



**SOCIAL PROTECTION IN THE GAMBIA:
Mapping of Actors and Their Programmes**





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Gregor O’Gorman
May 2013

This report was prepared by Mr. Gregor O’Gorman. The Report draws heavily from the key informant interviews and questionnaires completed by the government institutions, local and international non-governmental organisations, and donors. As such, it is equally authored by those individuals who contributed to the Mapping of Social Protection Actors and Their Programmes in The Gambia exercise.

The findings, interpretations and conclusions expressed in this report are those of the author and should not be attributed in any manner to the Government of The Gambia (GoTG), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), International Labour Organization (ILO) and International Monetary Fund (IMF).

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First published: October 2013



The Government of
The Gambia



Acknowledgements

The development of this Report on Mapping Social Protection Actors and Their Programmes in The Gambia was made possible thanks to the guidance and support provided by the Government of The Gambia and the National Social Protection Steering Committee.

The author appreciates those respondents who took the time to complete the questionnaire and also acknowledges those who made themselves available for interview. Many thanks to the Department of Social Welfare (DSW) of Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW), Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MoBSE), the NGO Affairs Agency, British High Commission, Wulli and Sandu Development Agency, Rural Support Organisation for the Disabled, Children in Gambia Basse and Suduwol, Catholic Development Office, Agency for Village Support - The Gambia, Freedom from Hunger Campaign, Rural Development Association, Women Advancement for Child Care, and Gambian Home for Children with Learning Difficulties for their inputs during the key informant interviews (KIIs).

Extensive data, documents and materials were collected and consolidated from numerous sources and various drafts of the mapping exercise which were developed by Mr. Gregor O’Gorman, lead consultant, with the support provided by Mr. Dawda Njie, Mr. Alieu Bah, Mrs. Angella Bell, Mr. Ebrima Jassey, Mr. Saikou Samateh, Mr. Filly Nyassi and Mr. Sulayman Jallow from the Department of Social Welfare at the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of The Gambia.

UNICEF Regional Office for Western and Central Africa Region (WCAR) supported the critical first phase of the mapping exercise and development of the Report. Special thanks to Mr. Gustave Nebie, Regional Advisor Economics, and Ms. Mariana Stirbu, Social and Economic Policy Specialist, who provided advice and guidance on the conceptual framework, mapping tools and the structure of the report.

Valuable comments were also provided by Mr. Mahamadou Lamin Jaiteh from the Policy Analysis Unit (PAU) at the Office of the President of The Gambia; Ms. Fanta Bai Secka and Mr. Fallu Sowe from DSW MoHSW; Mr. Bai Madi Ceesay and Ms. Fatou Janha Cham from Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MoFEA); Ms. Fatoumata Ceesay from the Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration and Employment (MoTIE); Ms. Aichatou Diawara-Flambert and Dr. Meritxell Relaño from UNICEF; Ms. Izumi Morota from UNDP; Mr. Nuha Ceesay from UNAIDS; Mr. Dennis Zulu from ILO; Mr. Meshack Tunee Tjirongo and Mr. Matthew Quillinan from IMF; Ms. Vitoria Ginja, Ms. Teresita Mosquera and Ms. Isatou Nasircham from the WFP. Special thanks also to Ms. Faniya Mussayeva, Social Policy Specialist at UNICEF, and Mr. Abdou Touray, Programme Specialist for Poverty, MDGs and Environment at UNDP, for their valuable advice and support during the research process.

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Abbreviations

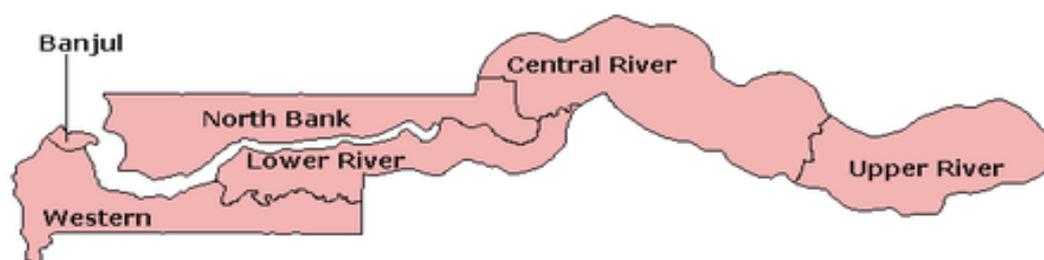
ADWAC	Agency for Development of Women & Children
AECID	Spanish Agency For International Development Cooperation-Embassy Of Spain
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGA	Association of Gambian Albinos
ANRP	Agricultural and Natural Resources Policy
ANWGs	Adolescent Neighbourhood Watch Groups
APGWA	Association For Promoting Girl's and Women's Advancement
AS-G	Africa Start-up (Gambia)
ASI	Ageing with a Smile Initiative
AVISU	Agency for Village Support
BAFROW	Foundation for Research on Women's Health, Productivity and Environment
BEP	Brufut Education Project
BHC	British High Commission Banjul
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (German: Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung)
CaDO	Catholic Development Office
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCPC	Community Child Protection Committee
CG	Central Government
CHIGAMBAS	Children in Gambia Basse and Suduwol
ChildFund	ChildFund The Gambia
CPA	Child Protection Alliance
CRC	Convention on the Rights of Children
CSD	UNICEF Child Survival and Development
CRR	Central River Region
CU	Concern Universal
DOSFEA	Department of State for Finance and Economic Affairs
DOSTIE	Department of State for Trade, Industry and Employment
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECG	Omega Evangelical Church of Gambia
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EFA	Education for All
EU Delegation	European Union Delegation in The Gambia
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FAWEGAM	Forum For African Women's Educationists The Gambia Chapter
FFHC	Freedom from Hunger Campaign
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
FLAG	Female Lawyers Association of The Gambia
GADHOH	Gambia Association Of The Deaf and Hard Of Hearing
GAMJOBS	Gambia Priority Employment Programme
GARM	Group of Gambians Against Rape and Molestation
GAWFA	Gambian Women's Finance Association
GBoS	Gambia Bureau of Statistics
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEAPP	Gambia Emergency Agricultural Production Project
GETS UK	GETS (UK) Charity
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GFPA	Gambia Family Planning Association
GFSP	Global Fund for Social Protection
GNAIP	Gambia National Agricultural Investment Programme

GoTG	Government of The Gambia
GOVI	Gambia Association Of The Visually Impaired
HARRP	HIV/AIDS Rapid Response Project
HART HOUSE	Home for children with Learning Difficulties
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HePDO	Health Promotion and Development Organization
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IHS	Integrated Household Survey
IICP	International Institute for Child Protection
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IO	International Organisation
IPT	Intermittent Preventive Treatment
ISRA	Institute for Social Reformation and Action
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
KMC	Kanifing Municipal Council
LGA	Local Government Agency
LRR	Lower River Region
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
mhLAP	Mental Health Leadership and Advocacy Program
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoBSE	Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education
MoFEA	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
MoHERST	Ministry of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology
MoHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoTIE	Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration and Employment
MoYA	Ministry of Youth Affairs
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NAATIP	National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons
NACP	National AIDS Control Programme
NaNA	National Nutrition Agency
NAS	National AIDS Secretariat
NBR	North Bank Region
NCBO	National Community Based Organisation
NDMA	National Disaster Management Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organisation
NSF	National HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework
NSPSC	National Social Protection Steering Committee
NTA	National Training Authority
NUDY	National Union Of Disabled Youths
NWB	Women's Bureau
NYC	National Youth Council
OVC	Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children
PAGE	Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers

PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RGA	Regional Government Agency
RVTH	Royal Victoria Teaching Hospital
ROSD	Rural Support Organisation for the Disabled
SAIDC	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation's
SOS	SOS Children's Villages The Gambia
SPKA	UNICEF Social Policy, Knowledge Management and Advocacy
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URR	Upper River Region
USAID	United State Agency for International Development
VSO	Voluntary Service Overseas
WAAPP	West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program
WACC	Women Advancement and Child Care
WASDA	Wuli and Sandu Development Agency
WASH	UNICEF Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WCR	West Coast Region
WEC	Worldwide Evangelisation for Christ International
WFP	World Food Programme
WGK	Wassu Gambia Kafo
WHO	World Health Organisation
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association

Regions of The Gambia

Region	Name	Capital
1	Banjul (North District, Central District, South District) and Kanifing	Kanifing
2	Western	Brikama
3	North Bank	Kerewan
4	Lower River	Mansakonko
5	Central River	Janjanbureh
6	Upper River	Basse



Main Ethnic Groups and Tribes

Ethnic Group/ Tribe	Population, % ¹
Fula	18%
Jola	10%
Mandinka	42%
Serahuli	9%
Wollof	16%
Other African	4%
Non-African	1%

¹ Population and Housing Census 2003, Gambia Bureau of Statistics, 2003

1. Introduction

Social protection is currently receiving renewed attention from different governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations (IOs), academic institutions and institutional donors; it has become mainstreamed into everyday policy discourse and is widely recognized as an essential priority for development.² An increased focus on social protection – a set of public actions which address not only income poverty and economic shocks, but also social vulnerability, thus taking into account the inter-relationship between exclusion and poverty,³ – is pushing national governments to organize, standardise, harmonize, and implement social protection programmes at scale.⁴

In January 2008, African Heads of State agreed on a set of policy recommendations for social protection that called on their governments to progressively implement “a minimum package of essential social protection [that] should cover: essential health care, and benefits for children, informal workers, the unemployed, older persons and persons with disabilities.”⁵ According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the programmes to support this may include cash transfer schemes, public work programmes, school stipends, unemployment or disability benefits, social pensions, food vouchers and food transfers, and user fee exemptions for health care or education subsidies.⁶ The schemes may be either contributory (insurance), involving generally “the compulsory contributions from beneficiaries, employers and, sometimes, the State, in conjunction with the payment of benefits and administrative expenses from a common fund”⁷, or non-contributory, which in turn can be either universal (providing “the relevant benefit to everyone who experiences a particular risk or contingency”), or targeted (providing “benefits to those in a situation of need”)⁸. Thus, social protection strategies⁹ encompass benefits that secure the means for a basic standard of living and protect individuals against (future) risks and uncertainties, such as the loss of work-related income (or insufficient income) caused by sickness, disability, maternity, employment injury, unemployment, old age, death of a family member, lack of access or unaffordable access to health care; insufficient family support, particularly for children and adult dependants.¹⁰

² Devereux, S., and R. Sabates-Wheeler. 2004. “Transformative Social Protection.” IDS Working Paper 232. UK: Institute of Development Studies. Conway, T., A. de Haan, and A. Norton, eds. 2000. Social Protection: New Directions of Donor Agencies. DFID. [www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/sdd-spws.pdf]

³ UNICEF: Social and Economic Policy, Social Protection, http://www.unicef.org/socialpolicy/index_socialprotection.html

⁴ African Union and Government of Zambia, 2006; Conway et al., 2000; Green, 2005; Howell, 2001; Neubourg, de. C. (2002);

⁵ African Union Social Policy Framework 2009 ref CAMSD/EXP/4/(1), pg 17

⁶Id. The ILO Constitution, in the Declaration of Philadelphia, states that “all human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, have the right to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity” and that the fulfilment of this objective “must constitute the central aim of national and international policy”. Social policy formulated through dialogue between the social partners has the best chance of achieving the aims agreed upon by the international community. Relevant ILO standards provide a framework for creating social policies which ensure that economic development benefits all those who participate in it.

⁷ Supra, n. 2; see also: Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment 19: The Right to Social Security, para 4(a), U.N. Doc. E/C.12/GC/19 (Feb. 4, 2008) (hereinafter General Comment No.19)

⁸Id., at para. 4(b)

⁹ The United Nations bodies and the International Labour Organization use the terms social protection and social insurance interchangeably.

¹⁰Schutter, de, O., Sepúlveda, M. (2012), ‘Underwriting the Poor : A Global Fund for Social Protection’, Briefing Note 07, October 2012; see also: United Nations International Labour Organization (2010), World Social Security Report 2010/2011: Providing Coverage in Time of Crises and Beyond, pg 13-15

Social protection has risen in prominence in social policy dialogue in The Gambia, as highlighted in the national Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) 2012-2015.¹¹ The establishment of the National Social Protection Steering Committee (NSPSC) in August 2012 and the National Social Protection Consultative Forum in November 2012 mark important steps towards reform in the sector. In the context of high levels of poverty (48.8% of the population was defined as poor in 2010)¹² and vulnerability in The Gambia, these initiatives are welcome policy developments. Indeed, many Gambians live in risky environments that constantly threaten their livelihoods and broader wellbeing. Recent environmental shocks such as severe droughts in 2011 and floods in 2012 have exposed many Gambians to livelihood risks and food insecurity. These developments call for effective social protection measures to reducing these risks and cushioning their impact.¹³

The existing social protection system in The Gambia faces a number of significant challenges: a dearth of schemes, very low coverage and fragmented and ad-hoc implementation among existing initiatives; and limited fiscal space – all of which have led to ineffective delivery of social protection measures. Moreover, local knowledge and understanding of social protection is still in a fledgling state and characteristics and components of the system are yet to be systematically assessed.¹⁴

The ‘Mapping of Social Protection Actors and Their Programmes’, as an integral part of a wider exercise of diagnostics of national needs and opportunities regarding social protection in The Gambia, aims to fill this knowledge gap. The report provides information about key development stakeholders and details their social protection programmes. The findings of this mapping exercise might be used for future decision-making and programming on social protection in The Gambia.

¹¹ The Republic of The Gambia Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) 2012-2015, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, Banjul (2011)

¹² Integrated Household Survey (2010), Gambia Bureau for Statistics, 2010

¹³ Gavrilovic, M., Dibba, Y. (2013), Draft Inception Report, ‘Analysis of Social Protection Systems in The Gambia: Exploring opportunities for integrated and equitable social protection’, V. 2

¹⁴ Ibid.,

2. Aims and Methodology

Aims of the Social Protection Mapping Exercise

The Social Protection Mapping exercise has been initiated by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MoFEA), Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) and its Department for Social Welfare (DSW), Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration and Employment (MoTIE), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Joint United Nations Development Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), International Labour Organisation (ILO), World Food Programme (WFP) and International Monetary Fund (IMF), and supported by the National Social Protection Steering Committee (NSPCP) of The Gambia.

The main goal of the social protection mapping exercise was to generate knowledge and map out key social protection support in The Gambia. The exercise was also aimed at assessing the need of social protection at national, regional and district level in The Gambia with specific focus on such vulnerable population groups, as children, women, the poor, disabled, unemployed, old aged, people living with HIV/AIDS and others. The mapping exercise had the following objectives:

- to develop an inventory of government agencies and institutions, non-governmental organizations, international and national development partners, donors and groups providing non-contributory social protection support in The Gambia, and
- to develop an inventory of programmes being provided by these agencies, institutions and organizations in the country.

This report provides an overview of key actors and their programmes in The Gambia. This mapping research also gives a snapshot of the clusters of interest and the major gaps, and contributes to the identification of potential partnerships in the area of social protection. At the same time, the findings of this mapping survey can be used as a foundation and tool for stakeholders for systematic, strategic and harmonised programming and policy-making with an emphasis on equity and action for vulnerable populations of The Gambia.

Conceptual Framework and Methodology

Social Protection is most commonly conceptualised as a set of interventions that aim to reduce and eliminate poverty, vulnerability and risk. Such interventions may be carried out by the state, multi-governmental, non-governmental actors (civil society or religious organisations), by the private sector or through community initiatives and individuals. UNICEF and its development partners understand social protection as a set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities of children, women, disabled, the poor and other vulnerable populations to poverty and deprivation, in order to ensure their rights to a decent standard of living and essential services.¹⁵

¹⁵ Integrated Social Protection Systems: Enhancing Equity for Children, UNICEF Social Protection Strategic Framework, UNICEF New York May 2012

The conceptual framework for this mapping exercise draws on two main strands of thinking about social protection. Firstly, it is based on the common¹⁶ vision, principles and approach to social protection as outlined above. The work on social protection takes into account: (a) the rights of people to social protection; (b) social protection as a response to the multidimensional nature of poverty and vulnerability; (c) the high returns on investment in vulnerable populations; and (d) the emphasis on equity. As such, the three core principles were embraced: (i) progressive realisation of universal coverage; (ii) national systems and leadership; and (iii) inclusive social protection. The conceptual approach concentrated on four components: (a) social transfers; (b) programmes to ensure economic and social access to services; (c) social support and care services; and (d) legislation and policy reforms to ensure equity and non-discrimination in people's access services and employment/livelihoods.

Secondly, it also adopts Devereux and Sabates-Wheeler's 'transformative framework'¹⁷ to track and analyse the main types of social protection provision in The Gambia and the extent to which these address the main risks and deprivations children face. This framework classifies approaches to social protection as protective, preventive, promotive and transformable. *Protective* social protection is intended to protect people from acute poverty and deprivation; *preventive* social protection to avert deprivation; *promotive* social protection to enhance income and capabilities so people are less vulnerable to risks; and *transformative* social protection to reduce vulnerability by improving the structural position of disadvantaged groups. The Social Protection Mapping exercise (Appendix 2) applied this framework to provide examples of some of the main social protection types and instruments.

The mapping of social protection actors and their programmes exercise draws on primary research/survey carried out at the national and decentralized levels covering The Gambia's five regions (Greater Banjul and Kanifing Area, West Coast Region, Lower River Region, Central River Region, Upper River Region,) in the period between September and December 2012.

The quantitative data were identified by the information provided by the National Social Protection Steering Committee and secondary research. Key informant interviews (KIIs) were undertaken with selected stakeholders at the national and decentralised levels (including relevant government, donor, national and international non-governmental organisations and others).

More than 190 organisations based in the country were invited to complete the 'Mapping of Social Protection Schemes by Government Agencies, Donors, I/NGOs and Other Civil Society Organisations in The Gambia' questionnaire¹⁸ which was shared electronically. Overall, 42 responses have been received from a variety of organisations with the majority being from NGOs, both international and national ones, (31%) and international organisations (24%). All 42 organisations identified 89 social protection programmes, collectively, with almost three quarters (73%) providing 'in-kind' benefits with many (39.1%) focusing on children and young people as their target and actual beneficiaries. The report looks in detail at the 89 social protection programmes. The clusters of interest and cooperation, and major systematic and institutional gaps were identified.

¹⁶ The partners participating in the Social Protection Floor Initiative

¹⁷ 'Transformative social protection', Devereux Stephen and Sabates-Wheeler Rachel, Institute of Development Studies, IDS Working Paper 232, Brighton (IDS, October 2004); also referred to in 'Children and Social Protection in the Middle East and North Africa', Marcus Rachel and Pereznieta Paola with Cullen Erin and Jones Nicola, Overseas Development Institute, Working Paper 335, (ODI, October 2011)

¹⁸ The questionnaire was developed basing on the ILO project 'Mapping of social security provisions by NGOs, government agencies and other civil society organizations in Zanzibar', ILO, 2008

The lack of available data and the quality of the data were among the major challenges in producing this report. In addition, there is a limited understanding and knowledge of social protection in the country – which has a certain impact on the number of responses received. As a result, some of these data which were shared during interviews or in completed questionnaires were not strictly comparable, as the data did not respond to the same definition, which might give a fragmented impression. Overall, the non-response rate to the questionnaire was almost 75% which restricted the ability to ensure representation of all programme activities in the country. The consultant sought to overcome this by following up through individual meetings, however gaps do remain in this overall mapping. Despite the challenges, the identified, collected and collated data presented in this report provides a picture of the scope and focus of the existing social protection programmes and variety of actors in The Gambia including the most critical issues as well as many information gaps, which are both a cause and consequence of the lack of a comprehensive social protection system in the country.

The consultant prepared the final draft report and presented the findings to the NSPSC for their comments and input on. The final revision of the report were made by MoFEA, MoHSW and DSW, MoTIE, UNICEF, UNDP, UNAIDS, WFP, IMF and ILO and other members of the National Social Protection Steering Committee.

Structure of the Report

The report starts by providing a brief analysis of the situation in The Gambia, presenting basic information and some background about the country and its population, but also looking specifically at poverty situation and the situation of children. Other vulnerable groups are discussed in more detail under Section 5 of the report.

The main body of the report is the mapping of social protection actors in The Gambia and their programmes. Initially, this section will look at the evolution of social protection in The Gambia over the past few years by reviewing current government legislation, policies, and mapping out key programmes and main state actors. Then the 42 organisations who responded to the ‘social protection questionnaire’ (Appendix 1), identifying 89 programmes, are presented under the categories of:

- (i) vulnerable groups: children, women, the rural poor, unemployed, old aged, people with disabilities and people living with HIV/AIDS and;
- (ii) the thematic groups: education, health and strengthening national social protection.

A brief description of programmes is listed under these categories.

The last section summarises some of the limitations and suggests some conclusions, which can contribute to strengthening inclusive and integrated social protection systems in The Gambia.

