorporated in the Gambia National Development Plan (2018-21), launched by President Barrow on 13 January 2018. It was financed through a contract between the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and GK Partners, led by Professor Gibril Faal, an expert on migration, diaspora and development, who happens to be Gambian. SDC will provide finance of CHF 2 million (about €1.65 million) to GK Partners for MSDG Phase Two, to start implementation of 7 of the 13 commitments of the Gambia Diaspora Strategy (June 2018 to May 2021).

The highest ever inflow of Foreign Direct Investment to The Gambia was in 2006 at \$82m. In that year, diaspora remittances totalled \$64m. In the intervening 10 years, the trends have reversed. In 2016, FDI figures were in the negative, with \$1.5m being withdrawn from the Gambian economy<sup>3</sup>, whilst diaspora remittance stood at an all-time high at \$200m, being 21.5% of GDP<sup>4</sup>. This figure does not include remittances sent through informal channels. In 2014, as a percentage to GDP, The Gambia was the 10<sup>th</sup> remittance receiving country in the world, and the 3<sup>rd</sup> in Africa<sup>5</sup>. The private remittances sent to family and friends are mostly used for social investment and consumption, paying recurrent costs of feeding, health, education and social amenities of families. The diaspora through their remittances play a fundamental role in reducing hunger and poverty, improving health, and contributing to other key SDG goals and targets. However, beyond recurrent consumptive expenditure, there is untapped opportunity to attract remittances towards durable investments and economically productive activities in the Gambian economy. In January 2017, The Gambia emerged out of 22 years of dictatorship, maladministration and dysfunctional governance – left with a damaged public sector.

### **3.1 Complementary actions**

#### IOM

In order to implement a comprehensive approach on the protection and reintegration of returnees in Africa, the EUTF has launched with the International Organisation for migration an Initiative in the Sahel and Lake Chad supporting the main reintegration components and establishing a comprehensive approach to develop an integrated and sustainable reintegration process for all migrants.

In that regard, the proposed action will establish linkages with the International Organisation for Migration's (IOM's) action supported by the EUTF on Protection and reintegration of returnees in The Gambia. The action aims at strengthening the capacity building of the government in migration management as well as support migrants in their reintegration and sensitize 2,500 migrants and 250 communities on the risks linked to irregular migration and

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<sup>3</sup> <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.KLT.DINV.CD.WD?locations=GM>

<sup>4</sup> <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.TRF.PWKR.CD.DT?locations=GM>

<sup>5</sup> <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/23743/9781464803192.pdf>

the alternatives to it. Currently, returning or potential migrants targeted by IOM's activities are referred to ITC offering trainings. This will be further strengthened with the other partners. Based on the initial post-arrival assistance and counselling provided by IOM, migrants will be referred to the partners of the action fiche via the portal with all the relevant information for their reintegration. In addition, a website will provide information to returnees but also to local population on the various services and programme available including foreseen by the action.

#### ITC - YEP

The proposed action will complement and build upon existing projects in The Gambia supported by the EUTF. Specifically, the proposed action will closely coordinate with the International Trade Centre (ITC) action "The Gambia Youth Empowerment Project" (YEP, which started implementation in January 2017). The project will capitalize on YEP's achievements after 18 months of implementation: evaluation of the supply and training needs on job-creating value chains (ICT, agribusiness, tourism), pilot schemes for financing entrepreneurship (mini-grants), setting up of a local project fund to support the financing of vocational training (SKYE – Skills for Youth Employment) – with a great level of ownership by the Gambian counterpart, especially the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Employment (MOTIE) and the Ministry of Youth and Sports. The proposed action will also leverage on the communication channels already used by YEP, a project widely known by the Youth in the country.

The proposed action will complement their work in TVET and private sector development with GIZ's special focus on energy based economic options in various value chains and adjacent service solutions. Other complementary activities in The Gambia will be based on actions to be funded by the German Federal Ministry for economic cooperation and development, BMZ. Currently, GIZ is also preparing a pilot programme in The Gambia as part of a global GIZ project on training returning migrants. The pilot programme aims to strengthen the Gambian Technical Training Institute GTTI in cooperation with ITC's YEP and the State Academy for Training and Human Resource Development of the State of Baden Württemberg, Germany ("Landesakademie für Fortbildung und Personalentwicklung an Schulen des Landes Baden-Württemberg"). After the initial piloting phase is completed, the proposed project can continue the pilot programme's activities in coordination with all the project partners concerned. Another action in preparation with relevant Gambian institutions concern the facilitation of trade via improved risk management and cooperation of border agencies and, as an immediate action, the support of the National Water and Electricity Company NAWEC in the rehabilitation of generators.

YEP project will itself benefit from a 2 million EURO top-up; YEP-2 will expand and fast-track support to young Gambians focusing on then tourism sector and creative industries. It will further improve quality and access of skills training Gambians including in rural areas, foster entrepreneurship and value addition along the tourism value chain. The project will strengthen capacities of MSMEs operating directly in the tourism sector as well as related industries promoting backward linkages.

## UNCDF<sup>6</sup>

UNCDF (together with ITC) will start implementing a "Jobs, skills and finance for women and youth in The Gambia" project by mid-2018, financed under the European Development Fund. The objective of this programme is to reduce poverty through improved inclusive and sustainable growth and employment. With a budget of 16,000,000 EUR, the programme aims to create 9,000 direct jobs for youth and women. While the United Nations Capital Development Fund will bring its experience in climate resilient local development finance and financial inclusion, the Programme will sub-delegate activities to the International Training Centre build employability skills for the youth and the women. The programme will facilitate social and financial inclusion of youth and women in sustainable local economies. It will do so by supporting local authorities and communities to develop climate resilient investments that in turn can create job opportunities for vulnerable groups through “cash for work” and procurement to local micro, small and medium enterprises. The programme will also expand the quality and quantity of training offered to youths in the country and will increase access to finance using a market systems based approach. Through a combination of grants, technical assistance and convening power, the programme will produce the following results: i) increased employment of youth and the most vulnerable with an emphasis on the green and climate resilient economy, ii) improved opportunities in education and skills development for women youths and MSMEs and, iii) increased access to inclusive finance.

The proposed action will develop strong synergies with this EDF/UNCDF project. First, the work by UNCDF on access to finance will benefit directly entrepreneurs and SMEs supported by the proposed action. Secondly, both ENABEL and UNCDF will work with local authorities and complement each other to strengthen these authorities' abilities to manage local investment plans based on a HIL (High Intensity Labour) approach.

A number of other EDF-funded projects are also being implemented, especially in rural areas, targeting on agriculture, including some productive infrastructure (feeder roads, warehouses). These will also be taken into consideration, especially by ENABEL and IMVF interventions.

GK Partners operates as a Technical Cooperation project to Government of The Gambia through the Office of the President, since the new coalition government was formed in February 2016. It also has extensive expertise and experience as a pioneer and innovator in several areas such as Social Enterprise, Operational Excellence, Business Co-Location, and Interim Management. The create many synergies and opportunities for GK Partners to collaborate and support the other implementing partners, including: i) Provision of building/rental space in an office block that operates as a hub for international development implementers; ii) Provision of support on procurement of goods and services, iii) Provision of support on staff recruitment and personnel management.