3. Situation Analysis



Source: <http://sahelresponse.org/>

The Gambia is one of the smallest continental African countries both geographically and population wise and it is among the poorest countries in the world, ranking 165 out of 187 countries on the 2013 Human Development Index.¹⁹ The World Bank's assessment of poverty puts 60% of the population falling below the overall poverty line and 40% below the food poverty line. Food poverty is more prevalent in rural and isolated communities particularly during seasonal food poverty as they predominantly rely on subsistence farming.²⁰ The country has a narrow economic base with limited natural resources and is mainly dependent on the export of primary agricultural products; re-export of imported goods, and tourism.²¹ Subsistence farmers rely on crops and livestock for their livelihood and unemployment and underemployment, especially among young, urban, female, and better educated²², is extremely high (youth unemployment is estimated at over 40%, three times higher than amongst other adults; young workers are employed in low-quality jobs and in high levels of informality)²³. The Gambia is a very close-knit society, predominantly Muslim, with about 5% of the population Christian.²⁴

¹⁹ UNDP, Human Development Report 2013, The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World 2013

²⁰ The World Bank Group, The Gambia: An Assessment of Poverty, 2011

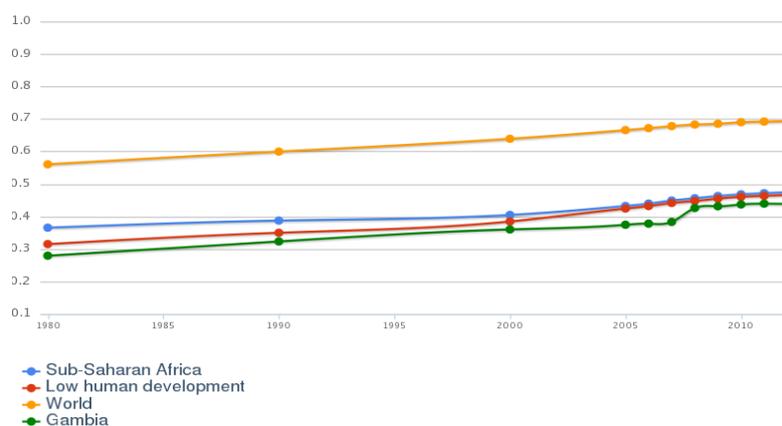
²¹ UNData: <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Gambia>

²² African Development Fund, AfDB/World Bank Joint Assistance Strategy 2012-2015, Cover Note, Regional Department West, October 2013, <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/Gambia%20-%202012-2015%20-%20AfDB-World%20Bank%20Joint%20Assistance%20Strategy.pdf>

²³ The Gambia Round Table Conference Presentation/Synthesis Report, The Gambia Priority Employment Programme (GAMJOBS) 2007-2011, available at < http://www.gm.undp.org/rtable/gamjobs_summary.pdf>, accessed on 10 August 2012

²⁴ Government of The Gambia, 'Population and Housing Census', GoTG, 2003

Figure 1. Human Development Index: Trends 1980 – 2012, The Gambia



Source: <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/GMB.html>

The Gambia is a society that is arguably patriarchal with households generally male-headed. According to the 2011 Population projection, nearly half of the population is less than 18 years of age. The accelerated rural-urban migration between the years 1983 and 2003 has resulted in unmitigated, unplanned and rapid urbanisation, and more than half of the Gambian population (52%) is currently concentrated in only 17% of the total land of the country.²⁵ Urbanisation, the pressures of urban life and the need for survival are eroding the traditional solidarity mechanisms based on extended family networks as well as kinship and community ties. Urban poverty is high and on the rise, yet the majority of the poor (68%) are still concentrated in rural areas²⁶. Although progress has been made, an important part of the population still lack access to basic social services, education and health, and disparities are evident within and across regions.

Poverty highly impacts the lives of Gambian children, as it is shown by the levels of malnourishment. The percentage of children under the age of 5 years old who are underweight is at 17.4%²⁷ and the under-five mortality rate is 109 per 1,000 live births.²⁸ The proportion of orphans increased from 6.1% in 1993 to 9.1% in 2004 (no more recent data exist), exacerbated by the growing prevalence of HIV/AIDS.²⁹ Child labour, between the ages of 10 and 14, was estimated in 2001 at 34.5%.^{30,31} Corporal punishment is considered by many children, adults and teachers as an effective discipline measure. 90.3% of children have experienced some form of violent discipline and 17.6% have suffered severe physical punishment.³² Early marriage is a common practice: 46.5% of the women get married before the age of 18 years old.³³ Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) is still

²⁵ *Supra*, n. 29

²⁶ African Development Bank Group, *The Gambia: Country Gender Profile* October 2011. Quality Assurance and Results Department Gender and Social Development Monitoring Division

²⁷ *The Gambia: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010*, the Gambia Bureau for Statistics and UNICEF, June 2012

²⁸ WHO, *World Health Statistics 2012*, available at: http://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/2012/en/index.html

²⁹ UNICEF, *Situation Analysis of Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children due to HIV/AIDS, 2004*

³⁰ World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2001*, <http://databank.worldbank.org>

³¹ More current published data could not be found

³² The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS). 2011. *The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010, Final Report*. Banjul, The Gambia: The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS), p.154

³³ *Ibid*, p.158

deeply rooted in society: the rate of occurrence is 76.3% among women aged 15-49 years and 42.4% of the daughters.³⁴

The Constitution of the Republic of The Gambia guarantees the right to free education, and school is compulsory up to age 12.³⁵ However a lack of appropriate resources and infrastructure prevents the full provision of free, compulsory education as mandated by law as students who receive public, primary education are often charged school fees.³⁶ The other costs include informal and unofficial charges levied to support teachers' pay and other expenses, and payments for uniforms, transport and textbooks.³⁷ 46% of lower basic education is still funded by households through such fees as admission fee (300 Dal), fencing fee (100 Dal), development fund (75 Dal) and student welfare fund (10 Dal).³⁸ The inability of poor households to support investment in education is a significant factor in The Gambia. The majority of children of primary school age are attending school (62.6%) with 37.4% of the children not attending school³⁹.

Poverty is one of the factors that expose children to situations of risk and make them vulnerable to different forms of (sexual) abuse, violence and exploitation. In its combined First, Second and Third Periodic Report on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (2008), the Government of The Gambia reported that:

"[D]ifficulties still exist. Inadequate resources, both financial and human resources, affect services provided to children. The country still lacks sufficient health workers, social workers, child psychologists, and so on; wages are too low to deter the emigration of qualified professionals to other countries. Cultural and religious practices make certain child protection issues extremely sensitive. These include corporal punishment, female circumcision, early or forced marriage, domestic violence, and inheritance rights".⁴⁰

While tourism contributes significantly to the economy and provides jobs for over ten thousand Gambians, it has other social ills such as sexual exploitation by tourists particularly of women and children. The Gambia is a source, transit and destination country for children and women trafficked for the purposes of forced labour and commercial sexual exploitation within the country, women and girls and, to a lesser extent boys are subjected to sex trafficking and domestic servitude.⁴¹ Young girls are also being abused by adult Gambian men, in a phenomenon called "sugar daddy".⁴² The periodic report also describes a 'low level of national awareness of child sexual abuse and considering that the whole subject is considered taboo, it is difficult for researchers to determine or estimate the prevalence of child sexual abuse or assess the impact it has on victims. There are few official reported cases of child sexual abuse, possibly in part because victims as well as perpetrators

³⁴ Ibid, p.163,165

³⁵ Government of The Gambia, Constitution of The Republic of The Gambia, 1997, <http://www.accessgambia.com/information/constitutiongambia.pdf>

³⁶ Gambia, The, Country Profiles, United States Department of Labour's Bureau of International Labour Affairs.

³⁷ UNESCO, EFA Global Monitoring Report, Education for All, Reaching the marginalized 2010.

³⁸ Prices taken from 2 lower basic schools in Serrekunda during the academic year of 2012/2013

³⁹ The Gambia: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010, the Gambia Bureau for Statistics and UNICEF, June 2012

⁴⁰ Combined 1st, 2nd & 3rd Periodic Report for The Gambia (to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child), Banjul, November 2008, section 5, and p. 4.

⁴¹ U.S. Department of State, Trafficking In Persons Report 2012, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/192595.pdf>

⁴² UNICEF Gambia, Good Practice: Preventing and Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism. World Congress against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents. Rop de Janeiro, Brazil 2008.

are stigmatised.⁴³ The report indicates that the issue of child sexual abuse and exploitation is highly delicate, and is surrounded by social stigma, family pressure or indifference, and a culture of silence with regard to cases of (child) abuse and sexual harassment/exploitation.⁴⁴

The lack of financial and human resources for social protection in general and budget allocation towards running programmes, services and building human resource in the area of child protection, which is a cross cutting issue affecting education and health as well, is the main constraint to detecting, preventing and addressing (investigate and prosecute) abuse, violence and exploitation of children in The Gambia. International donor support for child protection initiatives, especially prevention efforts in The Gambia, is limited.

The situation of women, people living with HIV/AIDS, the unemployed and people with disabilities can be found under section 5.1 *Vulnerable Groups*.

⁴³ Ibid, section 235, p. 76

⁴⁴ Ibid, sections 96 & 127, p. 28 & 35

4. Overview of Social Protection Programmes and Actors

This section looks at the evolution of social protection in The Gambia over the past few years by reviewing current government legislation and policies, and mapping out key programmes and main actors engaged in designing and implementing programmes. It is important to note that this mapping captures the majority of available social protection programmes and is broken down by category of vulnerabilities and thematic groups of education, health and programmes that strengthen national social protection systems.

Social Protection Policies and Laws

Reducing Poverty and Promoting Development

Despite economic challenges faced by the country, the Government of The Gambia is developing economic and social development initiatives to alleviate poverty. The 1997 Constitution of The Gambia, which is the supreme law of the country, sets out fundamental rights and freedoms for the people of The Gambia. This includes the right to education, freedom of speech, conscience, assembly, association and movement, as well as protection from discrimination and promotion of children's and women's rights and the rights of people with disabilities and other social and cultural rights.⁴⁵ Building on the rights laid down in the Constitution as well as international and regional standards the Government has committed to, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), developing national policies to reduce poverty by promoting and achieving sustainable growth. This also includes the development of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) I (2003-2005) and II (2007-2011), the subsequent Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) (2012-2015) and 'Vision 2020'.

'Vision 2020' is a national roadmap or strategy which sets out how The Gambia will develop socially, economically and scientifically over a 25 year period, from 1996 to 2020. It provides a broad vision in the areas of agriculture, industry, trade, tourism, financial services and human resource development in order to attain the given level of development.⁴⁶ The 2012-2015 PAGE builds upon the achievement and implementation of the PRSPs I and II, MDGs and the objectives of Vision 2020. The PAGE aims to reduce poverty, particularly in rural areas, by prioritising investment in the area of agriculture, health and education.⁴⁷

Agriculture and Natural Resources

Other national initiatives include the The Gambia National Agricultural Investment Programme (GNAIP) (2011-2015)⁴⁸, aimed at implementing the goals of 'Vision 2020', by changing the agriculture and natural resources sector from subsistence to commercial production through pro-poor investment. In addition to this policy, the Agricultural and Natural Resources Policy (ANRP) (2009 –

⁴⁵ Government of The Gambia, Constitution of The Republic of The Gambia, 1997, <http://www.accessgambia.com/information/constitutiongambia.pdf>

⁴⁶ Gambia National Development Strategy: "VISION 2020", State House, Banjul, 1996

⁴⁷ The Republic of The Gambia Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) 2012-2015, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, Banjul, 2011

⁴⁸ The Gambia National Agricultural Investment Programme (GNAIP) (2011-2015), GoTG - National Multidisciplinary Taskforce, Banjul, 2009

2015)⁴⁹ aims at improving and sustaining levels of food and nutrition security particularly among vulnerable groups.

Promotion of Gender Equality and Women's Rights

The Government of The Gambia has also developed mechanisms to promote gender equality and women development. The Gambia National Gender and Women Empowerment Policy (2010 – 2020)⁵⁰ replaces and builds on the National Policy for the Advancement of Gambian Women (1999-2009)⁵¹, seeking to accelerate gender mainstreaming in national and sectoral policies, plans and programmes in public and private institutions, NGOs and the Media. In addition, the GoTG adopted the Women's Act 2010⁵² giving every woman the right to basic education and training for self-development and according to Section 26, women (especially the girls) should be protected from all forms of abuse, including sexual harassment in schools and other educational institutions and provide for sanctions against such perpetrators. The Act also prohibits parents or guardians from withdrawing their daughters from school for the purpose of marriage.

Education

The National Education Policy (2004 – 2015)⁵³ builds on the Constitution and preceding education policies by ensuring access to education is non-discriminatory, all-inclusive, promoting the right to education for all by promoting gender equity and targeting poor and disadvantaged groups in society. Compulsory education is free up till the age of 12, as outlined above, and is supported through the national policies of the Education Act (1992, under revision)⁵⁴ and the Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP) (2012 – 2015)⁵⁵.

Youth

The National Youth Policy (1999 – 2008)⁵⁶ and the consecutive National Youth Policy (2009-2018)⁵⁷ are aimed at engaging youths in national development. The current policy puts more emphasis on targeting and engaging vulnerable groups in national development such as out of school youth, unemployed, rural youth, young people with disabilities, young people living with HIV/AIDS and female youth than the previous 10-year policy.

Children's Rights and Protection

With regard to children, the Government enforced the Children's Act in 2005⁵⁸ which brings together previous laws and regulations relating to children and sets out the rights and responsibilities of children and their care, protection and maintenance, implementing the international provisions of the UN CRC into domestic laws.

⁴⁹ Agriculture and Natural Resources (ANR) Policy (2009 – 2015), Department of State for Agriculture, Banjul, 2009

⁵⁰ The National Gender Policy 2010-2020, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Banjul, 2009,

⁵¹ Advancement of Gambian Women (1999-2009), State House, Banjul, 2000

⁵² Women's Act 2010, State House, Banjul, 2010

⁵³ The National Education Policy (2004 – 2015), Department of State for Education, Banjul, 2004

⁵⁴ Education Act (1992), State House, Banjul, 1992

⁵⁵ Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP) (2012 – 2015), Department of State for Education, Banjul, 2006

⁵⁶ The National Youth Policy (1999 – 2008), Department of State for Youth and Sports, Banjul, 1998

⁵⁷ The National Youth Policy (2009– 2018), Department of State for Youth and Sports, Banjul, 2009

⁵⁸ Children's Act 2005, State House, Banjul, 2005

The Tourism Offences Act (2003)⁵⁹ aims to limit the social impact of tourism by law. The Tourism Offences Act 2003 criminalises the commercial sexual exploitation of children by tourists and non-Gambians, including child prostitution, pornography and trafficking of children for sexual purposes; and carries severe punishment of these offences. In addition, the publication of Policy Guidelines and Regulations on Sexual Misconduct and Harassment in Gambian Educational Institutions (2004)⁶⁰ sets out the rules around relationships between staff and students for all teachers and staff within education institutions. The enactment of the Trafficking in Person's Act of The Gambia (2007)⁶¹, the National Action Plan on Trafficking in Persons (2012-2016) and the establishment of the National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons (NAATIP) in 2012 are the initial steps taken by the Government of the Gambia to put in place the legal framework and mechanisms to combat human trafficking in the country and to protect vulnerable people and prosecute offenders.

Integrated National Disability Policy 2009-2018 was drafted in 2009 but is yet to be adopted. This policy aims to enhance care for and help individuals with disability to cope with situations and be fully functional in their communities.

The National Health Policy (2012-2020) sets out the strategic vision for delivery public health service. The Gambia has a three tier system comprising of primary (village health services), secondary (minor and major health centres) and tertiary (hospitals). The vision of the health policy is to provide quality and affordable health services for all by 2020.⁶²

Main State Actors in Social Protection in The Gambia

Two significant state actors working on the implementation of the Government's policies and initiatives to alleviate poverty and economic and social development are the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MoBSE) and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW). At the same time, there are a number of other actors directly or indirectly involved in the social protection initiative.

Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education

The Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MoBSE) aims to meet the learning needs of all children within The Gambia. Their programmes work towards meeting the needs of all children and provide specific programme which support vulnerable groups such as girls, women, children with disabilities, youths and the poor to access education. During the course of this study several social protection programmes, supported by MoBSE, were identified such as sponsorship for needy students including a separate sponsorship programme solely for girls, and a Donkey and Cart initiative which provides transportation for young students and children with disabilities who live further than 2 km. from the nearest school. They also have a cash transfer programme to

⁵⁹ Tourism Offences Act 2003, State House, Banjul, 2003

⁶⁰ Policy Guidelines and Regulations on Sexual Misconduct and Harassment in Gambian Educational Institutions, Department of State for Education, Banjul, 2004

⁶¹ Trafficking in Person's Act of The Gambia (2007), State House, Banjul, 2007

⁶² Health is Wealth (2012-2020), 'Acceleration of Quality Health Services and Universal Coverage', Ministry Of Health & Social Welfare, Banjul, 2012

supplement the earnings of Marabouts⁶³, or Muslim religious leaders/teachers, with cash transfers to allow their students (Talibes) to attend basic literacy and numeracy lessons to prevent the Marabout from sending their students to beg on the streets⁶⁴.

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Department on Social Welfare

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) is responsible for overall policy formulation, planning, organisation and coordination of the health sector at national, regional, district and community levels and is a key stakeholder and partner to many social protection programmes in The Gambia. MoHSW offers health-related social protection, including advocacy for the adoption of the Community-based Health Insurance Scheme.⁶⁵ The ministry has submitted a draft Health Insurance Policy to the Cabinet in 2012, but has not endorsed been endorsed to date.⁶⁶

The Department for Social Welfare (DSW) of the MoHSW has specific programmes to support vulnerable people and children, as outlined below. The DSW is the principal governmental institution responsible for providing welfare services to protect, assist and empower the most vulnerable groups, including children, in The Gambia.⁶⁷ The Department provides care and support to adults, children and families; people with mental health problems; prisoners and ex-prisoners; children in conflict with the law; families, children with special needs due to disability; children at risk of harm; abandoned children; orphans in need of foster care or adoption.

The DSW has specific legal duties in respect of child protection under section 75 of the Children's Act 2005. Specifically, the Act stipulates that it is the duty of the Government to safeguard, protect and promote the welfare of children and ensure that local government authorities and other government agencies liaise with one another in matters concerning children.⁶⁸ The DSW is responsible for the care and welfare of children, assisted by other government officers such as local government authorities.

The Department's main office is in Banjul, and has decentralized offices in two regions (Upper River Region and North Bank Region). The Department consists of a Training, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, Disability Unit, Adult and Elderly Care Unit and the Child Care Unit which is divided into two sub-units: 1) Adoption and Child Placement Unit, and 2) Child Support and Juvenile Justice Unit. The Department is responsible for the running of a Shelter for Children and home for the Elderly in Bakoteh, as well as the Drop-In Child Care Centre at Tallinding Buffer zone.

The DSW focuses on vulnerable children or children in need of special protection, the groups which might include orphans and, children in conflict with the law, children on the move, refugee children,

⁶³ A Muslim religious leader and teacher in West Africa

⁶⁴ Boys are sent to Marabouts, in particularly in Senegal but also within The Gambia, to learn the Koran and there have been examples of the students being exploited for the purpose of making money through street begging – Human Rights Watch (2010) *Off the Backs of the Children: Forced Begging and Other Abuses against Talibés in Senegal*; also: Emily Delap, *Begging for Change*, Anti-Slavery International, London 2009

⁶⁵ Gavrilovic, M. Dibba, Y. (2013), 'Moving towards an integrated and equitable social protection system in The Gambia: Analysis of Social Protection Systems in The Gambia', Final Report, UNICEF Country Office in The Gambia, Banjul

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*,

⁶⁷ Adapted from: *Strengthening Our Response to Child Trafficking in The Gambia: A Handbook for Law Enforcement and Social Workers to Prevent and Respond to Child Trafficking* (draft), ChildFund The Gambia, April 2013, p.54

⁶⁸ Section 66, Children's Act 2005

unaccompanied or separated children, trafficked children, and working children. When it comes to vulnerable adults, this group also includes women, men, elderly, people with disabilities, and youths.

The DSW supports people with disabilities through its Disability Unit that promote the social inclusion of people with disabilities by providing resources to increase mobility. This Unit also provides technical support to organisations and other stakeholders dealing with disabled people or disability issues. DSW's Adult and Elderly Care Unit provides a number of services to adults and the elderly. This includes the 'Home for the Elderly', support to men in conflict with the law, physically and mentally ill patients, elderly persons, and poor and underprivileged families in general.

DSW Child Protection Programmes at the Community Level

Over the past six years, the DSW in collaboration with the Child Protection Alliance (CPA) and ChildFund's PROTECT Project (on prevention and response to child trafficking in The Gambia) established 45 Community Child Protection Committees (CCPC) throughout the country (Upper River Region (URR): 12, Central River Region (CRR): 7, Lower River Region (LRR): 8, North River Region (NRR): 2, Kanifing Municipal Council (KMC): 3, West Coast Region (WCR): 11) and 5 Adolescent Neighbourhood Watch Groups (ANWGs) in the Tourism Development Area, supported by UNICEF, Save the Children Sweden and ChildFund International. The DSW is aiming to have established a total of 60 CCPCs by the end of 2013.

According to the DSW, CCPCs consist of approximately 10 to 17 volunteers who work together to protect children from abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation within their communities and districts, and to promote their well-being. The members comprise the village head, religious leader, community/opinion leader, youth leader, child representative, representative of the school and health clinic, police, immigration, local government, and NGOs. The CCPCs are managed by regional DSW staff. The CCPCs support families and children to access services including health, education, legal and support services; through awareness rising, identification of children at risk, and recording and referral of cases to the appropriate authorities such as the police and DSW through the use of the CCPC/ANWG referral form. The CCPCs and ANWGs have all been trained on children's rights and child protection, and 10 CCPCs have now been trained on child trafficking issues as well. The ANWGs mainly focus on the prevention and the protection of children from commercial sexual exploitation of children in tourism.

National Social Protection Steering Committee

In August 2012 the National Social Protection Steering Committee (NSPSC) was established by the Government of The Gambia under chairmanship of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MoFEA), and later the Policy Analysis Unit (PAU) under the Secretary General, Office of the President of The Gambia.

The main objective of the NSPSC is "to provide a forum to discuss and exchange ideas, support and guide development, stimulate cooperation and coordinate implementation of national social protection policies, and strategies responsive to the needs of children, women, the poor and other vulnerable populations in The Gambia".⁶⁹

⁶⁹ National Social Protection Steering Committee, Terms of Reference, endorsed at the 2nd meeting of NSPSC, 02 October 2012, Banjul, The Gambia

The NSPSC is composed of various actors, including the Government of The Gambia, non-governmental organizations, international donors and academia, and the private sector playing a significant role in the area of social protection and responding to the needs to children, women, the poor, and other vulnerable populations.⁷⁰

Social Protection Stakeholders Participated in the Survey

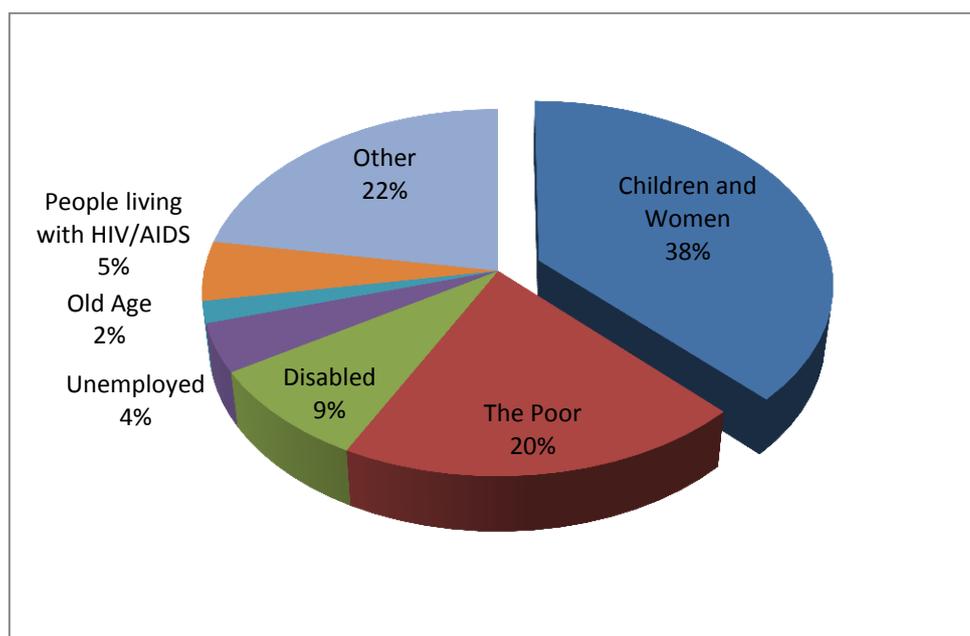
There are a number of other ministries, such as the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and Ministry of Youth Affairs (MOYA), and Offices of the President and Vice President, the UN system, international agencies, national and international NGOs and charities working on programmes and services which aim to benefit the most vulnerable and marginalised populations in the country.

The main focus area of the majority of organisations based in The Gambia, but particularly NGOs registered in The Gambia, is education, health and agriculture and/or food security. A lot of these NGOs have subsidiary programmes in addition to the main programmes on education and health agriculture and/or food security which aim to support some of the most vulnerable and marginalised people in other areas. For example, many organisations originally established to support agriculture focused programmes have now adult literacy elements embedded in their programmes which target vulnerable groups such as women, people with disabilities or people living with HIV/AIDS.

While there are many organisations working in The Gambia, a total of 194 organisations were identified as possible institutions running social protection programmes. When looking at the description available for each organisations, it was estimated that around half (49%) were established to meet the needs of children and/or women. Only a limited number of programmes were estimated to focus on the unemployed (9%), people living with HIV/AIDS (7%), or old age people (3%) as their domain of interventions. The large section of organisations identified as 'Other' (47%) in the table below are those organisations whose mandates were not estimated to fit in the other categories identified, and included organisations such as embassies, high commissions, ministries and agencies of the Government, and national and international organisations.

⁷⁰ Members of the NSPSC: Policy Analysis Unit under the Secretary General, Office of the President (Chair), Department for Social Welfare (DSW) of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) (Secretariat), TANGO (Deputy Chair), MoFEA, MoBSE, MoHSW, Gambia Bureau for Statistics (GBoS), Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration and Employment (MoTIE), Ministry of Information (MoI) National Assembly, UNICEF, UNDP, UNAIDS, IMF, ILO, WFP, Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and National AIDS Secretariat.

Figure 2. Organisations' Areas of Focus – Estimates



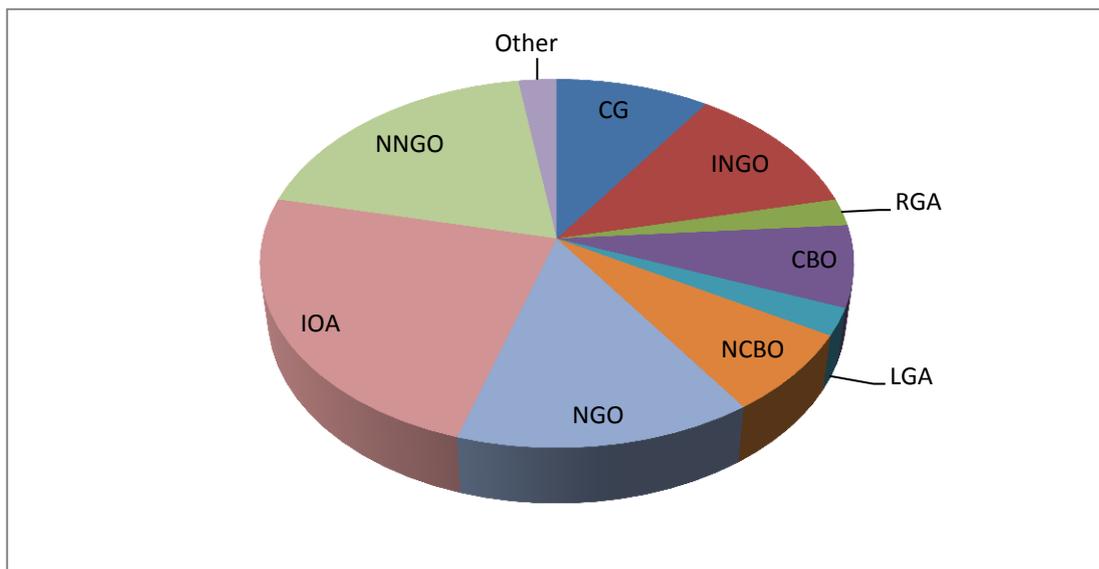
Of the 194 organisations identified, 24 (12.4%) did not receive the questionnaire due to incorrect/no contact details. Of the remaining 169 organisations (Appendix 5) that were sent the questionnaire, 42 responded to the questionnaire (25%) and are represented in Table 1 and Figure 3 below with a full list in Appendix 3. Over half of organisations who responded were international organizations (IOs), international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and national non-governmental organisations (NNGOs) with a limited response from central and local government. All organisations that responded to the questionnaire identified programmes which can be categorised under the umbrella of social protection and are therefore recorded in this report.

Table 1. Type of Institution/Organisation Responded⁷¹

Type	Total	%	Type	Total	%
Central Government (CG)	4	10%	National Community Based Organisation (NCBO)	3	7%
International NGO (INGO)	5	12%	Local Non-governmental Organization (NGO)	6	14%
Regional Government Agency (RGA)	1	2%	National NGO (NNGO)	8	19%
Local Community Based Organisation (CBO)	3	7%	International Organisation, Agency (IOA)	10	24%
Local Government Agency (LGA)	1	2%	Other	1	2%

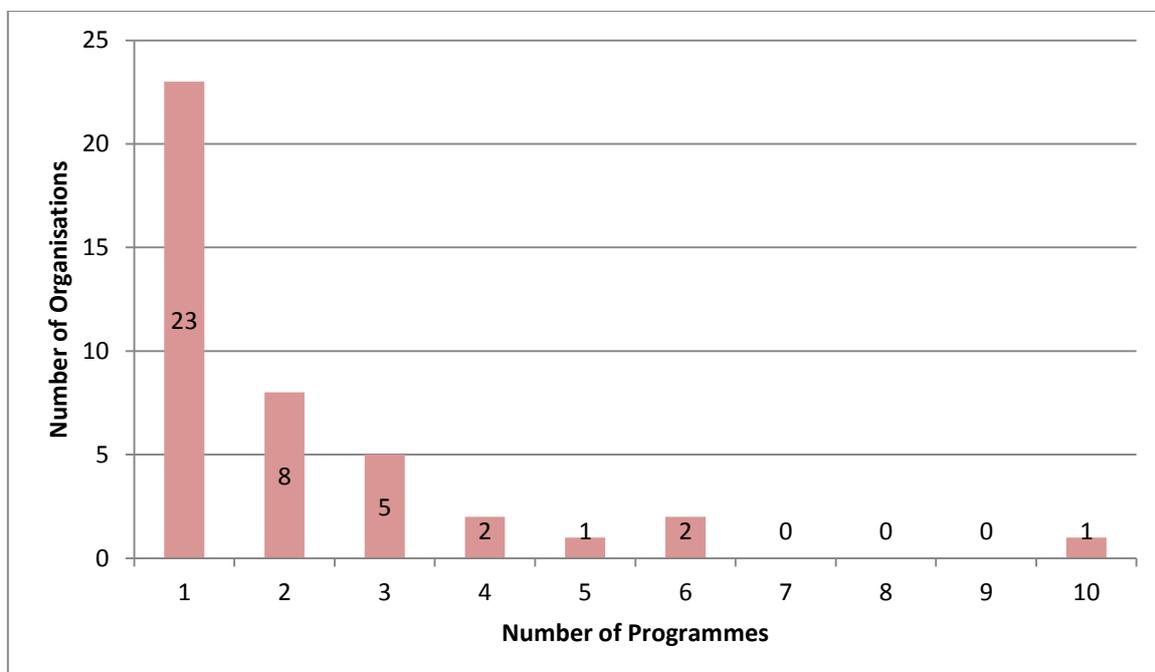
⁷¹ Organisations can be registered in The Gambia under these type of organisations and the mapping exercise asked organisations to identify themselves under one of these categories

Figure 3. Type of Institution/Organisation Responded



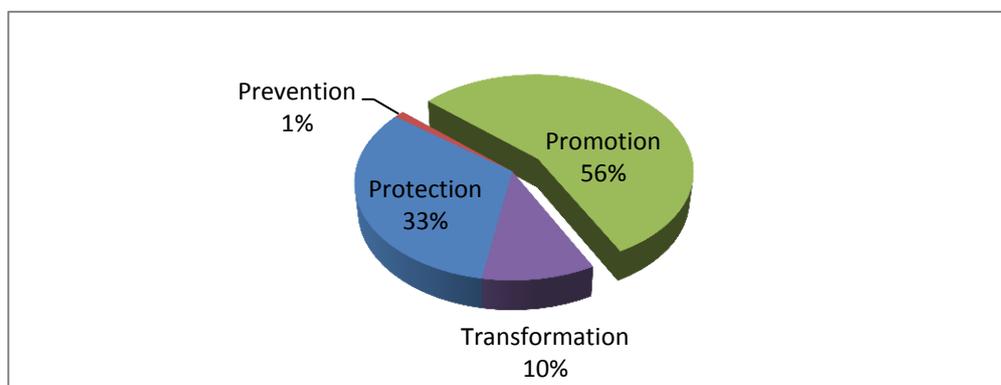
Collectively the 42 organisations that responded to the questionnaire identified 89 social protection programmes. As represented in the figure below, over half (55%) of organisations identified one social protection programme while others identified numerous programmes: WEC International (5), UNICEF (6), ChildFund (6) and DSW (10).

Figure 4. Number of Programmes per Organisation



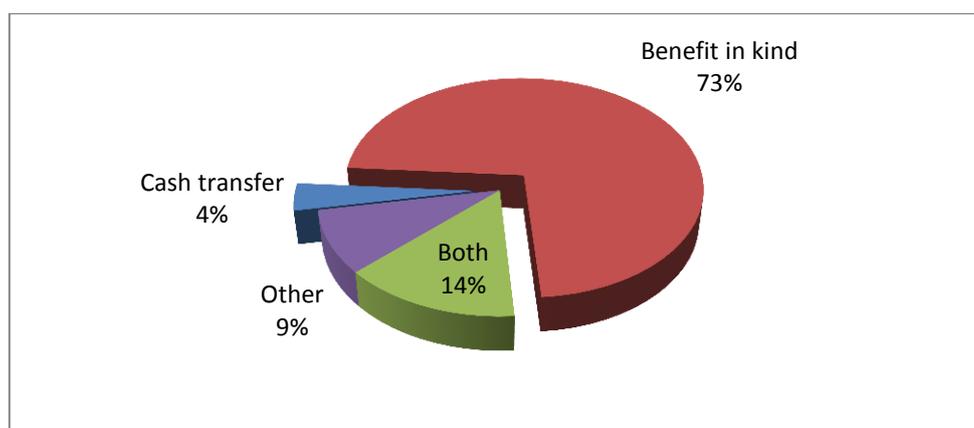
When categorising⁷² the programmes identified under the social protection transformative framework (Protection, Prevention, Promotion and Transformation – see Appendix 2), the main focus of most programmes was Promotion. There are very few social protection programmes in The Gambia that focus on Prevention and Protection; especially in the form of cash transfers.

Figure 5. Type/Aim of Social Protection Programmes



Very few programmes provide cash transfers as a means of supporting vulnerable individuals or households. Concern Universal (CU), for instance, has identified the only two programmes with the cash transfer component. These are two pilot programmes with one to support people living with HIV/AIDS and the other to support rural communities affected by the 2011 crop failure. Other organisations identified cash transfer programmes in addition to other benefit in-kind programmes. These included cash transfer to carers of orphans (CaDO), children of prison inmates (IICP), children begging on the streets (MoBSE) and people living with HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). It should be noted that when analysing the questionnaires, it became clear that there is a limited understanding of what ‘cash transfers’ means and encompasses.

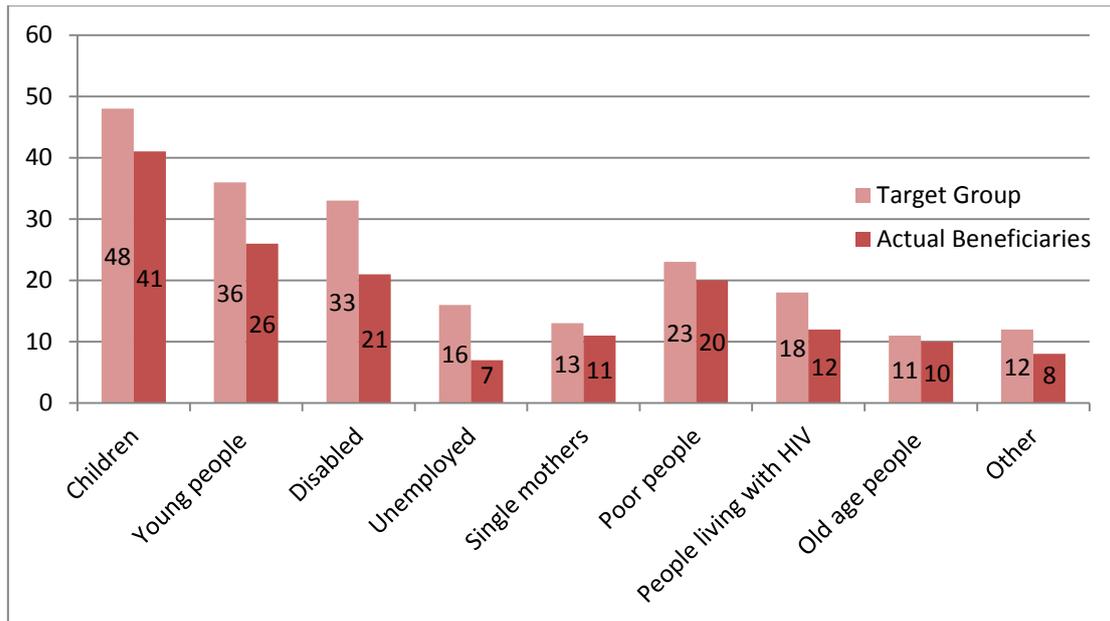
Figure 6. Social Protection Programmes – Benefit Type



⁷² The consultant looked at each programme in relation to the framework and categorised each programme under the main focus of the programme. This is obviously very subjective and is only based on the consultants understanding of each programme in relation to the framework.

Identified social protection programmes are aimed at multiple target groups per programme and actual beneficiaries. Of these, children and young people accounted for 39.1% of the target groups and 43.8% of actual beneficiaries. The beneficiary group with the biggest difference between being a 'target group' to actually 'benefiting' from a programme was the group of people with disabilities. This suggests that there are examples of organisations that are targeting people with disabilities but due to some limitations in their programmes or possible obstacles on the side of the beneficiaries this group does not actually benefit from these programmes.

Figure 7. Number of Social Protection Programmes' Beneficiary Groups



5. Social Protection Actors and Their Programmes

The programmes identified through the questionnaires are divided up in this section into categories of vulnerable groups: children, women, the poor, people with disabilities, old age and people living with HIV/AIDS; and thematic groups: education, health and strengthening national social protection systems. The categories under vulnerable groups were identified by the NSPSC as The Gambia's most vulnerable groups, and the thematic groups are included for those programmes that do not specifically target a particular vulnerable group.

5.1. Vulnerable Groups

5.1.1. Children

Almost half (48%) of the social protection programmes identified were geared towards meeting the needs of children, ranging from education, health, employment, HIV/AIDS, child protection and other support programmes tailored to meet the specific needs of children and young people. Out of the numerous social protection programmes that are focused on children only the following organisations identified programmes that provide support to the most vulnerable groups of children (orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC), children with disabilities, children living with HIV/AIDS, and programmes identified under child protection in general):

Orphans and OVCs

Organisation	Area of focus
• UNICEF: Child Protection Section, Catholic Development Office (CaDO)	orphans, children living with HIV
• SOS Children's Villages The Gambia	orphans
• Department of Social Welfare (DSW)	orphans
• International Institute for Child Protection (IICP)	children of prison inmates

Catholic Development Office (CaDO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

CaDO, with financial and technical support from UNICEF, is implementing the social protection programme called "Home Based Care for Orphans and Vulnerable Children". This programme is being implemented by CaDO's from their Basse office located within the Basse Major Health Centre. The main objective of the programme is to provide education, nutrition and psychosocial support to orphans and other children vulnerable due to HIV/AIDS; it is a home-based care and support for OVCs. The programme started in 2005 with 50 OVCs in Upper River Region (URR). Since then, it has expanded and now the programme reaches 400 OVCs in URR. In 2012 it has expanded to an additional 100 OVCs in Central River Region (CRR). The programme started as an HIV-focused intervention, but in the last two years it has shifted its strategic focus to being an HIV-sensitive intervention as opposed to being an HIV-focused intervention. The main features of the programme are the payment of school fees for OVCs, buying school uniforms, books, stationery and providing money for school lunch. It also provides money to the OVCs to supplement their feeding and provides soap, tooth paste and other hygienic materials on a quarterly basis. Besides, the HIV positive children receive additional money for nutritional supplementation.