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<sup>6</sup> <http://www.uncdf.org/>

## 4. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

### 4.1 Objectives

**The overall objective of the proposed action is to contribute to socio-economic development and to nurture positive prospects for local populations and returning migrants in the Gambia.**

The three specific objectives (SO) of the action are the following:

**SO.1: To boost economic development with a focus on attractive employment and revenue generation in regions prone to migration.**

**SO.1.1 Increase the employability of the Gambians:** to enhance the development of technical, vocational and entrepreneurial skills which can either lead to higher employability of the Gambian labour force and/or support their income generating activities/MSMEs creation in sectors with potential for growth: agriculture, manufacturing, construction infrastructure, renewable energies and services). The improvement of technical, vocational and entrepreneurial skills must also include capacity development and improvement of the existing vocational training system.

**SO.1.2 Enabling Business environment improvement:** to remove obstacles which hinder SMME creation and growth (physical /financial and virtual infrastructure; facilitate wider access to finance and small grants for start-ups, ensure transparent and up-to-date retail market information, wider and continuous access to energy, transport,, quality compliance of product and services as well as innovative diaspora investment channels etc....) and boost growth and employment opportunities.

**SO1.3 Diaspora involvement in productive economy:** to ensure diaspora members contribution to the Gambia National Development Plan (2018-2020) as specified under the strategic priority 8 'making the private sector the engine of growth, transformation and job creation'.

**SO.2: To promote a conducive socio-economic environment for an effective and sustainable reintegration and to improve the attractiveness of rural areas**

The approach supported by the EU aims at enhancing population's well-being in terms of economic self-sufficiency and social stability within their communities, thereby also facilitating sustainable reintegration of former migrants and offering coping mechanisms related to (re)migration drivers.

In order to further increase the type of reintegration already supported by the EUTF through IOM and ITC, this action will sensitize and encourage a more conducive social environment based on social cohesion and rural areas attractiveness.

**SO. 2.1 Enhance social cohesion and improve the attractiveness of rural areas with a focus on supporting returnees' reintegration**

Although jobs creation is a fundamental aspect to build individual and community resilience and support reintegration of returnees, youth are also in need of social services and facilities allowing learning and socialization. In remote or disadvantaged areas, these are essential to mitigate their sense of exclusion and inequality in face of today's globalized world.

The action will therefore support the role of local organizations as providers of services and social facilities and spaces for community encounters and dialogues. These are essential to strengthen the social fabric, youth's engagement and reintegration support of migrants.

The implementation of social services and facilities and the strengthening of community organizations, together with the more economic oriented intervention, will promote youth engagement in the targeted regions and provide a favourable social backdrop for the reintegration of migrants.

**SO. 2.2: Raise awareness on irregular migration in the Gambia and support the adequate social environment that enable Gambians to seize new existing opportunities**

The action foresees to implement awareness raising campaigns on the risks of irregular migration and the opportunities in the Gambia. While the risks associated to the "back way" to Europe seem to be widely recognized by the population, the lack of expectations in the home country keeps fuelling the flows. The action proposes to support the creation of a '**one stop shop**' and implement **awareness campaigns based on three dimensions**: 1) inform about the risks; 2) deconstruction of biased perceptions and 3) inform about training and employment opportunities in the Gambia.

**SO.3: To promote the concept: 'tekki fii – Make it Here -Make it in the Gambia'**

The awareness raising action foresees to implement awareness raising campaigns on the opportunities in the home country and reinforce on-going IOM and YEP-ITC on preventive mechanism concerning the risks of irregular migration to be outreached in communities, but also to support positive messages in line with the opportunities created through the various projects.

***Overview of Result Chain***

	<b>Results chain</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>
<b>Global Objective</b>	<b>The overall objective of the proposed action is to contribute to socio-economic development and to nurture positive prospects for local populations and returning migrants in the Gambia.</b>	All
<b>Specific Objectives</b>	<b><u>SO1: To boost economic development with a focus on attractive employment and revenue generation in regions prone to migration</u></b>	All

	<p><b><u>SO2: To promote a conducive socio-economic environment for an effective and sustainable reintegration and to improve the attractiveness of rural areas</u></b></p> <p><b><u>SO 3: To promote the concept “'tekki fii – Make it Here -Make it in the Gambia'</u></b></p>	
<p><b>Under SO 1 Results on SO1.1 (employability/TVET)</b></p>	<p><b><u>SO1: To boost economic development with a focus on attractive employment and revenue generation in regions prone to migration</u></b></p>	<p>IMVF&amp; partners</p> <p>ITC-YEP 2</p> <p>GIZ</p> <p>GIZ</p>
	<p><i>SO1:1 Increase the employability of the Gambians:</i></p> <p>R1.1.a: Sustainable <b>market-oriented agribusiness value chains</b> are emerging and /or reinforced in rural Gambia through training (formal/unformal)</p> <p>R1.1.b: Improve skills, foster entrepreneurship along the <b>tourism value chain</b> and related industries</p> <p>R1.1.c : GTTI and selected regional skills centres are enabled to provide market oriented qualification and training courses, including <b>new technologies and renewable energies</b>, and related entrepreneurship qualification</p> <p>R1.1.d Employability in <b>attractive professions in energy</b> and adjacent sectors is improved</p>	
<p><b>Under SO1 Results on SO1.2 (building physical and digital infrastructure to boost private sector development)</b></p>	<p><i>SO1.2 Enable business Environment Improvement</i></p> <p>R1.2.a: <b>Rural productive infrastructures</b> are made available in order to increase sustainable employment opportunities along the food value-chain.</p> <p>R1.2 b: <b>renewable energy solutions</b> are supporting <b>local MSMEs in their employment creation opportunities:</b> MSMEs and Youth associations have improved their production capacity, increased their revenue</p>	<p>Enabel</p> <p>GIZ</p>



	<p>generation and employment creation based on renewable energy solutions for productive use and services.</p> <p>R1.2 c: Improved jobs and income through <b>value addition and retention in the tourism sector</b> and related industries for MSMEs and vulnerable communities.</p>	ITC-YEP-2
<p><b>Under results SO1 Results on SO1.3 (Diaspora)- Diaspora involvement in productive economy</b></p>	<p><i><b>SO1.3 Diaspora involvement in productive economy</b></i></p> <p>R1.3a : <b>Diaspora investors are mobilized to support productive investment</b> : a pilot initiative is channelling productive investment from the diaspora through DDI (Diaspora Direct Investment)</p>	GK partners-
<p><b>Under SO2 Result 2.1</b></p>	<p><b><u>SO2: To promote a conducive socio-economic environment for an effective and sustainable reintegration and to improve the attractiveness of rural areas</u></b></p> <p><i>SO. 2.1 Enhance social cohesion and improve the attractiveness of rural areas with a focus on supporting returnees' reintegration</i></p> <p>R2.1 Social cohesion has been strengthened by the activities of local organizations and the implementation of social/recreational facilities</p>	IMVF& partners
<p><b>Under SO2 Result 2.2</b></p>	<p><i><b>SO2.2: Raise awareness on irregular migration in the Gambia and support the adequate social environment that enable Gambians to seize new existing opportunities</b></i></p> <p>R2.2. Gambians, including returning migrants, have been sensitized on the risks of irregular migration as well as on the economic and training opportunities in the regions of origin and returns</p>	IMVF& partners
	<p><b><u>SO 3: To promote the concept “'tekki fii – Make it Here -Make it in the Gambia'</u></b></p>	