SOS Children's Villages The Gambia

SOS Children's Village, an organization that works to provide quality alternative care for children, who cannot live with their biological families, has a social protection programme called "SOS Children's Village" which targets children who have lost parental care. This programme is run in both Bokoteh (Region 1) and Mansajang Kund (Region 6) offices. The NGO indicated that around 250 children have benefited from this support. The SOS Children's Village's concept is based on four principles: The Mother, Brothers and Sisters, The House, The Village. Each child needs a mother, and grows up most naturally with brothers and sisters, in their own house, within a supportive village environment. The SOS family is a part of the community. The SOS families live together forming a supportive village community environment where children enjoy a happy childhood. The families share experiences and offer one another a helping hand. They also live as integrated and contributing members of the local community. Through his/her family, village and community, each child learns to participate actively in society. The objective of this programme is to enable children who have lost parental care to grow in a caring and loving family environment.

Department for Social Welfare (DSW): Shelter for Children and the Elderly and Drop-In Centre

The supported by DSW Shelter for Children and the Elderly is located in Bakoteh, Region 1. Children at risk, such as abandoned babies, street children or child survivors of any type of abuse and exploitation, including trafficking, are temporarily placed at the Shelter until their situation is thoroughly assessed (ideally, for not more than 6 months). After this period, children can be reunited with their families or guardians or given for adoption, foster care or placed in one of DSW's partner care institutions such as SOS Children's Village or Sinchu Orphanage based in Sinchu Alhagie (Region 2). The Shelter also runs a "child hotline" (199) which was created for children in need of advice, counselling or immediate rescue from a dangerous or an exploitative situation.

The DSW Child Drop-In Centre was established in July 2003 at Tallinding Buffer Zone, Region 1, as a result of a joint project of Standard Chartered Bank, DSW and Kanifing Municipal Council (KMC). Since its inauguration the Centre has been supporting vulnerable children from the community of Tallinding and the neighbourhood. As the community in which the Centre is operating is quite poor, a lot of children drop out of school due to financial difficulties encountered by their parents or caregivers. Some are not even enrolled into school. The Centre creates an opportunity for those children to be re-integrated into school, particularly through DSW's sponsorship programme, and aims to continue providing these services.

International Institute for Child Protection (IICP)

IICP, an NGO working to promote and protect the rights of children, provided details of their new national programme called "Children of Prison Inmates" which is to be run from their office in Kombo. The Programme aims to meet the needs of vulnerable children as a result of their parents being incarcerated. The programme is yet to begin and IICP have found it difficult to get the programme up and running. The aim is to provide support to children with parent(s) in prison targeting children who are left outside the walls of the prison. The programme hopes to fill some of the void of the absent parent by providing mentoring and financial support to the child such as school fees and medical bills in partnership with faith based organisations.

Children with Disabilities

Organisation	Area of focus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home for Children with Learning Difficulties (HART HOUSE) 	children with learning disabilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural Support Organisation for the Disabled (ROSD) 	persons with physical, hearing and visual disabilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gambia Association of the Visually Impaired (GOVI) 	visual impairments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gambia Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (GADHOH) 	deaf or hearing impairments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Union Of Disabled Youths (NUDY) 	all youths with disabilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Social Welfare (DSW) 	all persons with disabilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MoBSE) 	all school aged children with disabilities

Home for Children with Learning Difficulties (HART HOUSE)

The Hart House provides residential short-term respite care for Gambian children with learning difficulties. This is the only programme of its kind in The Gambia that has supported around 70 children throughout its 10 years of working in The Gambia. The Hart House assesses the developmental level of the children and encourages them to reach their full potential by offering a varied and stimulating programme of activities. In turn, this programme supports hard pressed Gambian families by providing a break from caring for their children. Hart House has faced financial difficulties throughout their 10 year-history and has even been forced to close for short periods of time due to financial constraints.

Rural Support Organisation for the Disabled (ROSD)

ROSD is an organisation based in Basse, URR, set up to meet the needs of rural people living with disabilities. ROSD has established the first deaf and hard of hearing school in Basse, URR, Manneh Kunda. This school has been running for almost 2 years now; it aims to support children into mainstream education. ROSD has supported 20 children over this period and at the conclusion of their first year of operation they were able to transfer half of their students into mainstream education. The ROSD will continue to operate this programme but there is concern about the lack of resources specifically with regard to the feeding programme and transportation.

Gambia Association of the Visually Impaired (GOVI)

GOVI has been established to meet the needs of person with visual impairments living in The Gambia. The programme is made up of 3 elements. The first one, the "Community Based Rehabilitation Project", provides training and support to 800 blind and severely visually impaired persons, including children, to enable them to complete day to day tasks and activities without the support of their care giver. This programme also supports care givers by freeing them from their care giving roles to allow them time to engage in economic and social activities. This project is funded by Sight Savers International. The second area is the establishment of the first pre-school in The Gambia for the blind children. This school is being sponsored for 2 years by Muslim Aid, UK and Action Aid through the Commonwealth Education Fund. The school enrolled 14 blind children between age 2-5 years and they have been provided with an education syllabus to prepare them for mainstream education. The children are also provided with a nanny, materials, transport, meals, utilities, and daily living skills. The third, and final component, identified by GOVI is the support in

development and implementation of a national integrated education programme. This project aims at changing the attitudes and practices of educational professionals and the general public in regard to the right to education for children with visual impairments, and at raising awareness about the positive contributions that children with visual impairments can make to society.

Gambia Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (GADHOH)

GADHOH is working nationally on two key issues for children who are deaf or hard of hearing. The first component of the GADHOH's programme is in the development of a national sign language which will provide the Gambia's deaf community with a communication method, alternative to spoken language. The other focus of the GADHOH's programme is to ensure that deaf or hard of hearing children's needs are being met in nursery and primary education establishments. GADHOH has established their own nursery schools and training centres for teachers. Over 200 children have graduated from these nursery schools, and have been either transferred to a special school, such as St. John's School for the Deaf, or to mainstream education. GADHOH also works on producing resources and materials to support the development of the national sign language and education materials for schools.

National Association of Disabled Youths (NUDY)

NUDY aims to support young people with disabilities through advocacy, networking and education. NUDY used mediums of radio and newspapers to advocate socially and economically for youths with disabilities. The association aims at giving young people with disabilities a voice and empower them to become contributing members of society through education and employment. NUDY has worked on creating a network for youths with disabilities through meetings, workshops and conferences. They also support young people with disabilities to engage in education and develop their skills by helping them find sponsorship and/or apprenticeships.

The Department of Social Welfare: Disability Unit

The DSW Disability Unit exists to promote the social inclusion of people with disabilities by increasing their mobility through provision of orthopaedic appliances and other assistive devices such as wheel chairs, crutches and walking sticks. Disabled people in the developing countries are at the last rank of the ladder being the poorest amongst the poor. According to the DSW, The Gambia is not an exception. The stigma is strong, and when searching for employment, a person with disability is seen as less capable than his or her counterparts. By providing disabled persons with orthopaedic appliances and other mobility aids, the unit aims to empower people with disabilities to access education and/or learn skills which will help break the cycle of poverty and increase their self-esteem. The Unit also provides technical support to organisations and other stakeholders working or coming into contact with disabled people or on disability issues, such as the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education, the University of the Gambia and The Royal Victoria Teaching Hospital. Over the past years, the Unit was invited to participate in several workshops and trainings with other organisations, and intends to strengthen this collaboration, as it represents a great opportunity to engage communities and increase their awareness on the challenges faced by people with disabilities.

Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MoBSE)

MoBSE has provided information on the programme 'Donkey Cart Initiative', which targets young children and children with disabilities to access education through provision of transportation to

those who live further than 2km from their nearest school. This initiative was established in regions 2-6 with 82 communities benefiting from this resource. MoBSE indicated that around 1,000 children have benefited from this resource and it has increased young children and children with disabilities' access to and attendance of schools.

Children living with HIV/AIDS

Organisation	Area of focus
• Catholic Development Office (CaDO)	orphans, children living with HIV
• WEC (Worldwide Evangelisation for Christ) International	children of people living with HIV
• UNICEF: Child Survival and Development (CSD)	prevention

Catholic Development Office (CaDO)

CaDO has been working in The Gambia since the 1970s. It is a faith based organisation primarily focused on delivering humanitarian aid, poverty relief, skills training, healthcare and rural agricultural development. As mentioned above, CaDO provides support to orphans and OVCs through its "Home Based Care for Orphans and Vulnerable Children" which initially had a strategic focus of then being an HIV-focused intervention to now being an HIV-sensitive intervention.

Worldwide Evangelisation for Christ (WEC) International

WEC International is a faith based organisation registered in The Gambia since 1966. They aim to deliver a holistic support believing that development and capacity building can help meet the needs of people living with HIV/AIDS in the Gambia. Their support is achieved through focus on administration, agriculture, education, and medical programmes. WEC International implements the "OVC Programme" which supports children of adult people living with HIV by providing them with food supplements and educational support. WEC International runs this programme in the districts of Foni Bintang and Foni Brefet, West Coast Region, in partnership with Action Aid and National AIDS Secretariat (NAS). WEC International estimates that they have currently supported around 600 children of people living with HIV.

UNICEF: Child Survival and Development (CSD) Programme

UNICEF CSD Programme in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare is implementing a project called the 'Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) and Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT)'. This project has a national focus and uses both a fixed and outreach service to deliver PMTCT and IPT services in all regions of the country. It is estimated that around 1,800 children living with HIV/AIDS have directly benefited from this programme. UNICEF notes that the coverage for PMTCT is still very low in the country because of issues of stigma and discrimination, which prevent beneficiaries from coming forward to take advantage of services offered.

Child Protection

Organisation	Area of focus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MoBSE) 	exploitation, street begging
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ChildFund – The Gambia 	child trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Social Welfare (DSW) 	all forms of child protection

Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MoBSE)

MoBSE implements a programme called ‘Conditional Cash Transfers’ to support children who were exploited for the purpose of financial means, street begging and child labour by Koranic teachers or Marabouts in Koranic schools (daaras or majalis) instead of receiving education.⁷³ The programme aims to engage Almudos Tailehs in education and reimburse the Marabouts’ income that was previously generated by sending their Almudos Tailehs begging on the streets. MoBSE identified 1,053 almudos within 12 Majalis across the country engaged in literacy and numeracy programmes, and are no longer on the streets begging. This programme is being implemented with the support from the Institute for Social Reformation and Action (ISRA) and DSW, and with financial support from Child Hope International.

ChildFund – The Gambia

ChildFund – The Gambia has identified the ‘PROTECT Project’, a two-year project focusing on prevention of and response to child trafficking in The Gambia. This programme is led by ChildFund - The Gambia in partnership with the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and its National Agency against Trafficking in Persons, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (DSW), the Ministry of Interior (Mol), and the Gambia Immigration Department. The Project is funded by a two year grant from the U.S. Department of State’s Office to monitor and combat trafficking in persons. The project focuses on capacity building of government officials, law enforcement and social workers as well as other stakeholders at the national and community level on the issue of child trafficking. The Project has established 10 CCPCs in collaboration with DSW, as outlined above. The Project has trained 200 CCPC members and informal and formal stakeholders at the district and community level. The programme also supports children who are victims of trafficking or who are at risk of being trafficked. This support includes resettlement costs and family tracing and reunification, and costs relating to prevention of trafficking through education support.

The Department of Social Welfare: Child Care Unit

The DSW Child Care Unit is divided into two sub-units: (i) Child Support and Juvenile Justice, and (ii) Adoption and Child Placement.

The Adoption and Child Placement sub-unit focuses the majority of its interventions on orphans and children who, for their own protection, have been withdrawn from their own families. The sub-unit works closely with the police, medical units, particularly the Royal Victoria Teaching Hospital, and the Children’s Court in order to evaluate and support each case they come across. Children at risk are temporarily placed at the Shelter in Bakoteh, while their situation is assessed. Whenever family reunification is possible and is in the best interest of the child, families are supported in that process.

⁷³ In The Gambia, it is a traditional and common practice to send boys to receive education from Koranic teachers. These boys, known as *Almudos*, are mostly aged 6-15 years and they live with a teacher (*Marabout*) in marabout-led institutions (*daaras* and also known as *Karantas/Majilis*) for up to five years.

If not, the sub-unit is responsible for finding an adequate placement for that particular child. In these cases, adoption is always the desired solution; however, when it is not possible, children are placed in foster families or care institutions.

The Child Support and Juvenile Justice sub-unit focuses its interventions on two main groups: (i) children whose families are in conflict due to issues of paternity, custody, access or maintenance; and (ii) children and women in conflict with the law. The sub-unit works closely with the Children’s Court; the police; the Juvenile Wing and the Female Wing of the prison to guarantee that children and women are given the necessary support while in detention as well as after being released.

5.1.2. Women

It is estimated that women in The Gambia make up 50% of the population; the GoTG reports that the majority of Gambian women are rural based and are engaged in agricultural production.⁷⁴ According to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), women face a higher incidence and greater severity of poverty than men. Women make up approximately 45% of the labour force and predominately work in low paid jobs such as agriculture, domestic work and as a petty trader (street or market vendors).⁷⁵ Women earn only approximately 63 cents for every dollar a man makes in terms of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) and it is a key factor to disparity of earning power.⁷⁶ Women also account for over 50% of the agricultural labour force and 70% of unskilled labourers, and they produce about 40% of total agricultural output.⁷⁷

While the social protection questionnaire completed by organisations was not tailored to identify women specifically as beneficiaries and/or target groups, it was clear from the responses of some of the organisations that they have specific programmes aimed at meeting the needs of women. Also, a number of rural- and agriculture-focused organisations have subsidiary programmes for women offering literacy and numeracy support. The following organisations provide social protection programmes tailored to the needs of women:

Organisation	Area of focus
• Agency for Village Support (AVISU)	adult literacy
• Forum for African Women's Educationists The Gambia Chapter (FAWEGAM)	empowerment of rural women mobile project, mothers clubs
• Group of Gambians Against Rape and Molestation (GARM)	education and awareness-raising
• Freedom from Hunger Campaign (FFHC)	baby-friendly rice fields
• Brufut Education Project	education and workshop spaces for women
• ChildFund – The Gambia	gender equality and women empowerment
• Association for Promoting Girl's and Women's Advancement (APGWA)	skills training

⁷⁴ GoTG, Government Policy on Gender Issues, Accessed: <http://www.statehouse.gm/women1.htm>

⁷⁵ Government of The Gambia, ‘Population and Housing Census’, GoTG, 2003

⁷⁶ United Nations Development Programme, ‘Human Development Report’, UNDP, 2009.

⁷⁷ IFAD, Rural poverty in The Gambia, 2011

• National Women's Bureau	female genital mutilation/cutting, gender mainstreaming
• United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	female genital mutilation/cutting

Agency for Village Support (AVISU)

AVISU is an organisation whose programmes are primarily focused on rural, agriculture development and food security, but has a programme targeting women in particular, the 'Adult Literacy' one. The programme is aimed at empowering poor rural women and limiting their dependency through an approach called REFLECT literacy. Women groups are organised to critically analyse their situations and problems, developing solutions and community action plans (CAP) in order to lobby for finding as well as addressing the problems highlighted in the CAPs. The literacy programme has benefited about 1,500 women from primarily Lower and Upper Saloum, Nianija and Sami districts in Region 5. These women have not had the chance to attend school during their childhood. Most of these women can now write and read in their local languages. Some of these women also benefited from AVISU's micro enterprise component to access a loan for their livelihood activities.

Forum for African Women's Educationists The Gambia Chapter (FAWEGAM)

FAWEGAM is a pan-African NGO aimed at empowering girls and women through gender-responsive education. The organization runs two programmes, the 'Empowerment of Rural Women Mobile Project' and 'Mothers Club', ones geared towards supporting women in The Gambia. The 'Empowerment of Rural Women Mobile Project' is being piloted in URR where 1,000 women have received mobile phones to communicate with each other to share information on education, health, agriculture and other relevant information. FAWEGAM has specified that these resources also enable women to provide early notifications of issues such as early marriage or gender based violence cases to the relevant authorities. 'Mothers Club' is the programme being run in partnership with MoBSE to identify existing mothers clubs attached to schools throughout the country. FAWEGAM has identified 275 mothers clubs which now advocate for enrolment and retention of and quality education for girls. FAWEGAM offers training and support to mothers club, and also provides productive assets in the form of seeds.

Group of Gambians against Rape and Molestation (GARM)

GARM is a new organisation, which has been operating for almost two years now. The organisation was formed as a result of two stories published by Ndey Ngoneh Jeng on balafong.com and by Amy Kolleh on the Balafong Facebook group page in April 2011. Both writers shared their stories about suffering sexual abuse as a child. GARM has since established a forum (www.speakup.gm) for survivors of sexual violence of all ages, ability, and background to safely share their stories and experiences. GARM implements the 'Education and Awareness' programme, and plans the following projects: 'Sexual Abuse Advocacy and Counselling', 'Volunteer Network/Training', and 'Policy Advocacy' and 'Fundraising'. The objective of the 'Education and Awareness' programme is to raise awareness and educate the Gambian people on the prevalence and negative effects of sexual abuse on individuals, families and communities.

Freedom from Hunger Campaign (FFHC)

FFHC is an NGO focused on supporting farm food production and related structures. FFHC has set up a project called 'Access to rice fields' to support rural women within their membership. The aim of

this programme is to create safe and reliable access to rice fields as well as to build babysitting structures as part of the baby-friendly initiative. As a result of this project, communities in Jarra Central and West, Region 4 have benefited from construction of bridges, babysitting houses, and causeways (on 225 rice fields). Women have also been trained on food processing and preservation techniques.

Brufut Education Project

Brufut Education Project is a charity organisation that aims at empowering the youth of Brufut through access to tools, skills, music, education, sports and ITC. Apart from the youth, the Project also benefits women through its workshop space for local women and mothers in its Aja Fatou Ba Nursery School, Region 2. Women can access workshop spaces which include sewing machines, screen printing, computers, and a library, supporting their skills aimed self-empowerment and employment. The workshops have also been involved in making products (bags, wallets, hats) from recycled materials such as plastic water bags and bits of cloth.

ChildFund – The Gambia

ChildFund – The Gambia, in partnership with the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), is implementing a programme called ‘Water and Sanitation’, which has a component to promote gender equality and empowerment of women. In the course of the project, ten concrete line wells fitted with hand pumps in 15 communities were constructed. The result of this was that women and girls, who are traditionally responsible for supplying water to their families, no longer need to spend several hours a day fetching large amounts of water from far-off water taps or other water sources.

Association for Promoting Girl's and Women's Advancement (APGWA)

APGWA, the non-governmental organization aimed at promoting economic empowerment of people, political, health and reproductive rights, has a programme called ‘Income Generating Projects’ which is implemented in 90 villages throughout the country. Over the years, APGWA has supported around 60,000 people with around 85% of these beneficiaries being women. The programme provides skills training in the areas of fishing, dyeing, gardening, animal rearing, including poultry schemes, and petty trading. APGWA also provides programmes on resource management, entrepreneurship, and human, women’s and children’s rights training skills.

The National Women’s Bureau (NWB)

The National Women’s Bureau, the government agency responsible for policy guidance and proposals to the Government of The Gambia on issues affecting women, has identified a programme which aims to reduce the prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) and Gender Based Violence (GBV) through public awareness. This agency aims to support the development of a National Action Plan on FGM/C, a situational analysis on FGM/C in The Gambia, a National Action Plan on GBV, and capacity training on gender mainstreaming of sector ministries and local government agencies, working in cooperation with local NGO.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

UNFPA is funding the programme on ‘Increased Access to and Utilisation of Quality Maternal and New-Born Health Services’ which is implemented by the Foundation for Research on Women's Health, Productivity and the Environment (BAFROW). The aim of the programme is to incorporate

awareness creation on reproductive health into access to services. Women are trained on women reproductive health issues including the dangers during pregnancy so that they know the importance of seeking care when they themselves are pregnant or when one of their family members is pregnant. A key aspect for the success of the programme is that men are also involved at the initial stage for their support. The coverage of the programme is located in four districts within Region 4. The main target group is women of reproductive age and their husbands. Other women and men are also targeted together with opinion leaders in the community.

5.1.3. The Rural Poor

The Gambia is one of Africa's poorest nations with an HDI value of 0.439 in 2012, positioning the country at 165 out of 187 countries and territories. Between 1980 and 2012, Gambia's Human Development Index (HDI) value increased from 0.279 to 0.439, an increase of 57% or average annual increase of about 1.4%, but the country remains cemented in the low human development category.⁷⁸ It must be noted that it is misleading to compare values and rankings with those of previous years because the underlying data and methods for producing HDI have changed. The 2010 Human Development Report (HDR) introduced the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which identifies multiple deprivations in the same households in education, health and standard of living. The most recent survey data available for estimating MPI figures for The Gambia were collected in 2005/2006. In The Gambia, 60.4% of the population lived in multidimensional poverty (the MPI 'head count') and an additional 17.6% were vulnerable to multiple deprivations. The intensity of deprivation – that is, the average percentage of deprivation experienced by people living in multidimensional poverty – in The Gambia was 53.6%. The country's MPI value, which is the share of the population that is multi-dimensionally poor, adjusted by the intensity of the deprivations, was 0.324.