<b>Results on SO3 Communication and visibility</b>	SO 3.1. The activities, <b>opportunities and results of the joint programme are widely communicated</b> upon at national and international levels: national government bodies and international audience are regularly informed of the progress of the Action.	Transversal ( <i>to be implemented by ITC-YEP2</i> )
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**SO.1: To boost economic development with a focus on attractive employment and revenue generation in regions prone to migration.**

**SO1.1 Increased employability in selected value-chains – public works, agribusiness/renewable energy and tourism and eco-tourism (offer)**

The implementing partners are the following: IMVF, GIZ, and ITC-YEP2 (on-going programme)

**R1.1.a: Sustainable market-oriented agribusiness value chains are emerging and/or reinforced in rural Gambia through training (formal/unformal) (IMVF)**

Some of the activities identified amongst others:

- Rehabilitation and/or construction of skills centres and support the design and implementation of sustainable managerial schemes
- -Provision of agribusiness, and connected sectors (mechanics, electricians, etc.), training programmes, including financial education
- Support to agri-preneurs/entrepreneurs (technical mentoring, facilitation of access to funding, provision of small equipment, assistance on productive fields rehabilitation, etc.).
- Support to agri-preneurs' associations (training, technical mentoring, etc.).
- Promote and monitor entrepreneurial activities on transformation, sale and marketing of products.

**Possible Targets<sup>7</sup>:** Teachers trainers/youngster and women trained; business plans implemented; business creation for migrants returnees.

**R1.1.b: Improve skills, foster entrepreneurship along the tourism value chain and related industries. (ITC-YEP-2)**

Some of the activities identified amongst others:

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<sup>7</sup> Targets and KPIs will be defined during the formulation mission prior to the signing of the contract.

- Strengthen the quality of skills offering related to the tourism hospitality sectors focusing in particular on the curriculum of the Gambian Tourism Hospitality Institute, including through obtaining TedQual certification
- Facilitate access by young Gambians to formal training and apprenticeship programmes in the tourism and hospitality sector and creative industries through the Skills for Youth Employment (SkYE) Fund that is implemented in close cooperation with NAQAA
- Roll out an entrepreneurship programmes in the tourism industry focusing directly on youths and existing MSMEs to innovate, expand and promote their tourism products and services
- Building on the skills and entrepreneurship support, provide start-up equipment and capital for young entrepreneurs in the tourism industry based on demonstrated market potential

**Possible Target:** 1000 beneficiaries

**R1.1.c: GTTI and selected regional skills centres are enabled to provide market oriented professional training courses for new technologies, including renewable energies, and related entrepreneurship qualification**

- Provide a regional offer of TVET and skills development measures for different levels of skills and profiles in selected centres and main cities of Local Government Areas (LGA) in regions prone to migration and with selected partner institutions
- Develop/ adapt business-oriented technical short- and long-term training courses for professions and services relevant for the renewable energy sector and its productive use (e.g. electrician; mechanical engineering; etc.), including entrepreneurship skills (management, marketing, finance) and more specialized technical courses (e.g. installation of solar-water pumping systems)
- Improve capacities of school management and trainers to fit new labour market demand (GTTI and regional level)
- Upgrade equipment of existing workshops/labs
- Support cooperation and matchmaking activities with the private sector

**Possible Target:** 1200 beneficiaries (students profiting from labour market-oriented training): number of teachers /trainers trained; number of communities with local access to qualification offers etc.)

**R1.1d Employability in attractive professions in energy and adjacent sectors is improved**

(GIZ)

- Identify market oriented competence needs and profiles in zones prone to migration (in particular Upper River Region, Lower River Region)
- Support regional availability and accessibility of adequate qualification offers, in cooperation with chambers, private enterprises and skills development institutions
- Establish regional Information and training Centre(s) for information and qualification on solar based technologies (equipment according to local value chains, eg irrigation pump, oil press, ice machine; flour mill; cool hub, solar shop)

- Support information and matchmaking platform for employment and qualification opportunities in the context of renewable energies, related services and crafts
- Improve information, coaching and counselling services for youth and returning migrants, with regard to orientation, choice of training, career guidance and successful completion of trainings by regional and municipal authorities (LGA) and other relevant support structures
- Support and facilitate match-making activities between graduates and businesses
- Provide financial and management training and coaching for young entrepreneurs

**Possible Target<sup>8</sup>:** 2500 beneficiaries

**SO1.2 Increased economic opportunities/jobs in selected high growth sectors e.g public works, agribusiness, renewable energy and tourism (demand)**

**The implementing partners are the following: Enabel, GIZ, and ITC-YEP2 (following on-going programme)**

**R1.2.a: Rural productive infrastructures are made available in order to increase sustainable employment opportunities along the food value-chain (Enabel)**

Some of the activities identified amongst others:

- Capacity building of municipalities for the development of land management schemes under the technical supervision of the Ministry of Local Government and Lands.
- Building of identified infrastructures<sup>9</sup> through a grant schemes with Municipalities involving HIL approach.
- Cash for work system set-up, using mobile money service providers, a specialised INGO and eventually the UNCDF payment platform (partners of the cash for work system identified during the formulation phase) and identification of workforce
- Set-up of PPP schemes to ensure sustainable and effective management of new infrastructures and capacity building of selected infrastructure's management bodies
- Operationalisation of farm fields school for new irrigation facilities in collaboration with the Directorate of Agriculture and a national or international NGO for continuous coaching

**Possible Targets<sup>10</sup>:**

-Number of new socio economic infrastructures created to support production and productivity in selected 'food value chains': 25

- Number of food value chain economic actors served by new infrastructure: 3600 (approximately reaching a total of 1200 households).

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<sup>8</sup> Global targets are indicative and will be revised during the formulation mission, prior to the signing of contracts.

<sup>9</sup> Small and medium agricultural and agricultural related infrastructures : irrigation facilities, storage facilities, processing plants, etc.

<sup>10</sup> All targets are subject to be revised and increased during the formulation mission, prior to the signing of contracts.

- Numbers of temporary jobs created in infrastructure building using High Intensity Labour (HIL): 168
- Total job creation: 3 768 beneficiaries

**R1.2.b: Renewable energy solutions are supporting local MSMEs in their employment opportunities creation:** MSMEs and Youth associations have improved their production capacity and revenue generation and employment inclusion based on renewable energy solutions for productive use and services.  
(GIZ)

Some of the activities identified amongst others:

- Capacity-building and management training to improve the competitiveness and productivity of Gambian MSME in selected value chains and services; with a focus on new options and business opportunities by renewable energy solutions in production and services
- Support the access for MSME and Youth organizations to solar-based equipment for processing, storage, cooling, and services (ICT; mobile banking, solar shops, ...)
- Assist young entrepreneurs, technically and financially, in the development and implementation of business plans (e.g. guarantee mechanism for micro-loans, procurement of starter-kits/equipment; mini-grants (tbc))
- Information and awareness-raising for MSME and youth associations on business opportunities and existing support measures including the promotion of innovative technologies (e.g. app solutions for production process management, decentral renewable energy solutions, etc.)
- Support the development of market linkages (national and regional, beyond Gambia) for MSME in cooperation with sector association and Gambian business chambers.
- Promote new role-models and success stories of youth and returnees' migrants by using new formats and innovative channels of communication including communities and elder generations (cultural events, youth competitions for entrepreneurship projects, short movies, media events including the most popular social media)

**Possible Targets:**

- MSME support measures up to 1500 beneficiaries (costs for provision of renewable energy access and equipment)
- Sensitisation to renewable energies: up to 5000 beneficiaries

**R1.2 c Improved jobs and income through value addition and retention in the tourism sector and related industries for MSMEs and vulnerable communities.**

The implementing partners are the following: **ITC-YEP-2**

**Some of the activities identified amongst others:**

- Sensitize MSMEs in the tourism industry on quality and food safety requirements, while accompanying MSMEs towards meeting quality standards

- In cooperation with the Gambia Tourism Board, strengthen existing, and roll-out new community-based tourism initiatives in coastal and rural areas
- Support MSMEs in the tourism sector, including the strengthening of capacities of women-owned micro and small enterprises to improve production processes, value addition, innovation in product development and branding;
- Facilitate forward and backward linkages within the tourism sector and related industry working closely with international and national tour operators, hotels, lodges, craft markets and other market outlets.