In 2010, the percentage of people living below the poverty line in The Gambia was recorded at 48.8% of the population with poverty widespread, pervasive and predominantly rural.⁷⁹ They are mainly rural or semi-rural areas of the country where more of the population are classified as poor. Factors for this include the rural population relying on agriculture as a means of living, with a landscape that has decreasing soil fertility, produces low agricultural productivity and low priced products such as groundnuts.

Table 2. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) Figures for The Gambia Relative to Selected Countries

	Survey year	MPI value	Headcount (%)	Intensity of deprivation (%)	Population			Contribution to overall poverty of deprivations in		
					Vulnerable to poverty (%)	In severe poverty (%)	Below income poverty line (%)	Health	Education	Living Standards
Gambia	05/06	0.324	60.4	53.6	17.6	35.5	33.6	30.7	33.5	35.8
Lesotho	2009	0.156	35.3	44.1	26.7	11.1	43.4	18.9	21.9	59.2

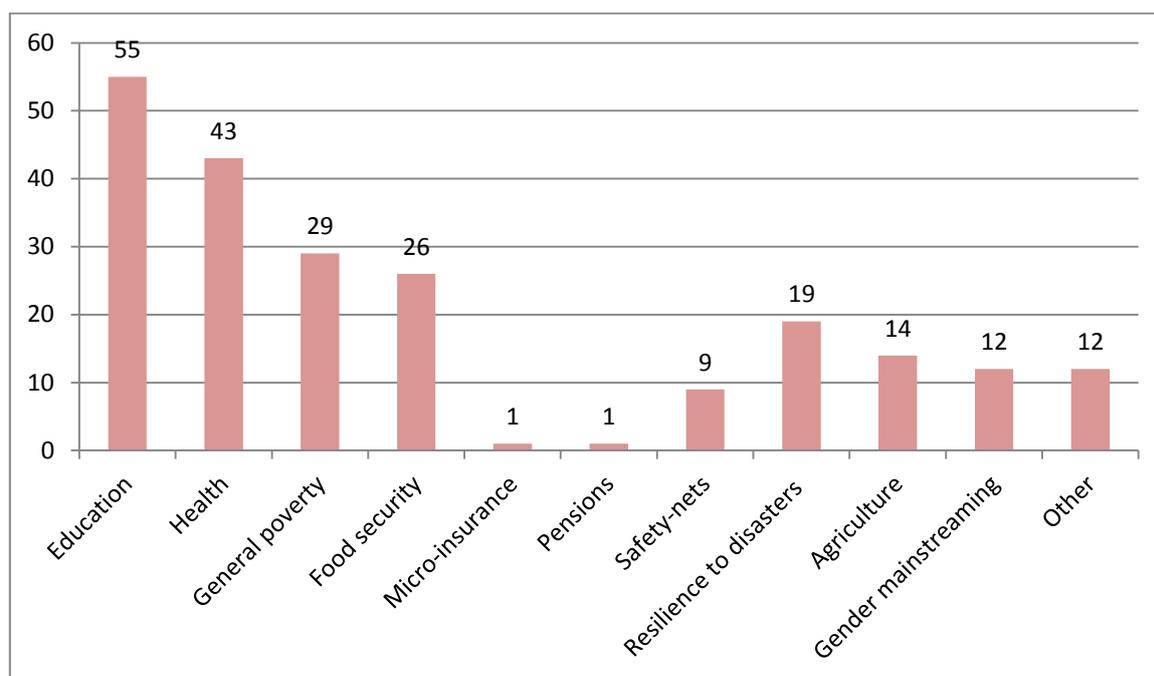
Source: Human Development Report 2013, The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World, Explanatory note on 2013, UNDP (2013), Gambia

⁷⁸ UNDP, Human Development Report 2013, The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World 2013

⁷⁹ Integrated Household Survey (2010), Gambia Bureau for Statistics, 2010

The majority of organisations, particularly NGOs, are set up to improve the lives of poor people and as such have social protection programmes to meet the needs of the poor. Figure 8 below shows the domain(s) of intervention⁸⁰ of programmes with 44% focusing on general poverty, food security, safety-nets, building community resilience against disasters/vulnerability and agriculture. Organisations predominately focus on these domains of intervention because approximately three quarters of the rural population is classified as poor.⁸¹

Figure 8. Number of Social Protection Programmes' Domain(s) of Intervention



In addition to the organisations working towards poverty reduction, the following are working specifically in the category of 'the poor' within rural areas and are not listed in any of the other vulnerable groups (children and women, disabled, unemployed, old age, and people living with HIV/AIDS):

Organisation	Area of focus
• World Food Programme (WFP)	school feeding programme
• Freedom from Hunger Campaign (FFHC)	access to rice fields, community cereal banking, village savings and credit associations
• Worldwide Evangelisation for Christ (WEC) International	rural development
• Agency for Village Support (AVISU)	rice value chain project
• Wuli and Sandu Development Agency (WASDA)	farming training
• Concern Universal (CU)	2011 crop failure cash transfer pilot
• Rural Support Organisation for the Disabled (ROSD)	adult literacy
• National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA)	relief support to vulnerable groups

⁸⁰ Organisations could select as many 'domains of intervention' that were applicable to their programme they identified in the questionnaire

⁸¹ IFAD, Rural poverty in Gambia, 2011

The World Food Program (WFP)

WFP has been implementing its 'Food for Education Project' (School Feeding Programme) in The Gambia since 2007. This is one of the largest social protection programmes in The Gambia with 177,215 children in 166 Early Childhood Development Centres (ECDs), 353 Primary Schools and 27 government-recognised Madrassas (Koranic schools) receiving a daily nutritious meal. The programme is funded by the European Union and implemented by MoBSE. The World Food Programme (WFP) works in partnership with the Government of The Gambia to establish the foundation for a nationally owned sustainable school feeding programme.

Freedom from Hunger Campaign (FFHC)

FFHC runs a programme called "Community Cereal Banking" aimed at creating food security within the Regions 4 and 5 for its members by establishing a centralised grain bank accessible to households at the time of need. The grain bank is run and managed by the communities. FFHC estimates that around 3,500 of its members benefit from this programme and that the 'hungry season' (months leading up to the next harvest) has been reduced from three months to one month.

Worldwide Evangelisation for Christ (WEC) International

WEC International, a mission organization, has a programme called 'Rural Development' working towards supporting poor rural communities through the development of innovative and sustainable agricultural projects in the districts of Bwiam Foni and Chamen Nianija (Region 2). The programme has brought about the introduction of a new type of banana grown in The Gambia and the production of oils from bamboo and moringa, palm and neem trees.

Agency for Village Support (AVISU)

AVISU is an NGO working in the area of advocacy for and support for vulnerable and poor people with a particular focus on marginalized Gambian women in rural communities. AVISU delivered a programme called 'Rice Value – Chain Project' in the districts of Lower and Upper Saloum and Nianija (Region 5). The aim of this programme was to increase the yields produced by farmers, particularly female farmers. Around 3,000 farmers, of whom 95% were female farmers, from 70 communities were supported. Each farmer was supported to cultivate 1 or ½ hectare of rice fields and given 15kg of rice seeds and fertiliser. An average yield of 5-7 tons of paddy rice was recorded by the farmers.

Wuli and Sandu Development Agency (WASDA)

WASDA, an association supported by Concern Universal and working to promote the engagement of women in agriculture. WASDA has a specific programme called 'On Farm' which supports poor rural farmers, predominately women and youth, by providing long and short-term training in the area of agriculture. Over 400 people from the districts of Upper River Wuli and Sandu (Region 6) have benefited from this training of which 100 were categorised as young people. One element of this programme is that direct beneficiaries have to cascade the knowledge from their training to other members within their communities.

Concern Universal (CU)

Concern Universal is the organization aimed at helping communities around the world and in The Gambia to find practical, long-term solutions to poverty. In 2012, CU implemented a programme to

support rural communities in Region 6 affected by the crop failure of 2011. In partnership with WFP and local partners, WASDA and NACCUG, 20,000 individuals were provided by CU with 283 Gambian Dalasi (GMD) (\$9 US) per month. This was the first time that the food programme in The Gambia has provided cash transfers instead of food supplies. This initiative has also contributed to supported local economy and also allowed people to make their own choices about the food and supplies they want and need. The evaluation of the programme provided a number of positive responses from beneficiaries including the feeling of empowerment receiving cash transfers gave compared to the stigma logistics of collecting food from a central depot.⁸²

Rural Support Organisation for the Disabled (ROSD)

ROSD, an NGO that offers support to disabled people living in the east of The Gambia, used to implement a programme called 'Adult Literacy' which was available to both disabled and abled persons living in Region 6. This programme offered literacy classes for 25 adults who had never previously had any formal education. This programme was solely funded by Voluntary Service Oversees (VSO) up until 2012 but has now ceased as the funding has stopped.

National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA)

NDMA, a government disaster management agency, implements a range of programmes, including the 'Relief Support' one supports the vulnerable population affected by disaster to enable them to cope and recover from such a situation. The programme targets the general population but with emphasis on the vulnerable groups. Over the years NDMA and partners have been providing relief support to victims, including food, cash and others necessities.

5.1.4. People with Disabilities

Disability in Africa has been described by many as the 'forgotten crisis' because the needs of disabled people, when there are so many other vulnerable groups, are often overlooked.⁸³ People with disabilities are more vulnerable to abuse, exploitation, neglect and discrimination.⁸⁴ They face reduced social participation and have less access to education and other social services compared to other vulnerable groups⁸⁵. In The Gambia, there are a few organisations set up to support certain categories of disabilities (people with visual, physical, hearing, and some other disabilities). These organizations are being umbrella by the Gambia Federation of the Disabled (GFD), which is made up of 9 organisations:

- Gambia Association of the Physically Disabled (GAPD)
- Gambia Organisation of the Visually Impaired (GOVI)
- Gambia Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (GADHOH)
- National Union of the Disabled Youth (NUDY)
- Gambia Organisation for the Learning Difficulties (GOLD)

⁸² Gavrilovic, M. Dibba, Y. (2013), 'Moving towards an integrated and equitable social protection system in The Gambia: Analysis of Social Protection Systems in The Gambia', Final Report, UNICEF Country Office in The Gambia, Banjul

⁸³ Integrated Regional Information Networks: <http://www.irinnews.org/Report/86710/DRC-Child-disability-the-forgotten-crisis>. Handicap International: http://www.handicap-international.fr/en/discover-hi/around-the-world0/in-brief/dramatic-awakening-of-a-forgotten-crisis/index.html?dechi_programmes%5Boffset%5D=130&cHash=5142cf3543

⁸⁴ Disabled World News (2012-02-01) - In conflict and crisis children with disabilities must not be forgotten UNICEF stated at an international conference: <http://www.disabled-world.com/disability/children/unicef.php#ixzz2Rf03qXfE>.

⁸⁵ WHO/World Bank, World Report on Disability, 2011

- Rural Support Organisation for the Disabled (RSOD)
- Association for the Mentally Disabled Gambians (AMDG)
- Gambia National Paralympics Committee (GNPC)
- Association of Gambia Albinos (AGA)

The Gambia Federation of the Disabled was actively involved in the development of the National Disability Policy. While this Policy was drafted in 2009, in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, it is yet to be validated and therefore adopted by the Government and National Assembly of The Gambia.

The social protection programmes identified for people with disabilities through the questionnaire are as follows:

Organisation	Area of focus
• Agency for Village Support (AVISU)	entrepreneur support
• Rural Support Organisation for the Disabled (RSOD)	Micro-finance, deaf and hard of hearing school, nursery school, equipment
• Gambia Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (GADHOH)	skills training, employment support
• Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)	institutional capacity and services delivery support
• Gambia Association of the Visually Impaired (GOVI)	visual impairments
• Home for Children with Learning Difficulties (HART HOUSE)	day/ residential care, education
• Association of Gambian Albinos (AGA)	advocacy, education
• National Union of Disabled Youths (NUDY)	advocacy, networking, education
• Department of Social Welfare (DSW)	rehabilitation, social inclusion, technical and financial support, small business grants and loans, equipment
• Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MoBSE)	inclusion, access to education
• Mental Health Leadership and Advocacy Program (mhLAP)	rehabilitation

Agency for Village Support (AVISU)

AVISU runs a programme called ‘Disability Support’ (which was implemented in Lower Saloum in the Region 6) supporting 14 persons with disabilities, 71% of which were women. The programme providing women with the necessary resources and skills to enable them to venture into sheep rearing and/or petty trading. The beneficiaries were also supported by AVISU with the payment of some medical bills.

Rural Support Organisation for the Disabled (RSOD)

RSOD is an organisation based in Region 6 with a membership of 1,035 persons with disabilities living in Regions 5 and 6. The RSOD’s Board is made up completely of women with disabilities. RSOD identified a programme which advocates for the rights of people with disabilities, and also has programmes supporting members’ access to education, including the programmes on adult literacy and numeracy, and livelihood skills training. Besides, RSOD supports its members in accessing micro-finance for ventures into small businesses such as tie and dye and soap making.

Gambia Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (GADHOH)

GADHOH is an organisation based in Serrekunda, Region 1, with 2,107 members who are deaf or hard of hearing. The organization runs two programmes: (i) 'Skill Training and Employment Finding Service' and (ii) 'Advocacy and Awareness Raising'. The 'Skill Training and Employment Finding Service' provides training to the target audience in the areas of tie and dyeing, baking/cooking, knitting, tailoring, bag making, agriculture, early childhood teaching, hair dressing and sign language. GADHOH also supports their members with securing and maintaining employment by identifying vacancies, providing recommendations and supporting the employee and employer once the person is in post. GADHOH's advocacy programme is focused on informing the public about people who are deaf or hard of hearing to bring about changes within communities. As mentioned under the category of children with disabilities above, GADHOH also has a programme on national sign development.

Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)

VSO is an organisation aimed at bringing people together to fight poverty. VSO in The Gambia is implementing a range of programmes including the 'Secure Livelihood, Education, Disability' one that offers expert overseas volunteers' support to various organisations in the country. The aim of this programme is to enhance systems, processes and service delivery, build institutional capacity and support policy reforms with the support from volunteers with the relevant skills and experience.

Association of Gambian Albinos (AGA)

AGA is a newly launched organisation which was previously called 'The National Society of Albinism' (NASA). AGA is yet to implement any programmes, but it has still identified three future programmes, which are worth noting: 'Integrated Education Programme', 'Albinism Advocacy Awareness' and 'New Office and Resource Centre'. The 'Integrated Education Programme' aims to support children with albinism in their access to formal education through supporting schools in meeting children with albinism's needs and any associated special education needs, particularly visual impairments. AGA have partnered with GOVI to support children with visual impairments within a formal education setting.

The second programme aims to engage stakeholders and the public in sharing knowledge and information about Albinism. The target coverage will initially be MoBSE and MoHSW, community elders, village heads, parents, teachers and pupils. The information will cover some of the issues albino face in The Gambia, including skin damage/cancer and dispelling myths and superstition about people with albinism. The final programme is focusing on establishing a national office and resource centre for albino people. This will give the organisation a location to undertake their work.

Mental Health Leadership and Advocacy Program (mhLAP)

mhLAP, a capacity building project for mental health leaders and advocates, identified a programme called 'Self Rehab' that has four areas of focus to support people who are effected by mental health. Firstly, the programme aims at providing counselling and psychotherapy to people with poor mental health. The second area of focus is to support people affected by mental health issues to return to their daily life activities, including employment. The third activity is the support and facilitation of medical supplies and to ensure there is suitable and appropriate medication for patients who require it. Finally, mhLAP works on promoting human, and specifically patients', rights and informing the public on this issue to eliminate the stigma surrounding mental health. mhLAP estimates that 16

people have been able to access vocational training, 31 people have returned back to their jobs and 16 children have gone back to school as a result of their support. They also approximated that hundreds of people have received counselling and assistances to access appropriate medication. mhLAP also work in partnership with the MoHSW and WHO in providing the 'Mental Health Caravan' services supporting communities in the Greater Banjul area with access to food and clothing for persons who are mentally ill and are living on the streets.

As identified previously, under the category of children, GOVI, NUDY DSW, MoBSE and HART House all have programmes to meet the needs of children with disabilities.

5.1.5. *The Unemployed*

The rate of unemployment in The Gambia is a major cause for concern especially for youths and women, with 40% of the youth unemployed and 70% of women engaged in low productivity subsistence agriculture.⁸⁶ Several programmes, such as the Gambia Priority Employment Programme (GAMJOBS) 2007-2011 and the National Employment Policy 2010-2014, have been implemented to promote the creation of employment opportunities for the young. The aim of GAMJOBS was to establish an enabling environment for the creation of employment in order to develop a skilled, versatile, dynamic and efficient workforce, thereby creating opportunities for wage and self-employment in both the formal and informal sectors of economy. This was to be achieved by creating 10,000 jobs annually and employing 20,000 young women and men by the end of the project. Beneficiaries were trained in vocational skills and entrepreneurship with support given to establish 500 rural community enterprises and 5,000 micro- and small enterprises in the urban areas. The final evaluation of the programme estimated that there is a 59% probability that the GAMJOBS project activities have resulted in the attainment of the original goals of the programme.⁸⁷

Of the organisations that responded to the questionnaire, the following programmes working specifically on employment were identified:

Organisation	Area of focus
• Africa Start-up (Gambia)	education and small agriculture business training
• ChildFund – The Gambia	skills training, entrepreneurship
• Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)	poverty reduction in rural/ semi-rural areas
• GETS (UK) Charity	skills training
• Wuli and Sandu Development Agency (WASDA)	skills training and apprenticeship
• Association For Promoting Girl's and Women's Advancement (APGWA)	skills training
• Worldwide Evangelisation for Christ (WEC) International	skills centres

⁸⁶ United Nations Development Assistance Framework, The Gambia, 2012 - 2016

⁸⁷ UNDP The Gambia Revised Final Report, Terminal Evaluation of The Gambia Priority Employment Programme (GAMJOBS) January 2013

Africa Start-up (Gambia)

Africa Start-up is a new organisation that supports the community of Nema Kunku in Region 2 through a programme called “My Farm”. This programme benefits youths in the community by providing small agriculture business training such as growing Moringa trees (primary source of food and nutrients), teaching for nursery aged children, gardening, food processing, and soap making.

ChildFund – The Gambia

ChildFund – The Gambia has two programmes that focus on the employment issues: the ‘Youth Empowerment and Leadership’ Programme and the ‘Child Social and Financial Education’. Both programmes are supporting young people with employment. Youth empowerment and leadership is taught in 32 communities in West Coast Region (WCR) and aims to inspire and educate young people to value social living skills. Child social and financial education is taught within 18 schools in the West Coast Region to promote social responsibility and a sense of awareness of the environment, resources and the need to protect, preserve and save resources, including money. This programme also has an element of children’s rights and responsibilities embedded in it.

Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)

YMCA is a non-for-profit humanitarian association focused on developing the potentials of young people and rendering services that would enhance the development of their mind, body and spirit, and bring improved quality of life. In the questionnaire, the association has identified a programme called ‘Vocational Skills Training and Enterprise Development for Marginalised and Vulnerable Youths in The Gambia’. The programme started in 2008 and is supposed to be running until 2014 with 1,620 youths targeted in the Greater Banjul Area, Upper River Region, North Bank and Central River Region and West Coast Region. The programme aims to address four challenges that inhibit or serve as barriers for young people to have sustainable livelihoods. These challenges are as follows: (i) lack of education and vocational skills training, (ii) lack of employment and income generating opportunities, (iii) poor enforcement of human rights standards, and (iv) young people’s lack of awareness of their rights. This programme is funded by the BIG Fund (Birthing in The Gambia) and is designed to help reduce poverty and social exclusion of the vulnerable and disadvantaged young people predominantly in the semi-rural and rural areas of The Gambia.

GETS (UK) Charity

GETS UK is a United Kingdom and Gambia registered charity organization based in Bakoteh, Region 1. The charity focuses primarily on education which includes skills training for people in the age of 15-30 years old from the GETS UK Sunrise Centre. Beneficiaries are offered classes in mathematics, English language, tie and dye, batik (fabric printing technique), sewing and cookery. School fees are kept to a minimum by subsidising the running costs of the training from the charity’s reserves. GETS UK identified that 70% of their beneficiaries secured employment after attending their skills training centre.

Wuli and Sandu Development Agency (WASDA)

In addition to WASDA’s ‘On Farm’ Programme identified above, the Agency also runs another programme called ‘Off Farm’. ‘Off Farm’ is an apprenticeship programme for young men and women from the districts of Wuli and Sandu in Region 6. A total of 55 youths, 25 males and 30 females, have benefitted from this Programme which offers placements in welding, motorcycling mechanics, tie and dye and batik. WASDA have created a pool of placements in businesses throughout the Region

and also across the border with Senegal. At the conclusion of the apprenticeship, beneficiaries are able to access small loans, through WASDA, to set up their own businesses.

Worldwide Evangelisation for Christ (WEC) International

WEC International has established a number of skills centres throughout The Gambia training youths in a variety of vocations. There were no further details provided or found on this programme.

5.1.6. Old Age

In traditional Gambian society, older persons have always been adequately cared for by family members, neighbours and the wider community.⁸⁸ The accelerated rural-urban migration between the years 1983 and 2003 has resulted in unmitigated, unplanned and rapid urbanisation.⁸⁹ The rate increased from 30.8 % in 1983 to 37.1% in 1993 and it was estimated at 50.3% in 2003.⁹⁰ Urbanisation, pressures of urban life and the need for survival are eroding the traditional solidarity mechanisms based on extended family networks as well as kinship and community ties.

From the responses of the social protection questionnaire, the following organisations have programmes specifically targeting the elderly:

Organisation	Area of focus
• Worldwide Evangelisation for Christ (WEC) International	Home-based care
• Ageing with a Smile Initiative (ASI)	free health screening and consultations
• Department of Social Welfare (DSW)	residential care

Worldwide Evangelisation for Christ (WEC) International

WEC provides 'Home Based Care' with holistic care for sick, frail and immobile patients living in districts of Foni Bintang, Karannai and Brefet, Region 2. The programme has supported 40 individuals and also supports relatives to enable them to care for their sick elderly relatives.

Ageing with a Smile Initiative (ASI)

ASI is an NGO established to meet the needs and improve the lives of elderly people in The Gambia. ASI, in partnership with the MoHSW, the Royal Victoria Teaching Hospital, private clinics such as Pakala Clinic and Sheikh Zayed Regional Eye Care Centre, runs a programme offering free community-based health screening and consultations for the elderly living in Region 1. The screening and consultation programme targets older persons (aged 60 years and above) and puts greater emphasis on diabetes, high blood pressure and visual acuity testing. Follow-up services are provided for those that need further care and management. The services are provided by volunteers, and the programme is being at the moment supported by funds raised locally through members' contributions, donations from individuals and in some cases support given by local NGOs and corporate organisations.

⁸⁸ Ageing with a Smile Initiative, Concept paper

⁸⁹ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, Census 1983 and 2003

⁹⁰ Ibid

The Department of Social Welfare (DSW): Adult and Elderly Care Sub-Unit

The DSW's Adult and Elderly Care sub-unit provides various services to adults and the elderly with the view to improve their living conditions so that they can have a more decent and fulfilling life. With this purpose, the sub-unit focuses its work on different vulnerable groups in society, including men in conflict/contact with the law, physically and mentally ill patients, elderly persons, and poor and underprivileged families in general. To enable the sub-unit to achieve the above, it works with other agencies, departments and partners that include Tanka Tanka (Netherlands based foundation), Royal Victoria Teaching Hospital and the State Central Prison. The team conducts regular visits to these institutions to better address their needs and provide services to patients and inmates. The sub-unit also works as a link between the Home for the Elderly in Bakoteh, Region 1 (same location as the Shelter for Children), and elders in need of residential care, due to lack of financial resources and/or family support.

5.1.7. People living with HIV/AIDS

There is increasing recognition that the HIV pandemic, and in particular the Triple Threat (i.e., HIV, chronic poverty and the eroding capacity of governments to respond), has created a long-term humanitarian and development crisis which requires a response far more demanding than 'business as usual'. Unprecedented in scope and scale, this crisis not only affects those infected with the virus, but also has a disastrous impact on families, and in particular children.⁹¹

The GoTG has been responding to the HIV/AIDS problem since 1987, shortly after the first cases of AIDS were diagnosed in the country. The National AIDS Control Programme was created under the then Ministry of Health. In 2000, a multi-sectoral approach was adopted and the National AIDS Council and the National AIDS Secretariat were established. In July 2001, the Government of The Gambia signed a credit agreement for over US\$15 million with the World Bank (WB) to implement an HIV/AIDS Rapid Response Project (HARRP). This project brought about the establishment of a National AIDS Council under the Office of the President. The Council is chaired by the President and supported by the National AIDS Secretariat (NAS) which is responsible for co-ordinating the national HIV/AIDS response. In 2003, a five-year National Strategic Framework (NSF) was developed to lay out the Strategic Plan of the country to respond appropriately to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. In 2004, The Gambia secured another grant for its HIV and AIDS response under the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). In 2006, the HIV/AIDS Policy Guidelines were revised to cover the period 2007-2011. The GFATM policy and goal were to stabilise and reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in The Gambia and provide treatment, care and support for people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS in a conducive and favourable environment that will mitigate the impact of the epidemic and ensure the achievement of the socio-economic development of The Gambia as captured in 'Vision 2020'.

The current national response to the HIV and AIDS epidemic is being led by the National Strategic Framework (NSF) 2009-2014. The main interventions of the National Strategic Framework

⁹¹ Inter-Agency Task Team (IATT) on Children and HIV and AIDS, Working Paper, Social Protection for vulnerable children in the context of HIV and AIDS, 2008

is to strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems, increase prevention efforts, treatment care and support, impact mitigation, response management and address issues around gender and HIV/AIDS.

The following four organisations have programmes working for people living with HIV/AIDS:

Organisation	Area of focus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worldwide Evangelisation for Christ (WEC) International 	care, food and education support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern Universal (CU), Kubehjara Support Society 	pilot cash transfer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gambia Family Planning Association (GFPA) 	HIV/AIDS testing and counselling
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 	financial support, skills training

Worldwide Evangelisation for Christ (WEC) International

WEC runs the 'Care Programme' based in Foni Brefet and Bintang, Region 2, providing free health and social care to people living with HIV and offering HIV testing in the these communities. This programme has been running since 2010 and has funding to run up until 2015. WEC estimated that 669 people living with HIV/AIDS have benefited from this programme.

Concern Universal (CU)

Concern Universal has identified in the questionnaire a pilot programme implemented by 'Kubehjara Support Society (HIV/AIDS)' that provides cash transfers (284 Dalasis/US\$9 per individual per month) to enhance food security to households with people living with HIV/AIDS. 'Kubehjara Support Society' is a community based organisation made up entirely of people living with HIV/AIDS. It was the members of this Society that were the direct beneficiaries of the cash transfer project. The 'Basse Health Centre' was also identified as an implementing partner in this pilot programme.

Gambia Family Planning Association (GFPA)

The GFPA was established in 1968 and promotes and provides "quality sexual and reproductive health and rights for all men and women in The Gambia, especially young people, and fighting against HIV/AIDS through advocacy, counselling, behaviour change communication and the provision of health care services for couples, individuals and the underserved".⁹² GFPA identified a programme called 'Provision of Youth Sexual and Reproductive Health Information and Services including HIV/AIDS Testing and Counselling'. This programme was implemented throughout The Gambia. The goal of this programmes to increase access to STIs/HIV/AIDS information and services for people living with HIV/AIDS in The Gambia.⁹³ The main activities of this programme were the production and dissemination of mass media behaviour change, communication materials on HIV/AIDS, advocacy, community sensitisation, voluntary counselling and testing (VCT), strengthening of STIs management services, promotion and provision of condoms as means of dual protection, capacity building, collaboration and partnership and resource mobilisation.

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

UNAIDS is an innovative partnership that is to lead, strengthen and support response to HIV and AIDS, provide care and support to those already living with the virus, and reducing the vulnerability of individuals and communities to HIV and alleviating the impact of the epidemic. UNAIDS, in

⁹² www.newfoymgm/about.html

⁹³ STIs - Sexual Transmitted Infections

response to the questionnaire, implements a development programme in the country aimed at supporting people living with HIV in The Gambia. An estimated number of 2,500 people, 80% of whom were women and girls, have benefited from the programme covering medical bills, school fees, rent, transport refunds and food. Through this programme, people living with HIV are provided with skills development and income generating activities such as soap making, sewing, batik, vegetable gardening, and training on basic computer literacy programmes.

5.2. Thematic Groups

The organisations that responded to the social protection questionnaire and do not fall under one of the vulnerable groups listed previously are listed below under broader terms of (i) education programmes (ii) health programmes, and (iii) strengthening national social protection systems.

5.2.1. Education Programmes

Organisation	Area of focus
• GETS (UK) Charity	early childhood development, sponsorship
• Worldwide Evangelisation for Christ (WEC) International	early childhood development
• Children in Gambia Basse and Suduwol (CHIGAMBAS)	early childhood development, sponsorship
• Africa Start-up (Gambia)	early childhood development
• Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MoBSE)	sponsorship
• ChildFund – The Gambia	early childhood development, sponsorship
• Association for Promoting Girl's and Women's Advancement (APGWA)	Early childhood development
• Women Advancement and Child Care (WACC)	early childhood development

For the purposes of this mapping report, the Education programmes are divided into two sub-groups: (i) Early Childhood Development (ECD)/Nursery Education or Lower Basic Education and (ii) Education Sponsorship.

Early Childhood Development or Nursery Education and Lower Basic Education are a key focus for 9 organisations that responded to the questionnaire. These organisations are GETS UK, WEC International, CHIGAMBAS, Africa Start-up, ChildFund, APGWA and WACC. GETS UK runs a nursery school out of their Sunrise Centre for children from the community of Bakoteh, Region 1. GETS UK is also in the process of building classrooms for students of Lower and Basic Education. WEC International partners with Omega Evangelical Church of Gambia (ECG) to run a Christian pre-school. CHIGAMBAS, a Swedish charity, has established and run three nursery schools in Basse and Suduwol. APGWA run a nursery school in Tallinding, Region 1, called Sobeya Nursery School. This school was set up in 1996 and aims to increase vulnerable children's access to early years' education. WACC operates in Regions 2, 4 and 5 through three nursery schools and are affiliated to seven others. ChildFund – The Gambia has been working on Early Childhood Development since 1984 and has

established and operates 22 Early Childhood Centres throughout Region 2. Africa Start-up, an organisation based in Norway, has established an education programme in Nema Kunku, Region 2, where children, who are not enrolled in schools, learn through play. This involves learning through the use of an iPad (computer tablets), Lego (building toys), books and play structures to improve basic language and mathematics skills.

GETS UK, CHIGAMBAS, MoBSE and ChildFund also run programmes on sponsorship for needy students. GETS UK utilise the vast number of tourists who come to The Gambia to secure donations and/or on-going sponsorship for a specific student within the Bakoteh community, Region 1. They also use their webpage to advertise students in need of sponsorship. CHIGAMBAS secure sponsors in Sweden and match them to specific children in the districts of Basse and Suduwol, Region 6. MoBSE runs a programme aimed at funding school places for two categories of children: needy students and girls. ChildFund – The Gambia works through its six Federations based at the community level to identify needy children who can benefit from education sponsorship. These children’s profiles are then sent to ChildFund International’s Headquarters in Richmond, Virginia, USA, for potential sponsorship by individuals around the world.

5.2.2. Health Programmes

Organisation	Area of focus
• Brufut Education Project	ambulance, health centre
• Health Promotion and Development Organisation (HePDO)	provision of mosquito nets
• Wassu Gambia Kafo (WGK)	training to health professionals
• UNICEF - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH project/component of the CSD Programme)	water and sanitation resources
• UNICEF - Child Survival and Development (CSD) Programme	health care services
• ChildFund – The Gambia	water and sanitation resources
• Gambia Family Planning Association (GFPA)	sexual and reproductive health services
• Women Advancement and Child Care (WACC)	water and sanitation resources

All of the organisations mentioned above responded to the questionnaire detailing programmes to increase health resources for households and communities in The Gambia. The UNICEF Child Survival and Development (CSD) Programme with its WASH programme component/project, ChildFund and WACC all identified programmes providing water and sanitation resources.

The UNICEF WASH programme component of the CSD programme promoted improved access of children to water and sanitation in 200 PIQSS (Programme for Improved Quality Standards in Schools) schools in 20 target districts and communities. The aim of this programme component is also aimed at providing access to and utilisation of safe drinking water and basic sanitation hygiene for better health outcomes for children. The UNICEF CSD Programme WASH component is also supporting the GoTG in the development of the National Sanitation and Hygiene Policy. ChildFund – The Gambia has constructed 10 concrete line wells fitted with hand pumps in 15 communities in Region 2. This project focuses on improving water management and sanitation conditions in 5

communities with a high level of population, training three pump technicians on hand pump repair and maintenance, improving water and sanitation knowledge and practice of 18,560 community members in 15 villages and establishing and/or strengthening 15 Water Committees in 15 villages. WACC also indicated that they have provided women and children, in their membership, with access to clean water and improved sanitation facilities.

UNICEF CSD Programme and GFPA have programmes offering direct provisions of health services. The UNICEF CSD Programme provides immunization and Vitamin A supplementation services to 95% of children who are under the age of five, and post-partum supplementation and immunization services for pregnant women. This programme has a national focus on using fixed and outreach service delivery modes to deliver services. GFPA was founded in The Gambia in 1968, and since then have established seven health clinics spread across the country, including their main Kanifing Reproductive Health Clinic. Their clinics offer a variety of services such as infant welfare, immunizations of childhood illnesses, ante-natal service, family planning counselling and contraceptive services, general out patients, laboratory services, voluntary counselling and testing for HIV/AIDS, prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV/AIDS, infertility/sub-fertility management, sexually transmissible infection management, and minor and major operations for obstetric and gynaecological cases.

HePDO is a locally NGO established in 1997 and work on health promotional and advocacy measures that are acceptable, accessible and practicable and can meaningfully contribute towards the improvement of health and development in the Gambia. HePDO provides free mosquito nets to children, pregnant women and the general population. This programme includes promoting the consistent use of Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) as well as training communities on malaria prevention and behavioural change strategies. The overall objective of the programme is to contribute to the rapid scale-up of LLINs to universal coverage of the entire population by 2012 and sustain 100% coverage through to 2015.

Brufut Education Project moved into a health programme after their volunteers visited Kataba, Region 3, and saw first-hand the problems faced by this community, in particular by pregnant women who have no access to health facilities. The closest hospital is in Farafenni (20 km away). Brufut Education Project located and restored an ambulance car and donated it to the community. The fuel is funded by the community with 2 voluntary local drives. They have also restored the dilapidated health centre which is now up and running with beds, mosquito nets, crutches, a wheelchair, and other medical supplies. This clinic is visited one day each month by a travelling doctor, who is paid by the Government of The Gambia.

5.2.3. Strengthening National Social Protection Systems

The mapping exercise has identified a few programmes aimed at reducing poverty and vulnerability, and strengthening social protection systems by implementing and/or funding certain projects in this area. All of these projects are mainly run by international multi-lateral or bi-lateral organisations.

Organisation	Area of focus
• UNICEF: Social Policy, Knowledge Management and Advocacy (SPKA) Programme	strengthening national social protection systems
• UNDP: Poverty, MDGs and Environment and Programme	Poverty reduction, strengthening national social protection systems
• Delegation of the European Union to The Gambia	funding of numerous programmes
• Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation-Embassy of Spain	funding of numerous programmes
• British High Commission Banjul	funding of numerous programmes

The UNICEF Social Policy, Knowledge Management and Advocacy (SPKA) Programme, in cooperation with the Government of The Gambia and the UN agencies, has initiated dialogue, partnership and programming on strengthening social protection systems in the country. UNICEF and its partners have supported the GoTG in creation of the first ever National Social Protection Steering Committee (NSPC) initially chaired by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MoFEA) and then by the Policy Analysis Unit (PAU), Office of the President of The Gambia, with the support from the Department for Social Welfare of MoHSW (Secretariat). The programme is supporting the following initiatives: mapping of social protection actors and programmes; analysis of social protection systems; capacity building of government and non-governmental partners on social protection and public finance; development of a national social protection policy and implementation plan, minimum package of (essential) social safety-nets; costing of social protection programmes; identification of fiscal space for social sectors, advocacy and knowledge management, and some other initiatives.

UNDP provides support to the GoTG to help build and share solutions to achieve Poverty Reduction and the Millennium Development Goals, promote Democratic Governance, Crisis Prevention and Recovery, Environment and Energy for Sustainable Development. UNDP's activities are also aimed at ensuring protection of human rights, capacity development and the empowerment of women. UNDP is actively participating in all the initiatives on social protection: knowledge generation, capacity building, advocacy, strengthening of national social protection mechanisms, and development of national social protection policy. In addition to the programme on strengthening social protection system in The Gambia, the UNDP identified the following on-going programmes, which directly or indirectly relate to the social protection initiative:

- Poverty Reduction and MDGs
 - The Gambia Priority Employment Programme (GAMJOBS)
 - Support for the Development and Implementation of an MDG-based Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy in the Gambia (MDG Project)
 - Support to National Volunteer Service Centre
- Democratic Governance
 - Support to the National Assembly
 - Civil Service Reforms and Institutional Capacity Development
 - Support to Access to Justice for the poor
 - Support to the Judiciary
 - E-Governance Project
 - Capacity Enhancement of Women in the Decision Making Process

- Environment and Energy
 - Support to mainstream environmental sustainability and Climate Change adaptation into national, regional and municipal policies
 - Endemic Livestock Project
 - Adaptation to Coastal and Climate Change Project
 - Terminal phase-out Management Plan for CFCs⁹⁴ in the Gambia
- Joint Programming
 - HIV-AIDS Joint Programming Project.

The Delegation of the European Union to The Gambia (EU) identifies itself as one of the biggest contributors and the leading development partner of the GoTG. In their 2012 Annual Report, the EU identified a number of programmes in addition to the 'School Feeding Programme' one listed previously under the vulnerable group of the poor (in cooperation with WFP). These programmes are as follows:

- Public Finance Management and Public Procurement in The Gambia
- Governance Programme
- Support to the Gambia's National Transport Plan
- Increasing Household Food Security and Income of Participating Farmers Through Enhanced Crop Productivity and Reduction of Post-Harvest Losses
- Gambia Emergency Agricultural Production Project (GEAPP)
- Response to Sahel Crisis

The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation's (SAIDC) projects in The Gambia is aimed, among others, at advancing the social protection agenda. Specifically, their main focus of intervention is the promotion and training for young people. SAIDC has identified the following programmes and partners currently running in the country:

- GAMJOBS (Employment for youths) – in cooperation with the MoTIE (Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration and Employment)
- Gambian Hotel School (construction and equipment training centre) – in cooperation with MOTIE
- Building capacities to provide micro-finance services to women – in cooperation with the Gambian Women's Finance Association (GAWFA)
- Counselling young people for curbing illegal migration - GAMJOBS-NTA (National Training Authority) and Migration Department.
- Centre for children recovery in Basse. Women's training, nutritional screenings and treatment for recovery malnourished children - Nutrition without Borders (Spanish NGO).
- Water, sanitation, health services and food security in ten villages in URR - Spanish Red Cross.
- Environment, joint regional territory management and food security in CRR - Solidaridad International Habitat Africa-Ipade, Agency for Development of Women & Children (ADWAC)

⁹⁴ Chlorofluorocarbones

- Capacity building, agricultural research and training (technique knowledge and seed multiplication among others) of farmers - West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program APL (WAAPP-1C), Ministry of Agriculture.
- Research of FGM/C. Until mid-2013 - WASSU-KAFO (local NGO), University of Barcelona

Every year, the British High Commission (BHC) allocates £35,000 to spend on development programmes in The Gambia. Each programme encompasses small scale projects of £5,000 or less. There is no target age group or vulnerable group. Each project is judged on its own merit, but projects that can make the most difference and benefit a wide range of people and/or an entire community are preferred. In 2012, the BHC funded 8 projects:

- Child Protection Alliance:
 - 15 law enforcers equipped with skills and techniques to detect child sexual exploitation
 - 15 DSW staff trained in the operation of child helpline
 - 25 tourism stakeholders trained in tourism Code of Conduct, Children's Act 2005 and legal framework relating to children
 - 20 religious leaders trained on child protection
- Female Lawyers Association of The Gambia (FLAG):
 - Training of 10 Female Lawyers with Sharia Law qualifications to enable them to act in front of the Cadi courts
 - Training manual produced on Sharia law and procedures of the Cadi court to be distributed to FLAG members
 - Financial support for 10 pro-bono cases
- Riders for Health:
 - Build a training/resource centre in Riders for Health Headquarters in Kanifing to enable engineers to adequately fix/ maintain ambulances and medical vehicles. *N.B.* The organization maintains the Government's health care vehicles.
- Fort Bullen:
 - Construction of a museum at Fort Bullen in Barra to document the UK's role in the abolishment of the West African slave trade. This will create local employment opportunities for the surrounding communities and enable school children to visit a new museum.
- Wide Open Walls:
 - Funding of UK street artists to visit The Gambia and engage with local communities and Gambian artists. Creation of art works in Gambian communities and creation of murals for British High Commission walls to celebrate 2012 Diamond Jubilee.
- Concern Universal:
 - To train 170 women in farming and marketing techniques to increase the volume of high quality horticultural products and potential for women's income generation in the west coast region.
- Mental Health Leadership and Advocacy Programme (mhLAP) in conjunction with World Health Organisation (WHO) Gambia:
 - 30 nurses trained to become mental wellbeing support workers

- Conscience International:
 - Empowering 100 women through literacy and numeracy workshops

This section has identified 89 programmes under the categories of vulnerable groups (children, women, the poor, and people with disabilities, old age and people living with HIV/AIDS) and thematic groups (education, health and strengthening national social protection systems). There is a breadth of programmes that crosscut a number of sectors and are provided by a variety of national and international organisations.