#### **Possible Targets:**

- Number of Youth benefitted from entrepreneurship and business development services (YEP 2): 200
- Number of MSMEs sensitized on programmes on quality improvement and food safety (YEP2): 50
- Numbers of participating enterprises on market linkage activities: 20

#### **SO1.3 Diaspora involvement in productive economy**

The implementing partners are the following: **GK partners**

*Some of the activities identified amongst others:*

**R1.3a: Diaspora investors are mobilized to support productive investment: a pilot initiative is channelling productive investment from the diaspora through Diaspora Direct Investment (DDI). The implementing partners are the following: GK partners in close cooperation with the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and the Central Bank of the Gambia.**

*Some of the activities identified amongst others:*

A) Co-financing social enterprises, cooperatives, and other income-generating and job-creating community ventures, promoted by diaspora civil society, hometown, district, alumni and sectoral organisations.

- Identify and create a working database of diaspora civil society, hometown, district, alumni and sectoral organisations that are actual or potential investors in the Gambian social economy.
- Assess and analyse the current and past community and social enterprise ventures undertaken by diaspora organisations, highlighting extent of income-generating, job-creation, socio-economic impact and sustainability.
- Working with partners, identify and analyse specific social enterprise ventures and activities that are viable and needed, as options and opportunities for diaspora organisations to invest in and implement in rural and urban areas.
- Run and manage a call for proposal with simple, clear and equitable criteria and procedures, to select, co-finance and support cohorts of diaspora social enterprise investors.

- Undertake ongoing monitoring and support, to improve the impact and sustainability of the social enterprise investments, especially on enhancing income-generation and job-creation.

**Possible Targets:**

- Number of social enterprise investments facilitated: 20
- Number of jobs created in the community and social enterprise sectors: 200

B) Providing relational business support (both within the diaspora and in The Gambia) and appropriate co-investment to diaspora entrepreneurs and investors, for fast-growth, high-impact and socially-responsible commercial ventures.

- Identify dynamic and result-oriented Gambian entrepreneurs in the diaspora, interested in socially responsible and impactful investments in The Gambia.
- Provide guidance and support to prospective investors on business planning and the practicalities of business and operational management in The Gambia.
- Explore, discuss and negotiate co-investment terms and conditions, and framework for provision of both financing and ongoing business management support and development.
- Manage a portfolio of diaspora-led co-investment enterprises operating in different sectors of the economy, with high positive socio-economic impact.
- Undertake ongoing development and support, to improve the impact and sustainability of the enterprise investments, especially on enhancing job-creation and business expansion.

**Possible Targets:**

- Number of Diaspora Direct Investments facilitated: 15
- Number of jobs created in the private sector: 300

C) Introducing small-scale Diaspora Bonds and Diaspora Public Private Partnership schemes (DPPP) for community facilities and local ventures in rural and urban areas.

- Work with the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank of The Gambia to produce the mechanism and operating framework for the issuance and management of small-scale Diaspora Bonds.
- Work with Ministry of Trade and the Gambia Investment and Export Promotion Agency (GIEPA) to improve and simplify the incentive schemes for Gambian diaspora investors.
- Consult with Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDA) to identify, analyse and select a long and short list of community facilities fundable through Diaspora Bonds.
- Package, market, issue and manage Dalasi-denominated 3-5 year Diaspora Bonds to Gambians in the diaspora and friends of the diaspora, in compliance with all regulations and sector best practices.
- Oversee the ongoing management, development and improvement of the impact and sustainability of the community facilities, especially on enhancing job-creation and enterprise development.

**Possible Targets:**

- Number of diaspora financing frameworks reviewed and improved: 2
- Number of Diaspora Bonds issued: 2
- Number of jobs created in the social economy: 70

## **SO2: Enhance social cohesion and improving the attractiveness of rural areas with a focus on supporting returnees' reintegration**

The implementing partner is IMVF & partners

### **SO.2.1 Enhance social cohesion and improve the attractiveness of rural areas with a focus on supporting returnees' reintegration**

#### **R2.1 Social cohesion has been strengthened by the activities of local organizations and the implementation of social/recreational facilities**

*Some activities may include:*

- Support local organizations, including youth and radio stations, with technical, managerial and 'infrastructural' capacitation
- Organisation of community mobilisation activities (sport and arts competitions, life skills trainings, forums for collective debate etc.), led by existing youth and women's organisations and networks
- Construction and/or rehabilitation of facilities aimed at youth and women (eg. youth groups, radio stations, sports facilities, cultural groups).

#### **Possible Targets:**

- 6 social/recreational facilities built/rebuilt;
- 20 local organizations supported during the project;
- 60 activities supported enhancing social cohesion

### **S02.2: Raise awareness on irregular migration and create the right social environment to seize new opportunities in the Gambia**

#### **R2.2. Gambians, including returning migrants, are aware on the risks of irregular migration and prone to engage in new economic and training opportunities in their regions of origins and returns.**

*Some activities may include:*

- Elaborate, produce and disseminate communication and sensitization supports 1/to promote the available opportunities to succeed in the Gambia 2/to engage youth in community life, reinforcing social cohesion and inviting them to become active agents of development in urban and rural areas and 3/to sensitize the target group to the dangers of irregular migration.
- Organise information and cultural campaign and events (at, for example, community radios, social networks - Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, etc.- , mobile platforms, media, dramas/theatres, outdoor campaigns, actions in youth centres, schools and training centres) associated with dedicated events on the topics "Succeed in the Gambia" and



"Dangers of irregular migration", in order to reach out target audience both in urban and rural areas.

- Elaborate and implement a sensitization programme for schools, targeting the students, school workers (teachers and other staff) and the families on the risks of irregular migration and the opportunities in the home country
- Organise multi-generational dialogues and discussions with institutions on future prospects and promote youth interests in municipal strategies.

**Possible Targets:**

- 110.000 beneficiaries sensitized
- 50 awareness raising initiatives
- One stop-shop

**SO 3: To promote the concept “ tekki fii -make it here”: Make it in the Gambia**

**The overall communication activities will be coordinated by ITC-YEP programme in very close coordination and fill synergies with all the other partners.**

**R3.1. The activities, opportunities and results of the Action are widely communicated upon at national and international levels: national government bodies and international audience are regularly informed of the progress of the Action**

*Some activities may include:*

- Produce a communication and visibility plan at national level, in close cooperation with the involved implementing partners and national counterparts that will take into consideration the differences between the rural and urban target audiences
- Produce a communication and visibility plan at international and international levels, in close cooperation with the involved implementing partners, to reach out the institutional and international audiences, including the diaspora.
- Produce and disseminate regularly a number of success stories, based on human stories and testimonials, illustrating the various activities of the project and its developments.
- Organise an information campaign (press, TV, radio, internet, Facebook) associated with dedicated events to sensitize the diaspora on the investment opportunities in the Gambia.
- Elaborate, produce and disseminate communication and sensitization supports 1/to promote the investment opportunities in the Gambia to communicate on the activities and results of the project in order to inform both EU tax-payers and policy makers of the added value of the Action.