6. Limitations and Challenges

It is difficult for the GoTG to design and implement state-supported welfare programmes that would meet the needs of all vulnerable groups in the country. Generally, individuals rely on family members, friends and/or even businesses to support themselves during hardships or times of crisis. There is an 'extended family' culture in The Gambia, which entitles individuals or whole families to live and work with friends and relatives, especially in urban areas, for indefinite periods of time.⁹⁵ Gambians with earnings above average encounter even more expectation to support 'extended family' members, and this may be a deterrent for individuals to increase their own earnings.

Outside of this culture, the state's main department with a mandate to address the needs of vulnerable groups is the Department of Social Welfare. Currently the budget of DSW is 2.3% of the MoHSW's budget (both recurrent and development). The MoHSW accounts for 10.5% of the Gambia Local Fund (GLF) budget (excluding debt service).⁹⁶ With such limited national resources allocated to the country's most vulnerable, it will be challenging to create a strong social protection system through existing resources, particularly a system that accounts for shock-related risks. Without external support from donors or from the suggested/planned to be established Global Fund for Social Protection (GFSP)⁹⁷, The Gambia will continue relying on support from basically non-formal mechanisms.⁹⁸

A number of limitations and challenges have been identified in the course of this mapping exercise.

Limited Understanding of Social Protection

The questionnaires that were completed by organisations showed limitations in terms of understanding the concept and definition of social protection. In addition, respondents did not clearly understand the difference between cash benefits and benefits in-kind. Cash reimbursements, such as school fees or medical bills, were deemed by many as cash transfers. Also, during key informant interviews it became clear that some respondents who identified 'implementing partners' were in fact organisations that were only the funders and were not actively involved in the implementation of the programme(s). It is obvious that strategic capacity building support of government and civil society partners and service providers is required at this stage when the country is trying to advance its social protection agenda.

Problems/Constraints in Implementation of Programmes

To the questionnaire's question "whether programmes face problems and/or constraints", 54% of respondents answered that they were facing weak delivery capacity, including both the lack of

⁹⁵ <http://www.aasd.k12.wi.us/staff/hendrickjohn/Africa/Gambia.pdf>

⁹⁶ The Gambia Local Funds (GLF) comprises of taxation (66.74%); loans from domestic and foreign sources (10.59%); and grants from domestic and foreign sources (22.67%).

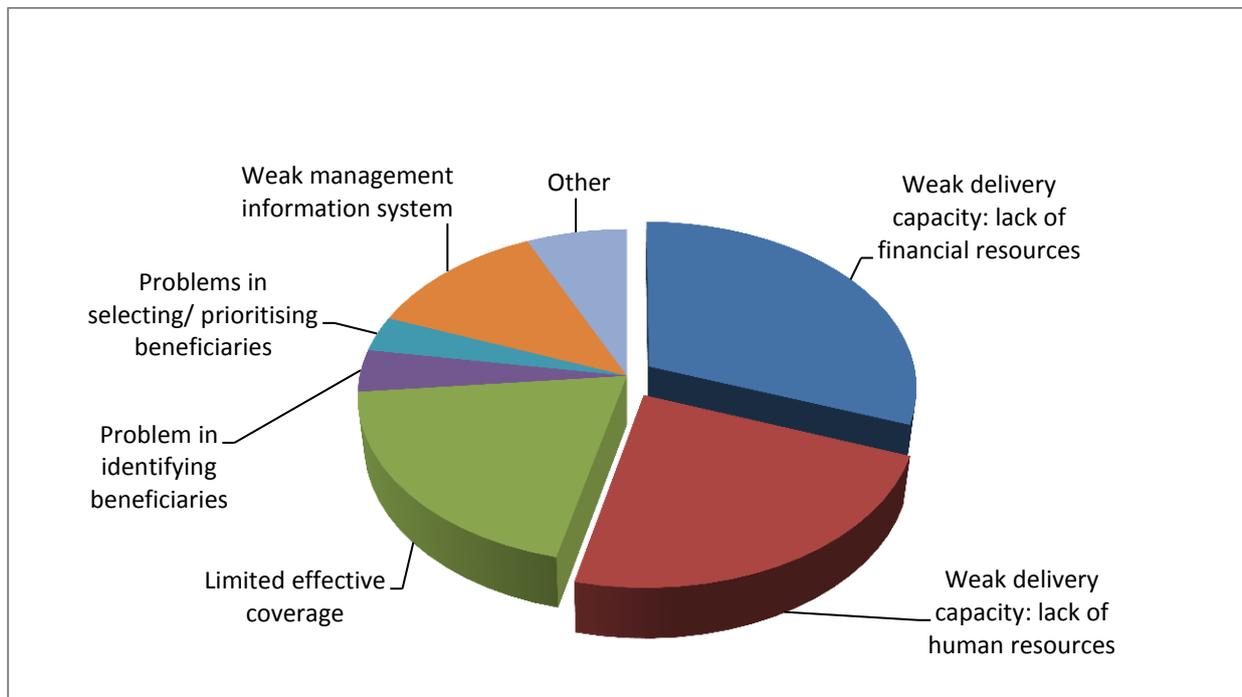
⁹⁷ "Underwriting the Poor: a Global Fund for Social Protection: The right to food as a global goal":

http://www.srfood.org/images/stories/pdf/otherdocuments/20121009_gfsp_en.pdf

⁹⁸ For instance, Zakāt (Arabic: زكاة [zæ'kæ:], "that which purifies"), is the giving of a fixed portion of one's wealth as a tax, generally to the administration or government and is one of the Five Pillars of Islam.

financial and human resources. Almost 20% of respondents identified limited effective coverage as a problem and/or constraint of implementing programmes.

Figure 9. Problems/Constraints of Implementing Programmes



Weak delivery capacity: lack of financial resources	Weak delivery capacity: lack of human resources	Limited effective coverage	Problem in identifying beneficiaries	Problems in selecting/prioritizing beneficiaries	Weak management information system	Other, specify
30.6%	23.1%	19.7%	4.1%	3.4%	12.2%	6.8%

Apart from this, the following constraints have been also identified by respondents:

- Lack of financial support: a majority of programmes are time limited and rely on funding that last from 1 to 5 years. Programmes and organisations spend a lot of time sourcing funding to keep their programmes and organisations operational.
- Low salaries and benefits for employees: a number of organisations identified the limited financial resources offered to their employees. They felt that having more resources would allow them to secure higher skilled workers and/or sustain them in the job post for a longer period of time.
- Transport costs: the cost of accessing beneficiaries, particularly those in the rural regions was identified as a challenge in respects of costs. A number of organisations have been donated vehicles but they have small budgets to maintain them and pay for fuel to access their beneficiaries.
- Access during the wet season: predominantly in the rural regions, organisations stated that the wet season brings difficulties in implementing their programmes. The difficulties not only in relation to access, but also that many farmers would prioritise working in the fields at this time.

- Engaging rural communities during busy seasonal times: rural beneficiaries work in the field not only during the rainy season, but also during the harvest time, which makes access difficult.
- Limited access to appropriate facilities: this is again a rural problem with many organisations having limited access to facilities (health centres, still training rooms) within their communities. Being able to bring large groups of people, specifically during the rainy season, is limited due to the limited facilities that can be used as a venue for hosting large groups of people.
- Infrequent electricity supply: power outages occur regularly and the actual voltage supplied by the electrical infrastructure is unstable.
- Lack of office equipment: many organisations informed that there are limited resources with regards to office equipment and networks (telephone, computers, and internet). What resources they have are old and not well maintained. Particularly rural organisations also shared that living in a humid and dusty country brings a number of problems to maintaining computers.
- Inadequate networking with other organisations: respondents informed that they do not have/support regular contacts with other organizations, which makes difficult to share experiences and learn from each other.
- Difficulties in securing funding: some organisations have stopped their programmes because they were unable to secure additional funding. Organisations also stated that they have programmes ready to implement, but have not secured the required funding to do so.

When answering to the question in relation to the programme budget(s), only 52 (58%) of the 89 programmes budgets were provided for 2011-2013 (in different currency: Gambian Dalasi (GMD), United States Dollar (USD), European Union Currency (EUR) and British Pound Sterling (GBP)) as represented in Table 3. Table 4 represents these budgets in a single currency in USD.

Table 3. Total Annual Budgets of Programmes for 2011-2012 and Estimates of 2013

	2011	2012	Total 2011-2012	Estimates 2013
GMD	97,911,080	142,029,176	237,329,784	118,170,162
USD	5,682,868	4,166,376	9,849,244	5,103,571
EUR	106,019	461,548	567,567	1,133,680
GBP	147,115	800,400	1,508,447	48,000

Table 4. Total Annual Budgets of Programmes for 2011-2012 Converted into a Single Currency (USD)

	2011	Average Currency Rate* 2011	USD 2011	2012	Average Currency Rate* 2012	USD 2012	USD Total 2011-2012
GMD	97,911,080	27.242	3,594,122	142,029,176	30.219	4,699,935	8,294,057
USD	5,682,868	N/A	5,682,868	4,166,376	N/A	4,166,376	9,849,244

EUR	106,019	0.718	147,666	461,548	0.779	592,450	740,117
GBP	147,115	0.623	236,026	800,400	0.632	1,266,447	1,502,473
USD							
TOTAL			9,660,682			10,725,208	20,385,890

*Average yearly rates from www.oanda.com/currency/average. Author used interbank rate and took the asking rate.

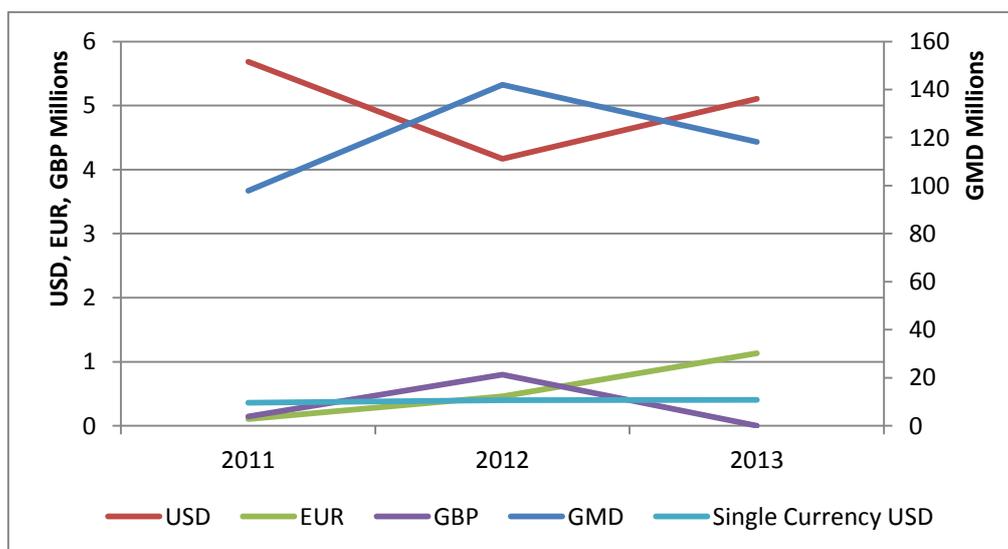
As per Table 4, 20.4 million USD was identified as the total budget for social protection programmes for 2011-2012. However, this total budget is of course not evenly distributed among the 42 organisations that responded to the questionnaire. Of the 20.4 million USD identified, 8 organisations, 18% of respondents, identified budgets which equates to 15.6 million which represents 77% of the total budgets for 2011-12. These organisations were two international NGOs (SOS, ChildFund) and 6 international multi-lateral organisations (EU, UNDP, WFP, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA). Also, there are examples of overlaps in budgets specifically in terms of programmes and projects funded by international organisations, but implemented by local NGOs/CBOs. An example of this is the programme aimed at providing home-based care for orphans and vulnerable children in Basse, which is funded by UNICEF Gambia and implemented by the CaDO. Both organisations responded and provided budgets for this programme. As the budgets did not match each other (CaDO identified 2,013,205 GMD, which is around 61,000 USD, to UNICEF's budget of 109,743 USD), it is difficult to identify the overlap.

Only 58% of respondents provided figures for 2011-2012 and even less, 37% for 2013 (Table 5). Figure 10 below shows a decrease in revenue for existing programmes funded in GMD and GBP while the USD and EUR funded programmes show and increase. Overall when the budgets are converted into a single currency there is a slight increase over the 3 year period but there could be a considerable increase in 2013 as the increase identified in Figure 10 is only representing 33 programmes (37%) that provided an estimate of their budget for 2013.

Table 5. Estimate Annual Budgets of Programmes for 2013 Converted into a Single Currency (USD)

	2013	Estimated Average Currency Rate* 2013	USD 2013
GMD	118,170,162	28.731	4,112,985
USD	5,103,571	N/A	5,103,571
EUR	1,133,680	0.749	1,513,591
GBP	48,000	0.628	76,433
TOTAL USD			10,806,580

Figure 10. Total and estimate budget variance from 2011-2013 in Currencies Provided (USD, EUR, GBP & GMD)



Competition for funding has increased with the increase of number of organisations working in The Gambia, and also with expanding their areas of focus and work. For example, a local NGO working solely in Region 5 bids and competes for the same funding opportunities as big organisations that work across the country and have dedicated personnel to write funding requests. As a result, smaller organisations are moving into other areas of focus to broaden their pool of funding opportunities which might not be their area of expertise.

Programmes and Services are Run in Isolation, Ad-hoc, and Uncoordinated

There is a serious problem related to the lack of coordination among organisations working within same/similar areas and locations. For instance, as argued by the draft Situation Analysis of FGM/C in The Gambia (2010), the NGOs working on the eradication of FGM/C are not collaborating with and complementing to each other’s efforts, instead they compete against each other.⁹⁹ Organisations provide limited information to the public or other organizations about their activities and results achieved; the communication is done through “whom you know” rather than existing (other) channels of communication. Another factor which could limit coordination is that most organisations provide a generic email address and/or phone number(s) on their websites (in case the latter exist), but these are often out of date or unmanned.

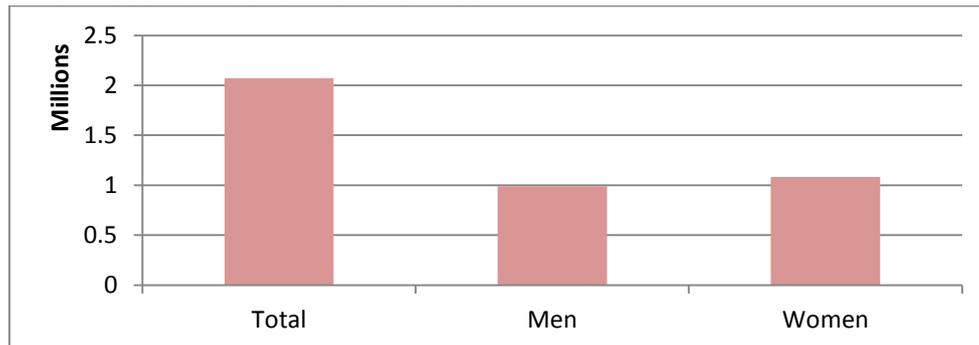
Organisations lack identity when their areas of focus become too broad. Organisations expand their programmes to a variety of interventions, such as previously shared example of an agriculture-focused organisation moving into education, with no required specialists in place. As organisations move into services for all rather than specialist-focused interventions, they lose their stamp on a particular niche market and their roles in the community become unclear.

Forty-two (42) organisations which responded to the questionnaire represent 26% of organisations asked to participate in the survey. Of these, 89 programmes estimated a total of 2 million

⁹⁹ AFRI Consult Group (AFICON), Situational Analysis of FGM/C in The Gambia (DRAFT): September 2010

beneficiaries. Given that the population of The Gambia is estimated to be around 1.7 million, it is clear that a number of programmes and beneficiaries are overlapping, which might surely be a normal situation as one person might be a recipient of several programmes. At the same time, around one million beneficiaries were identified in programmes that provided awareness raising and/or sensitisation on various issues. This can be as small as a local focus group in a community to a much larger audience through radio and television programmes. Some of the programmes have also accounted for indirect impact to other beneficiaries such as members of a household or community to those who received the direct support.

Figure 11. Estimate Number of Beneficiaries*



*If estimate were not included and actual totals give in Q8b (Appendix 1), these were included in the estimates. If only total estimates were given, men and women were evenly split.

Lack of Specialist Services/ Personnel

During a key informant interview, one organization has identified a programme which provides focused psychosocial interventions and support to orphans and vulnerable children, including children with or living with HIV/AIDS. As argued by this organization, personnel had not received any specific training on providing psycho-social support to children, but were providing it as it was part of the funding requirement set by the donor.¹⁰⁰ Psychosocial support can be seen as a continuum of care and support offered by caregivers, family members, friends, neighbours, teachers, health workers, and community members on a daily basis, i.e., on-going nurturing relationships that communicate understanding, unconditional love, tolerance and acceptance. This level of support is adequate enough to restore or maintain the psychosocial wellbeing and only a small proportion of children will require more focused support. It is important to note that level of support, especially assessments, requires specialised staff and is often carried out by social workers.¹⁰¹ Providing psychosocial support to individuals and communities that are affected by crises and critical events requires knowledge of reactions to such situations, and skills on how to help people cope with the resulting challenges.¹⁰²

As mentioned above, organisations are moving into broader areas of focus and are doing so even without having professional personnel that can provide required support to children who need it.

¹⁰⁰ Key informant interview, Basse 20/11/2012

¹⁰¹ Action for the Rights of Children (ARC), Study Material, Psychosocial support, 2009

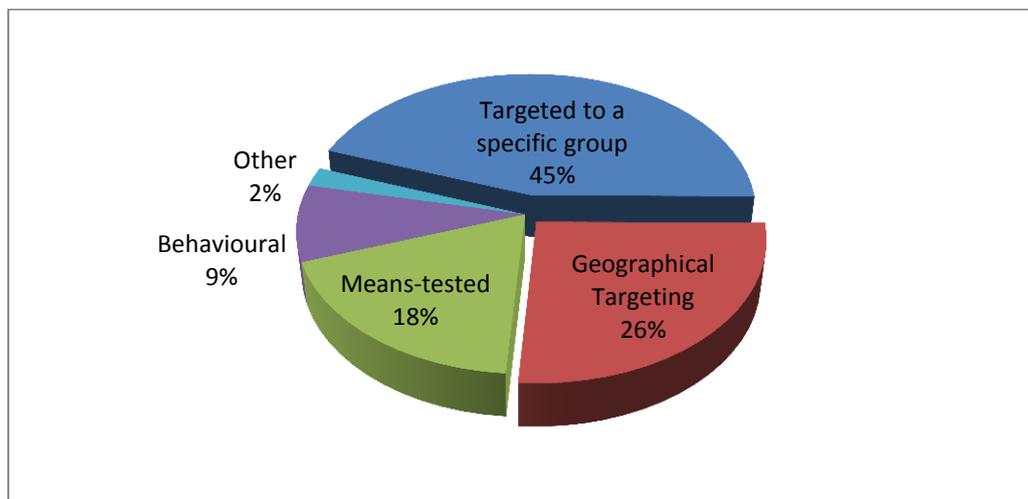
¹⁰² International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Reference Centre for Psychosocial Support, Psychosocial interventions: a handbook, 2009

Another example shared is that an organisation that is primarily focused on rural development has been running some education programmes with no specialist teachers involved.¹⁰³

Lack of Analysis on Identifying Beneficiaries

In the questionnaire, organisations were asked whether the benefits of their programmes were “conditional or means-tested” to which 83% of respondents answered “Yes”. The majority (70%) of conditions and means of testing benefits was done by targeting a specific group and/or geographical area. This means that the majority of programmes are established to meet needs of a specific group, such as children with disabilities, and/or operate in a specific geographic location, such as Region 6, for instance. Sixty-nine percent (69%) of programmes identified that they work in specific communities, districts or regions and do not have a national focus.

Figure 12. Benefits Conditional or Means Tested: Method Used



Lack of Data on Current Social Protection Programmes

A lack of data on current social protection programmes limits the extent to which it is possible to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of programmes. While the majority of organisations identified that they are monitoring (81%) and evaluating (78%) their programmes, the lack of data produced throughout the questionnaires brings into the question about effectiveness of these processes. Out of the 89 social protection programmes identified, only 28% of programmes provided information on actual numbers of beneficiaries in the questionnaire. Sixty-nine/69 (78%) programmes identified direct provisions of benefits (benefit in-kind, cash transfers) to beneficiaries, but only 14 (16%) provided actual details (what kind of benefits is provided by the programme, average amount, and other information). Also only 15% of respondents indicated that they are using a computerised system to monitor programmes.