**Possible Targets:**

- Number of role model and Youth success stories of voluntary returnees promoted;
- Number of cultural and social events, Youth competition for entrepreneurship projects;
- Creation of short movies
- Several media events

- Half of the total Gambian population is aware of the opportunities created with the project

#### **4.2. Targeted groups and final beneficiaries**

The Gambian population is the final beneficiary of the proposed action.

Targeted groups include:

- The Gambian youth and young adults (age 15 to 35 years), including potential migrants
- Voluntary returning migrants (within the IOM scheme or not)
- Gambian Business women and men
- SMEs and social business
- The Gambia diaspora members based predominantly in Europe, the Middle East, Africa and USA.

The action will cover all five regions and the greater Banjul area with a strong focus on rural areas and southern /eastern provinces.

#### **Possible Global Targets:**

- 25.000 direct beneficiaries including returning migrants.
- 1.200.000 indirect beneficiaries (more than 50% of the total Gambian population)

#### **4.3 Stakeholders analysis<sup>11</sup>**

*During the identification mission, extensive consultation were held with all concerned line Ministries and NAO, which confirmed their alignment on the overall orientations and components of the programme. The list below is indicative and not exhaustive.*

<b>Critical Partners</b>	<b>Intended role in the project</b>
Ministry of Economy and Finance (MoEF)	In consideration of the multisectoral nature of the proposed project, MoEF will chair the national steering committee, ensuring the effective coordination of all the concerned governmental stakeholders.
Ministry of Interior	Ministry of Interior is the Government stakeholder regarding migrants' return and

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<sup>11</sup> A stakeholder's analysis will be carried out by each implementing agencies during the formulation mission and prior to signing all contracts. This will be done in an attempt to avoid over-burdening potential local partners and to systematically include capacity building and transfer of skills to all local stakeholders.

	reintegration issues. It is IOM's direct interlocutor.
Ministry of Agriculture (Permanent Secretary and Agriculture's General Directorate)	MoA will provide technical guidance and monitor the activities to food production and infrastructure (irrigation facilities, storage facilities, processing plants, etc....)
Ministry of Local Government and Land (MoLGL)	MoLGL will provide technical guidance on the institutional and organizational setting of infrastructure management, by facilitating positive collaboration between private sector, wards and the central government.
Ministry of Trade and Employment (MoTE)	MoTE will provide technical and strategical guidance to the setting up of the returnee's inclusion mechanism.
The National Research Institute (NRI)	NRI will be work in collaboration with the farmer field schools (FFS) trainers and facilitators to develop, implement and diffuse adapted agricultural exploitation models.
The GTTI	The Gambian Technical and Training Institute is the traditional partner of YEP programme and will become a privileged partner for the GIZ intervention. All its satellite institutions will benefit from the project capacity building.
National Youth Council and the National Youth Service	Considered as the most critical partners to ensure young people inclusion, they will be in charge of negotiations' facilitation between wards, Ministry of Agriculture local representatives and migrants' associations to appoint economic infrastructure management boards.
National Enterprise Development Initiative (NEDI)	NEDI is the strategic partner to upgrade business development services in the food value chains.
The Gambia Investment & Export Promotion Agency (GIEPA)	GIEPA is the national agency established by an Act of Parliament in July 2010 responsible for the promotion and facilitation of private sector investments into The Gambia

Tango NGOs' Platform (civil society platform operating in The Gambia)	TANGO will provide orientation to the implementing NGOs for selecting local partners
Women's bureau	Institutional ally that provides strategical guidance
National Accreditation and Quality Assurance Authority	Certification agency
Gambia Standards Bureau (TGSB)	Ensuring standards norms and quality compliance to international norms
Food Safety and Quality Authority (FSQA)	Ensuring standards norms and quality compliance to international norms
ADWAC (Agency for the Development of Women and Children) and NTAC (Njawara Agricultural Training Centre)	Potential partners of the NGOs for the second component of their intervention.
18 Wards (the most decentralized level of local government, in charge of implementing the land management and local development policy)	They will participate in the identification of the infrastructure to be built and ensure long term ownership. They will be empowered by the project to set up a management delegation scheme inspired to the principles of the PPP.

#### 4.4. Risks and assumptions

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Level (H/M/L)</b>	<b>Mitigating measure</b>
Lack of coordination/synergies of the different interventions of the action (national and local levels)	L	-During the formulation phase, implementing partners will precisely identify their respective areas of intervention and synergies. -Joint coordination mechanism and governance structure; -Clear modes of cooperation among implementation agencies
Potential beneficiaries (including returning migrants) not aware of the opportunities by the programme	L	Communication strategy available before start of the Action

A potential delay of tangible benefits for the population from recent political change which may lead to social /political tensions and instability ;	L/M	Quick start of the action; strong linkages with results of donor conference; Constant monitoring of the situation; Risk management system
Volatility of the security situation	L	Implementation of risk and security management
The new economic options are used by beneficiaries to finance their departure (irregular migration)	M	The economic activities of the action a) are covered by a systematic monitoring & evaluation b) are integrated in a communication approach towards a positive mind shift for success in the country c) are implemented with an underlying mix of in kind and-support and conditionalities d) are supportive of opportunities and professional profiles which are particularly attractive to Youth
The supports for re-integration have an incentive effect towards irregular migration	M	The supports a) are covered by a systematic monitoring & evaluation b) are integrated in a communication approach towards a positive mind shift for success in the country c) support facilities are accessible for returning migrants and non-migrants d) are implemented with an underlying mix of in kind and-support and conditionalities
Skills improvement without access to adequate social and economic perspective enhances motivation for irregular migration	M	Programme concept of working along the whole cycle of “skills development – access to finance – access to employment”

Social tensions between local communities and returning migrants	M	Integrated support approach to beneficiaries (returning migrants and non-migrants), involving of youth (returning migrants and non-migrants) in joint projects; Support to host communities /communities of origin; intergenerational dialogue and communication approaches; involvement of local and traditional authorities
Absorption capacity of partners and institutions too weak to realize the envisaged objectives /numbers of beneficiaries	H	Joint initial capacity analysis of key partners during the formulation mission; accompanying measures of capacity development; coordination of implementing agencies with regard to partners (avoid overcharging)
Remote regions too weak in terms of economic potential for substantial progress in the development of economic and employment opportunities	M	Initial analysis of suitable options; linking activities to investments in support of a more favourable environment (e.g. energy access); making use of cross-boundary potentials in terms of market access and value chain development
“Mind-shift campaign” perceived as top down campaign to “influence people” and to “keep them out of Europe”	M	Dialog activities and events also at operational levels with Youth as active “drivers” and with a focus to also involving families and communities and
A potentially significant increase of involuntary returns which may lead to social and political tensions /negative impact on migration related activities;	M	transparency, communication, dialogue and confidence building with local communities; concertation /communication with partners
Delay of implementation of activities by involved agencies in joint approaches (e.g. in jointly covered regions or with	L/M	Transparency and communication among and between agencies; flexibility in refocusing activities to other zones, use of governance and steering structure

regard to clearly complementary activities)		
Gender related risks: As irregular migration concerns mainly the male youth, there is a risk of imbalanced approaches disadvantaging women and female youth	L	Implementing a Safeguards & Gender management system
Delay of implementation of activities caused by red tape with regard to customs, procurement and use of national systems	L/M	Initial ex-ante analysis of rules and regulations, close communication with national authorities via governance / steering structure of the Joint Action, use of flexibility and special regulations for emergency / trust fund procedures

#### 4.5. Cross-cutting issues

The proposed action addresses the root causes of the Gambian migration crisis in a holistic manner.

##### Gender

While the large majority of Gambian irregular migrants are young men, the project will also foster economic empowerment of women. Societal forces and cultural norms place pressures on young men to be the providers for their families, even if this requires a potentially deadly journey to Europe. An increased participation of skilled women in the labour market will strengthen the economy and reduce the pressures on young men to migrate to increase family income. The proposed action will ensure a better match between the skills youths acquire and employers' needs, as well as more availability of trainings in rural areas, particularly for women; it will include a mentorship programme focusing specifically on women to boost the competitiveness of women entrepreneurs. It will leverage existing support available under ITC's 'SheTrades' programme.

##### Climate change

Climate change is affecting The Gambia as measured by decreasing rainfall and a 1°C increase in average temperatures<sup>12[1]</sup> and an expected increased climate variability with an

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<sup>12[1]</sup> World Bank Climate Dashboard

overall reduction in rainfall of 30% over the last 30 years. This is affecting especially agriculture, which plays an important role in the Gambian economy, contributing about 25% to its GDP. By boosting economic opportunities through solutions from renewable energies (such as solar based irrigation pumps, flour mills, oil press, cold hubs, etc.), by privileging climate resistant crops and sustainable production techniques, or by promoting sustainable irrigation scheme, the action is contributing to mitigate this threat.

#### *Rio Markers*

<b>Rio Markers</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Important objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
Biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/> v	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fight against desertification	<input type="checkbox"/> v	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Climate change mitigation	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adaptation to climate change	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>

## **5. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES**

### **5.1. Implementation modalities**

#### Direct management:

- Service contract with GIZ International Services, GK partners and other service contract for coordination, baseline study, evaluations and audits.
- Direct award grant with IMVF<sup>13</sup> and NGOs partners.

#### Indirect management:

- Delegation agreement with Enabel, and rider to ITC Delegation agreement.

### **5.2. Indicative operational implementation period**

The implementation period is **36 months**.

The delay for the operational start of field activities will be **one month starting from the signature of contract(s)**. All contacts should be signed 3 months following the OPCOM decision. Several "**quick wins**" have to be identified in year N and N+1 for each implementing partners and will be closely monitored.

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<sup>13</sup> Following a similar methodology under other EU Trust Funds, the Portuguese Cooperation will adopt a fit-for-purpose methodology, i.e. proposing a direct award by the European Commission to IMVF (Camões, I.P.'s pre-selected implementing partner for this Programme in Gambia, given its longstanding experience and recognised track record in the sector in West Africa) with a view to deliver results in the ground with the necessary flexibility, swiftness and effectiveness under an LRRD perspective, while ensuring the much-needed "quick-wins" and EU visibility. This, coupled with Camões, I.P. oversight role on behalf of the Portuguese Cooperation, in tandem with the EU and the other member-state implementing agencies, provides for the necessary guarantee and quality control of IMVF's intervention. .



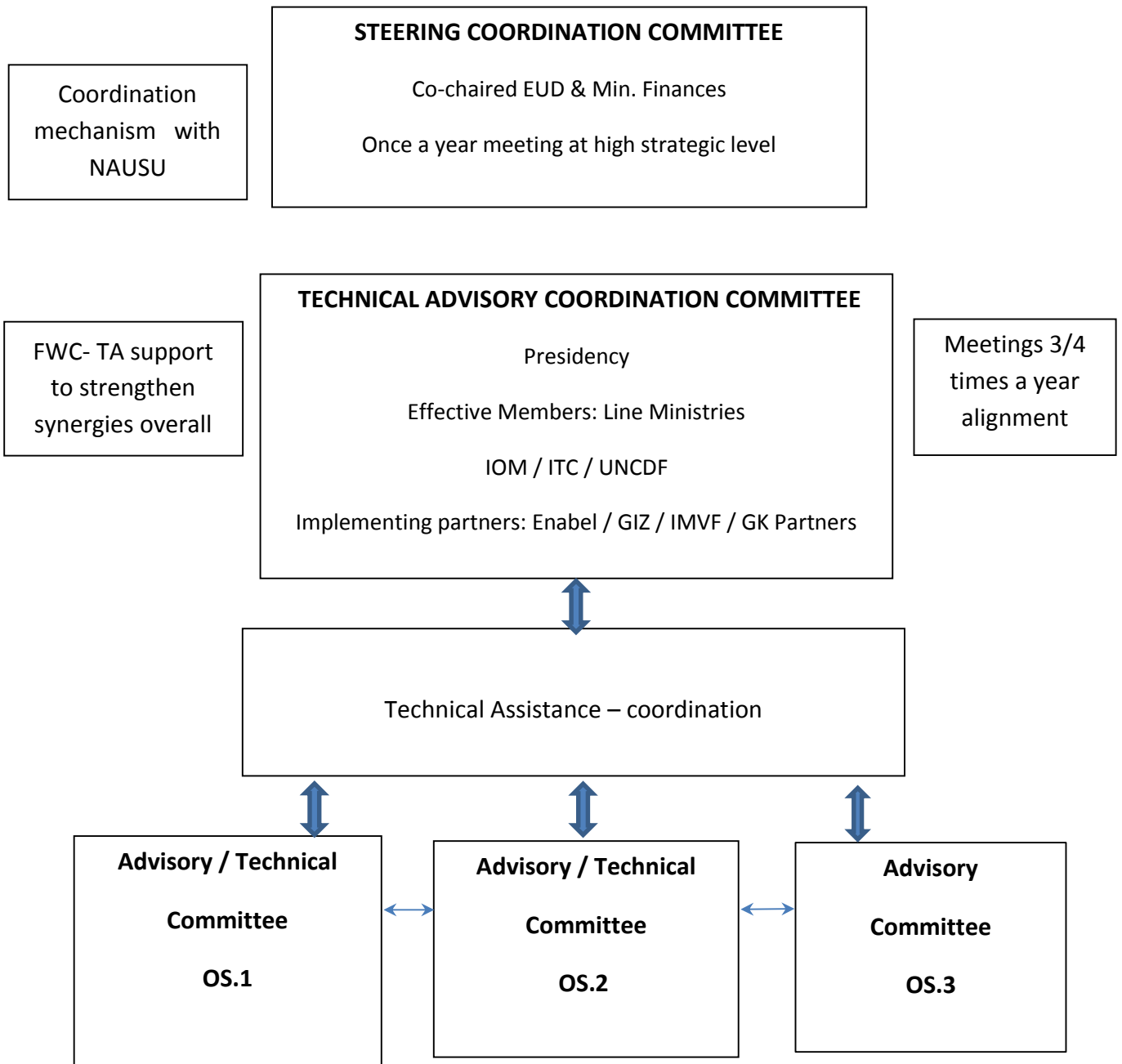
### 5.3. Implementation components and modules

See point 5.1. Both direct and indirect management are foreseen.

### 5.4. Indicative budget

<b>Component</b>	<b>Amount M EUR</b>
Enabel	7
GIZ International Services	7
IMVF and partners	5
ITC (top-up to YEP, including overall communication campaign on "Make it in The Gambia")	2
GK partners	1
<b>Coordination/base line and KPIs</b>	0.5
<b>Evaluation and audits</b>	0.5
<b>Total of the action</b>	<b>23</b>

## 5.5. Organisational structure and governance of the action



## **5.6. Performance monitoring**

The technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action is a continuous process and an integral part of the organisation's responsibilities. To this end, it must establish a permanent internal monitoring system, both technical and financial, for the action.

## **5.7. Evaluation and audit**

### **5.7.1. Evaluation and audit by the European Commission**

The Commission may decide to undertake a final evaluation of this action and, if deemed relevant, a mid-term evaluation for one or more of its components. Evaluations will be carried out via independent consultants. The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving in the concerned components.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

### **5.7.2. Evaluation and audit by the organisation(s)**

To be determined by the implementing partners.

## **5.8. Communication and visibility**

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU; in addition, specific channels of communication will be used to increase the visibility of EUTF funded activities (e.g. *Akvo RSR platform and EUTF website*).

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.4 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in the contract.

The communication and visibility plan of the action and the appropriate contractual obligations will be established on the basis of communication and visibility guidelines for external actions of the European Union and on the basis of any other instruction from the European Commission.

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission reserves the right to publish the results, indicators and targets of the project.

The pooling contract under ITC-YEP direct management will constitute the overarching communication and visibility tool at national and institutional levels. The communication and visibility measures that will be implemented under the pooling contract will feed and complete the operational communication activities implemented locally by each partner on their individual contract.

The communication and visibility actions of the pooling contract shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation. The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

The pooling contract will also be able to convey messages to national government bodies and international audience, and inform them regularly of the activities, opportunities and results of the Action.

Each partner will remain responsible for their own operational communication and visibility related to the promotion of its activities carried out towards its specific beneficiaries.

## Annex 1. AREAS OF INTERVENTION OF THE TRUST FUND

Area of intervention 1: Greater economic and employment opportunities	Primary target	Secondary target
Support for entrepreneurship, SMEs and the informal sector, particularly for youth and women	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>
Support for the development of economic growth areas	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strengthening the professional and technical skills and improving employability of girls and boys	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>
Area of intervention 2: Strengthening Resilience	Primary target	Secondary target
Food and nutritional security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Production, productivity, valuation and marketing of Agricultural products	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local infrastructures (opening-up, water management for agricultural purposes etc.)	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sustainable management of natural resources and adaptation to climate change	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
Access to drinking water, hygiene and sanitation, living conditions and access to basic services (health, education etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
Area of intervention 3: Improving migration management	Primary target	Secondary target
Prevention of irregular migration and fight against human trafficking	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
Asylum, legal migration and mobility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Synergies between migration and development (supporting initiatives of diasporas)	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>
Support for return and reintegration	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>
Border management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Area of intervention 4: Improved governance and conflict prevention	Primary target	Secondary target
Strengthening the rule of law	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Preventing conflicts and radicalisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity building to support security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**ANNEXE 2. MATRICE INDICATIVE DU CADRE LOGIQUE (DRAFT)**

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year) <sup>14</sup>	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
<b>Overall objective: Impact</b>					
The overall objective of the proposed action is to contribute to socio-economic development and to nurture positive prospects for local populations and returning migrants in the Gambia.	N° of sustainable jobs created / jobs consolidated for youths directly and indirectly through business ventures (disaggregated by sex, age groups and location)		25.000 direct beneficiaries including returning migrants (up to 35%)  1.200.000 indirect beneficiaries (close to 50% of the total Gambian population)		
<b>Specific objective(s): Direct outcome(s)</b>					

<sup>14</sup> Targets/KPIs will be confirmed during the formulation process and a baseline study will be conducted during the initial 6 months of implementation

<p><b>SO.1: To boost economic development with a focus on attractive employment and revenue generation in regions prone to migration.</b></p> <p><b>SO.1.1 Increase the employability of the Gambians:</b> to enhance the development of technical, vocational and entrepreneurial skills which can either lead to higher employability of the Gambian labour force and/or support their income generating activities/MSMEs creation in sectors with potential for growth: agriculture, manufacturing, construction infrastructure, renewable energies, services and tourism).</p> <p><b>SO.1.2 Enabling Business environment improvement:</b> to remove obstacles which hinder SMME creation and growth (physical /financial and virtual infrastructure; and boost growth and employment opportunities.</p> <p><b>SO1.3 Diaspora Involvement in productive economy</b></p> <p><b>SO2: To promote a conducive socio-economic environment for an effective and sustainable reintegration and to improve the attractiveness of rural areas</b></p> <p><b>SO. 2.1 Enhance social cohesion and improve the attractiveness of rural areas with a focus on supporting returnees' reintegration</b></p> <p><b>SO 2.2: Raise awareness on irregular migration in the Gambia and support the adequate social environment that enable Gambians to seize new existing priorities</b></p> <p><b>SO 3: To promote the concept: tekki fii – make it here: 'Make it in the Gambia'</b></p>	<p>Number of jobs created (disaggregated by sex, age groups and location) [EUTF Common output indicator 1.1.]</p> <p>Number of returning migrants reintegrated through the programme's activities</p> <p>Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated [EUTF Common output indicator 2.1.bis]</p> <p>Number of MSMEs created or supported [EUTF Common output indicator 1.2.]</p> <p>Number of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities [EUTF Common output indicator 1.3.]</p> <p>Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development [EUTF Common output indicator 1.4.]</p> <p>Hectares of land benefitting from improved agricultural management [EUTF Common output indicator 2.6.]</p> <p>Number of projects by diaspora members [EUTF Common output indicator 3.1.]</p> <p>Number of migrants, or potential migrants, reached out by information campaign on migration and risks linked to irregular migration [EUTF Common output indicator 3.3.]</p>		<p>At least 3 768 new jobs creation (Enabel) At least 570 (GK partners)</p> <p>At least 35% of total beneficiaries</p> <p>TBC</p> <p>TBC</p> <p>TBC</p> <p>TBC</p> <p>TBC</p> <p>TBC</p> <p>TBC</p> <p>TBC</p>		
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Results					
R1.1.a: Sustainable market-oriented agribusiness value-chains are emerging and /or reinforced in rural Gambia through training (formal/unformal)	<p><i>Number of training facilities rehabilitated or built, breakdown by location.</i></p> <p><i>Number of youngsters having access to informal education or TVET, breakdown by age, gender and location.</i></p> <p><i>Number of agripreneurs (or potential agripreneurs) that have attended and completed agribusiness training programmes, including financial education, breakdown by age, gender and location.</i></p> <p><i>Number of returning migrants benefiting from training, breakdown by age, gender and location</i></p>		<p>2 training centres rehabilitated (IMVF&amp; partners)</p> <p>X people employed in the centres</p> <p>x trainers/youngster and women trained</p> <p>X agripreneurs</p> <p>At least 5000 returnees (IMVF &amp; partners)</p>		
R1.1.b: Improve skills, foster entrepreneurship along the tourism value chain and related industries	<p><i>N° of institutions that improved training programmes</i></p> <p><i>N° of training course beneficiaries</i></p>		<p>3 (ITC-YEP 2)</p> <p>1000 (ITC-YEP2)</p>		
R1.1.c : GTTI and selected regional skills centres are enabled to provide market professional training courses for new technologies, including renewable energies, and related entrepreneurship qualification	<p><i>N° of institutions that improved training programmes and/or operational performance</i></p> <p><i>N° of training course beneficiaries (students)</i></p> <p><i>N° of rural districts benefitting from locally accessible market oriented training modules /opportunities</i></p>		<p>4 (GIZ)</p> <p>1200 (GIZ)</p> <p>10 (GIZ)</p>		
R1.1.d: Employability in attractive professions in energy and adjacent sectors is improved	<p><i>N° of youth and returning migrants have benefitted from technical vocational and entrepreneurship training, counselling services and matchmaking activities</i></p>		<p>2 500 GIZ</p>		



<p>R01.2.a: Rural productive infrastructures are made available in order to increase sustainable employment opportunities along the food value-chain</p>	<p><i>Number of new socio-economic infrastructures created to support production and productivity in the food value chain</i></p> <p><i>Number of food value chain economic actors served by new infrastructure</i></p> <p><i>Percentage of returnees migrants/youth over the food value chain economic actors</i></p> <p><i>Number of returning migrants are involved in the management of 25 new socio-economic infrastructures</i></p> <p><i>Number of temporary jobs created in infrastructure building by applying HIL approach</i></p> <p><i>Number of total job creation</i></p> <p><i>Level penetration and degree of application of irrigated agriculture techniques</i></p>		<p>25<sup>15</sup> (Enabel)</p> <p>3600 individuals -approx. 1200 households (Enabel)</p> <p>X % /Y %<sup>16</sup></p> <p>Up to 35% (Enabel)</p> <p>At least 168 Enabel)</p> <p>3768 new jobs creation</p> <p>X %<sup>17</sup> level of penetration and Y % of degree of application (Enabel)</p>		
<p>R01.2.b: Renewable energy solutions are supporting local MSMEs in their employment opportunities creation : MSMEs and community associations have improved their production capacity and revenue generation and employment inclusion based on green techniques and renewable energy solutions for productive use and services.</p>	<p><i>Number of beneficiaries, including returning migrants, with improved production capacity and revenue generation and supported in their access to regional markets</i></p> <p><i>Number of micro and small market oriented agricultural enterprises, agripreneurs' associations and/or individual agripreneurs along the value-chain breakdown by type and location.</i></p> <p><i>Market oriented enterprises/associations/entrepreneurs' economic performance, breakdown by production and</i></p>		<p>1500 (GIZ )</p> <p>50 (GIZ)</p> <p>20 (GIZ)</p>		

<sup>15</sup> Targets are estimates that will be confirmed during the formulation process

<sup>16</sup> To be determined during the formulation process

<sup>17</sup> To be determined during the formulation mission

	<p><i>sales volume, revenues, jobs created</i></p> <p><i>Number of people reached by information campaigns on agri-resilience-building practices, breakdown by location</i></p> <p><i>Number of Gambians ' sensitised to renewable energies</i></p>		<p>400 (GIZ)</p> <p>Up to 5000 (GIZ)</p>		
R1.2 c Improved jobs and income through value addition and retention in the tourism sector + related industries for MSMEs and vulnerable communities.	<p><i>N° of MSMEs sensitized on programmes on quality improvement and food safety (YEP2)</i></p> <p><i>N° of participating enterprises (m/f-owned) on market linkage activities</i></p> <p><i>N° of youths (m/f) benefitted from entrepreneurship and business development services (YEP 2)</i></p> <p>local MSMEs are creating employment opportunities</p>		<p>50 (ITC-YEP 2)</p> <p>20 (ITC-YEP 2)</p> <p>200 (ITC-YEP 2)</p> <p>tbc</p>		
R01.3a: Diaspora investors are mobilized to support productive investment : a pilot initiative is channelling productive investment from the diaspora through DDI (Diaspora Direct Investment)	<p>Number of social enterprise investments facilitated:</p> <p>Number of jobs created in the community and social enterprise sectors:</p> <p>Number of Diaspora Direct Investments facilitated:</p> <p>Number of jobs created in the private sector:</p> <p>Number of diaspora financing frameworks reviewed and improved:</p> <p>Number of Diaspora Bonds issued:</p> <p>Number of jobs created in the social economy :</p>		<p>20 (GK partners)</p> <p>200 (GK partners)</p> <p>15 (GK partners)</p> <p>300 (GK partners)</p> <p>2 (GK partners)</p> <p>2 (GK partners)</p> <p>70 (GK partners)</p>		

<p>R02.1: Social cohesion has been strengthened by the activities of local organizations and the implementation of social/recreational facilities</p>	<p><i>Number of facilities rehabilitated/built (e.g. small discotheques, football fields, sport centres etc.), breakdown by location and type</i></p> <p><i>Number of existing local organizations, including community radios, promoted and supported, breakdown by location and type</i></p> <p><i>Number and type of youth mobilisation activities (sport, arts, life skills training, etc.), breakdown by location and type</i></p> <p><i>Number of people benefiting from available facilities and/or participating in mobilisation activities, breakdown by age, gender, location, returnees or potential migrant status</i></p>		<p>6 social/recreational facilities do be built/rebuilt (IMVF&amp; partners)</p> <p>20 local organizations supported (IMVF &amp; partners)</p> <p>60 mobilisation activities (IMVF &amp; partners)</p> <p>At least 5000 returning migrants X beneficiaries (IMVF &amp; partners)</p>		
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<p>R02.2: Gambians, including returning migrants, have been sensitized on the risks of irregular migration as well as on the economic and training opportunities in their regions of origin and return</p>	<p><i>Number of awareness raising initiatives (debates, encounters, counselling, coaching, mediation, radio programs etc.), involving state and traditional authorities, religious and community leaders, dealing with risk factors and vulnerabilities affecting youth (namely, the risks of irregular migration) and on local opportunities available, breakdown by location.</i></p> <p><i>Number of schools including irregular migration prevention sessions in their programmes, breakdown by location and school level and type.</i></p> <p><i>Number of people reached out by information initiatives on risks linked to irregular migration and local opportunities available, breakdown by age, gender, location, returnees or potential migrant status</i></p> <p><i>A 'stop-shop reintegration/orientation' CENTRE has been created in a region prone to migration (departure/return)</i></p>		<p>50 initiatives (IMVF &amp; partners)</p> <p>X schools (IMVF &amp; partners)</p> <p>110.000 beneficiaries (IMVF &amp; partners)</p> <p>1 STOP-SHOP CENTRE</p>		
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<p>R 03.1. The activities, opportunities and results of the Action are widely communicated upon at national and international levels: national government bodies and international audience are regularly informed of the progress of the Action.</p>	<p><i>Number of role models and success stories of youth and returned migrants promoted</i></p> <p><i>Number of cultural events, youth competitions for entrepreneurship projects, short movies, and media events carried out</i></p>		<p>1.200.000 beneficiaries of the sensitisation campaign 'tekki fii'</p>		
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