¹⁰³ Key informant interview

Figure 13. Type of Monitoring Information System Used in Programme

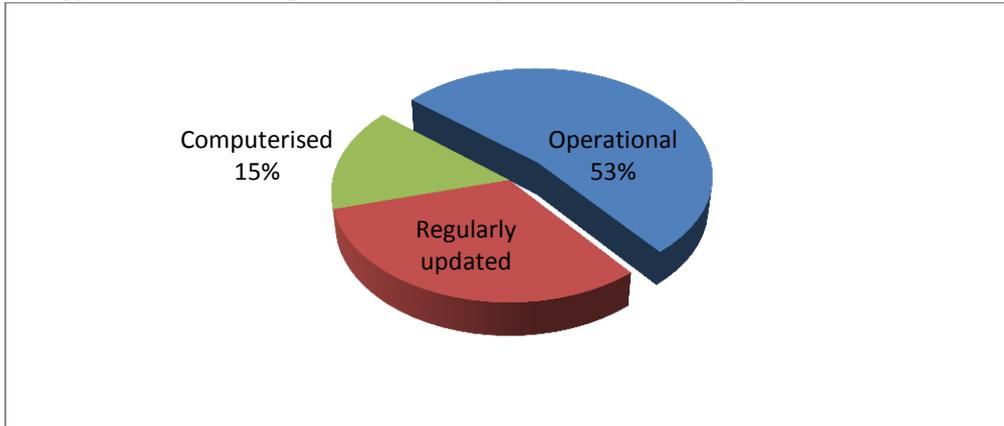


Figure 14. Monitoring Information Systems Used During Programme

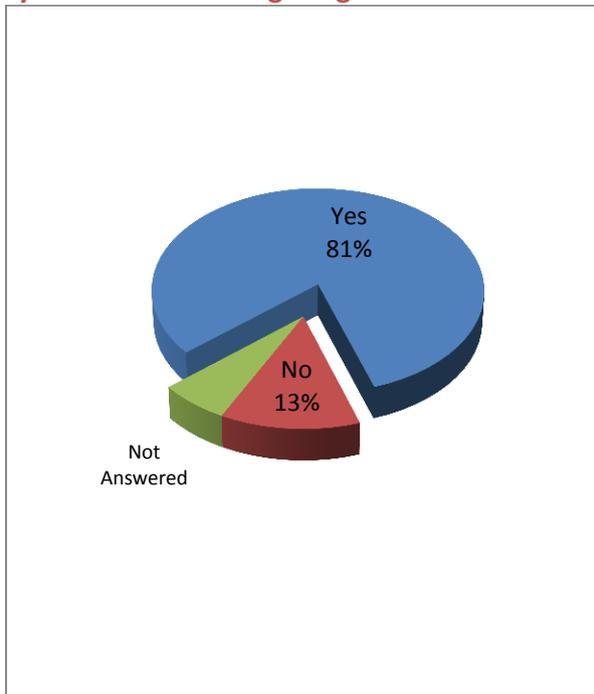
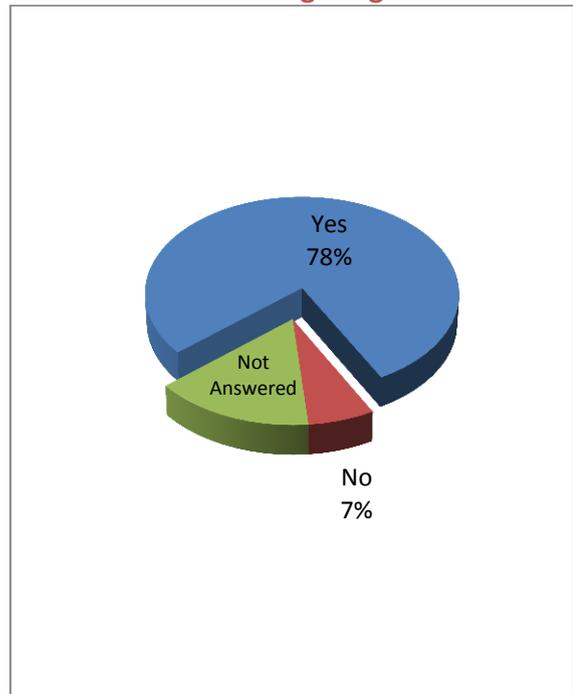


Figure 15. Evaluation Information Procedure Used During Programme



7. Final Remarks

The mapping of social protection actors and their programmes exercise was undertaken within a timeframe of two months initially, with an extension of another month. Within this timeframe, 194 organisations were approached and followed-up numerous times by email, phone and in person. At the end of the project, only a quarter (42) of the organisations responded by completing the questionnaire and a number were partially completed, identifying 89 programmes. Therefore, the findings of this report should be taken as a sample which can serve as the foundation for further mapping and research in this area with a wider timeframe.

Following the recommendation of the National Social Protection Steering Committee, it would be important to repeat this mapping exercise (Phase II) to identify more actors and social protection programmes in The Gambia. This information will help to fill the information gap and strengthen knowledge on social protection in the country. In addition, this exercise may contribute to building partnerships on social protection.

8. Appendices

Appendix 1: Social Protection Programmes Questionnaire

QUESTIONNAIRE: SOCIAL PROTECTION IN THE GAMBIA

1: Organisation details

Q1: Name of Ministry/Department completing this questionnaire:		Address:			
Person(s) who may be contacted:		Ph. No:		Fax:	
Position:		E-mail:			

Q1a: Organisation/Institution: main objectives, main target(s), brief description	Yes, registered	In process of registration	No
Is this institution/organisation registered (single answer)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q1b: Type of Institution/Organisation (single answer)			
Central Government	<input type="checkbox"/>	International NGO	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional Government Agency	<input type="checkbox"/>	Local Community Based Organisation (CBO)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local Government Agency	<input type="checkbox"/>	National CBO	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local Non-governmental Organisation (NGO)	<input type="checkbox"/>	International organisation, agency	<input type="checkbox"/>
National NGO	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other, please specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q1c: What is the source of funding, including the <u>main</u> one (multiple choice)		Main			Main
Donor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Central Government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
National	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Regional Government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private contribution	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Local Government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Claimants contribution	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	other, please specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2: Social Protection Programmes

Q2a: Please indicate the name and the type of social protection programmes that are implemented and managed by the institution/agency				
Programme Name	Benefit type (single answer). What is the nature of the benefit?			
	Cash benefit ^{civ}	<input type="checkbox"/>	Benefit in kind ^{cv}	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Both	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (social services, etc.), please specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
Programme Name	Benefit type (single answer). What is the nature of the benefit?			
	Cash benefit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Benefit in kind	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Both	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (social services, etc.), please specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
Programme Name	Benefit type (single answer). What is the nature of the benefit?			
	Cash benefit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Benefit in kind	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Both	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (social services, etc.), please specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>

*You are suggested to continue this list, if needed

Additional Information: annual reports, public reports, surveys, etc.

QUESTION 3 TO 15 SHOULD BE COMPLETED FOR EACH PROGRAMME YOU HAVE LISTED IN QUESTION 2A.

For example, if you have 3 social protection programmes then you will need to print pages 10 – 14 (questions 3 to 15) 3 times and fill them out for each programme.

^{civ} Cash benefits are defined as those provided in cash such as income replacement and income support benefits

^{cv} In-kind benefits are goods and services provided directly to the recipients as well as in form of cash reimbursements

3: General Characteristics of the Scheme/Programme

Q3a: Name of the Programme	
Description of the programme	
Main objective in working, target coverage, main features, conditionalities, way it operates and any other relative information:	

Q3b: Location of Programme		
		Details (name of location, etc.)
Central (the Greater Banjul area)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Region(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
District(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other, specify: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Q3c: What is the timeframe of the programme?			
	Timeframe of the programme	Starting date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Ending date (dd/mm/yyyy)
1	Time bound programme	__/__/__	__/__/__
2	Continued programme	__/__/__	__/__/__

Q3d: Implementing partners: who are the actors involved in the implementation of the programme? (multiple choice)	Yes	No
Other NGOs/CBOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
INGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Government/Administration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enterprises/private	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
International agency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foreign Embassy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other, specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4: Target Group

Q4a: Level of assistance	Main one
Individual	<input type="checkbox"/>
Household	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q4b: What are the age target groups (multiple choices)	Target group		Main target group
	Yes	No	Yes
Age group			
Children Children 0-5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Children 6-15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Children 16-18	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Young adults 18-28	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aged 29 to 59	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Elderly: aged 60 and over	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q4c: What are the specific categories/target groups (multiple choices and single answer)				
Specific categories of people	Target group		Actual beneficiaries	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unemployed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Single mothers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poor people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
People living with HIV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Old age people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other, specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q4d: Domain(s) of intervention	Multiple choice		Main Domain
Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
General poverty	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Food security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Micro-insurance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pensions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safety-nets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Building community resilience against disasters/vulnerability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender mainstreaming			
Other, please specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5: Benefits

Q5a: Nature of benefit (single answer)			
Cash transfer			<input type="checkbox"/>
Benefit in kind			<input type="checkbox"/>
Both			<input type="checkbox"/>
Other, please specify _____			<input type="checkbox"/>
Q5b: If benefit in-kind, what kind of benefits is provided by the programme? (multiple responses and amount)			
Benefits in kind	Yes	No	Q5c: What is the average amount per beneficiary (if available)
Food/food supplies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
School uniform and materials	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Durable good and equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Prevention (awareness)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Direct provision of health care services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Health care: settlement or refund of bills	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Settlement or refund (full or partial) of school fees	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Seeds productive assets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Coping strategies/livelihoods skills	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Settlement or refund of other costs, specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Rent (house)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other, specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

6: Level and Frequency of receipt of benefit

Q6a: If cash transfer, what is the level of transfer? Amount		
Currency		[]
Unit (amount):		[]
Level of benefit:	Individual	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Household	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Community	<input type="checkbox"/>
6b: Main method(s) to set the amount? (multiple answer)		
	Yes	No
Determined by available resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Decided by the community through meeting at the village level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Determined in relation to poverty line	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Depends on the composition of the household	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Depends on the size of the household	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other method, please specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If benefit in-kind or in cash, what is the frequency of payment or provision of benefit?		

Q6c: Frequency of payment/provision of benefit (single answer)	
One off payment/one off provision	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weekly	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monthly	<input type="checkbox"/>
Every two months	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quarterly	<input type="checkbox"/>
Twice a year	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yearly	<input type="checkbox"/>
Depends on available resources	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other, specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>

7: Conditions and method of identification of beneficiaries

Q7a: Is the benefit conditional or means-tested? ^{cvi}					
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ go to next question Q7b			
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ go to Question Q7c			
Q7b: If conditional, what is or the conditions? (multiple answers)					
	Yes	No		Yes	No
Targeted to a specific group	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Means-tested	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geographical targeting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Behavioural (e.g. visit to health centre)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other, specify: _____					

^{cvi} *Conditional benefit* are benefits that are paid to those who meet certain behavioural requirements, generally related to children's health care and education [criteria may include enrolling into public schools, getting regular check-ups at the doctor's office, receiving vaccinations, or the like). *Means-tested benefits* are benefits that are paid only to those whose means are below a certain threshold, that is, whose needs cannot be met out of their own resources.

Q7c: What is or are the methods of identification of beneficiaries (multiple answers)		
	Yes	No
Self-identification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Home visit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baseline survey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selection by professional (health, teachers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selection by local authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selection by community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other, specify: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8: Beneficiaries

Q8a: How do beneficiaries know about the programme? (multiple answers)					
	Yes	No		Yes	No
Public announcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Newspaper	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Home visit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Social workers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbourhood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Advertising on the radio/TV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other, specify: _____					
Q8b: Total number of beneficiaries and if not, total number of cases Reference period (last and current budget years; otherwise indicate)					
	Cases		Beneficiaries		
	Total		Total	Men	Women
For all target groups					
<i>If several target groups and if available</i>					
Children (total, boys & girls)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Orphans	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Elderly	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Unemployed	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Single mothers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poor people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
People living with HIV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other, specify: _____				
If not available, please, give estimates				
Q8c: Estimate the total number of beneficiaries (unit)				
Estimate number of beneficiaries for all target groups	Total	Male	Female	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

9: Expenditure

Q9a: Please, indicate the <u>Total Annual Budget</u> (last and current budget year) for that specific programme and proposed budget for next year; if known <i>Preferably annual budget will be expressed in USD</i>				
	2011	2012	Total	2013
Total annual budget	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Currency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Time of unit (weeks, months) if not annual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10: Additional Suggestions

Q10a: Is there a monitoring information system for the programme? (single answer)				
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	→go to Q10b		
No	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Q10b: Is the system...		Yes	No	
Operational		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Regularly updated		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Computerised		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Q10c: Is there an evaluation information or procedure for the programme? (single answer)			
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	→go to Q10d	
No	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Q10d: Is the evaluation...		Yes	No
Internal regular		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Internal once		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
External		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

11: Main problems and constrains of the programme

Q11a: What are the problems/constraints you are facing at the programme level (multiple choice)			
	Yes	No	Main
Weak delivery capacity: lack of financial resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weak delivery capacity: lack of human resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Limited effective coverage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Problem in identifying beneficiaries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Problems in selecting/prioritising beneficiaries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weak management information system	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other, specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q12: Main successes and achievements of the programme (open-ended question)			
Q13: Are there any coordination mechanisms in place? (open-ended question)			
Q14: Does the programme suppose the inter-country or regional cooperation? (open-ended question)			
Q15: Other relative information and details (open-ended question) *It would be appreciated if documents available for public are also shared			

Appendix 2: Main Types of Social Protection

Aim of Social Protection	Type of Social Protection	Definition	Examples of General Household-level Measures	Examples of Specific Measures for Children
PROTECTION	Social assistance: to relieve poverty and help households cope with life-cycle contingencies	Typically involves regular, predictable transfers from governments and non-governmental entities to individuals or households.	Social transfers, including cash transfers, social pensions, health fee waivers, lifeline utility tariffs, food and energy subsidies, subsidised housing, etc.	Child/family allowances, pregnancy/birth grants, grants for orphans, scholarships, cash transfers with child-relative conditionalities, school fee waivers, subsidised child care, food aid, school feeding, micronutrient supplementation, residential care for abused children/those separated from families.
	Social support and care services: human resource-intensive support that helps identify and respond to vulnerability and deprivation, particularly at child and household level.	Services help to reduce social vulnerability and exclusion, strengthen resilience and capacity to cope and overcome shocks and strains and link children, women and families to existing programmes and services.	Home- (and community) based care.	Family-based care, family support services.
PREVENTION	Social insurance: to mitigate people's exposure to the risks and consequences of livelihood, health, life-cycle and other shocks.	Typically takes the form of subsidised risk-pooling mechanisms, with potential contribution payment exemptions for the poor.	Social health insurance, disaster insurance, fire insurance, unemployment insurance, sickness benefits, contributory old-age pensions, direct external support for food, nutrition and shelter	Maternity benefits-based, social health insurance with specific provisions for children and other vulnerable groups, including people living with HIV, disabled, others.
PROMOTION	Livelihood enhancement: to enhance incomes and capabilities.	Normally involves transfers of assets to disadvantaged groups, and/or efforts to increase their employment opportunities.	Employment guarantee/public works programmes, active labour market programmes, productive transfers (such as fertilisers, tools or seeds for agriculture), micro-finance and small business promotion services for disadvantaged groups.	Youth employment promotion.
TRANSFORMATION	Changes and reforms in legislation and the regulatory framework to protect socially vulnerable groups: measures to protect people against social risks which include discrimination and abuse.	Promote the legal and policy framework to foster equity and reduce vulnerabilities linked to different forms of inequity.	Equal rights/social justice legislation, affirmative action policies, asset protection.	Legislation and its implementation to prevent and child abuse (e.g. violence, trafficking, early child marriage, female genital mutilation/cutting, etc.), affirmative action measures (e.g. scholarships for girls or children of ethnic minorities or indigenous communities) to redress past patterns of discrimination, targeted measures to promote access to services and well-being of disadvantaged children (e.g. street children, child workers, trafficked children).

*Adapted from 'Children and Social Protection in the Middle East and North Africa', Marcus Rachel and Pereznieta Paola with Cullen Erin and Jones Nicola, Overseas Development Institute, Working Paper 335, ODI, October 2011, p. 3

Appendix 3: Organisations that Responded to the Questionnaire

#	TYPE	AGENCY	Acronym
1	CHARITY	Africa Start-up (Gambia)	AS
2	CHARITY	Gambia Education and Teaching Support	GETS
3	EMBASSY/CONSULAR	British High Commission	BHC
4	EMBASSY/CONSULAR	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation-Embassy of Spain	AECID
5	GOVT	Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education	MoBSE
6	GOVT	Department of Social Welfare of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	DSW
7	GOVT AGENCY	National Disaster Management Agency	NDMA
8	GOVT AGENCY	National Women's Bureau	Women's Bureau
9	UN	United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF
10	UN	United Nations Development Programme	UNDP
11	UN	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	UNAIDS
12	UN	World Food Programme	WFP
13	UN	United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA
14	IGO	Delegation of the European Union to The Gambia	EU
15	NGO	Ageing with a Smile Initiative	ASI
16	NGO	Agency for Village Support - The Gambia	AVISU
17	NGO	Association of Gambia Albinos	AGA
18	NGO	Brufut Education Project	BEP
19	NGO	Catholic Development Office	CaDO
20	NGO	ChildFund – The Gambia	ChildFund
21	NGO	Children in Gambia Basse and Suduwol	CHIGAMBAS
22	NGO	Concern Universal	CU
23	NGO	Forum for African Women's Educationists The Gambia Chapter	FAWEGAM
24	NGO	Freedom from Hunger Campaign	FFHC
25	NGO	Gambia Association of the Visually Impaired	GOVI
26	NGO	Gambia Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing	GADHOH

#	TYPE	AGENCY	Acronym
27	NGO	Gambia Family Planning Association	GFPA
28	NGO	Gambian Home for Children with Learning Difficulties	HART House
29	NGO	Gambians Against Rape and Molestation	GARM
30	NGO	Health Promotion and Development Organisation	HePDO
31	NGO	International Institute for Child Protection	IICP
32	NGO	Mental Health Leadership and Advocacy Programme	mhLAP
33	NGO	National Union of Disabled Youths	NUDY
34	NGO	Rural Support Organisation for the Disabled	RSOD
35	NGO	SOS Children's Villages The Gambia	SOS - Children's Villages
36	NGO	TANGO - the Association of Non-Governmental Organisations	TANGO
37	NGO	Voluntary Services Overseas Gambia	VSO
38	NGO	Wassu Gambia Kafo	WGK
39	NGO	Women Advancement for Child Care	WACC
40	NGO	World Evangelization for Christ International	WEC
41	NGO	Wulli and Sandu Development Agency	WASDA
42	NGO	Young Men Christian Association - The Gambia	YMCA

Appendix 4: Matrix of Social Protection Programmes (identified through questionnaire). By Types of Social Protection¹⁰⁷

Organisation	Programme Name	Description of the programme	Protection	Prevention	Promotion	Transformation	Benefit Type (cash transfers, benefits in kind, other support)	Location of Programme	Level of assistance	Specific categories/ target groups	Domain(s) of intervention
Africa Start-up (Gambia) (AS)	Africa start-up (Gambia)	The education programme for children, who do not attend school.			X		In-kind	Nema Kunk	Individual	children	education
Africa Start-up (Gambia) (AS)	MyFarm	The programme provides small agricultural business training for young people.			X		In-kind	WCR	Individual	children, young people	education, food security, agriculture, gender mainstreaming, small business development
Ageing with a Smile Initiative (ASI)	Free community-based health screening and consultations for the elderly	Provide free screenings and consultations within communities. Screening and consultation programme targets older persons (aged 60 years and above) and puts greater emphasis on diabetes, high blood pressure and visual acuity testing. Follow up services are provided for those that need further care and management.	X	X			In-kind	GBA, KM Region, Fajikunda, Sukuta, Old Jeshwang,	Individual	old age people	health
Agency for Village Support (AVISU)	Disability support	The programme empowers people living with disability to gradually bring meaningful changes to their lives and earn respect and dignity they deserve in their communities.	X		X		In-kind	CRR, Lower Saloum	Individual	disabled, poor people	poverty, education, building community resilience against disasters/ vulnerability
Agency for Village Support (AVISU)	Adult literacy	The programme empowers poor rural women to reduce dependency through the approach, called REFLECT Literacy. Women groups are organized to critically analyse their situations, problems and find solutions (through various means, including the development of community action plans (CAPs) in order to lobby funds to address/implement problems highlighted in CAPs).	X		X		In-kind	CRR, Lower and Upper Saloum, Nianija and Sami	Community	disabled, unemployed, single mothers, poor people, old age people	poverty, education, health, food security

¹⁰⁷ Each programme was categorised under one of transformative framework by the author. Programmes overlap and can fall under a number of types and it is also subjective and only an interpretation of the programme from the information provided.

Organisation	Programme Name	Description of the programme	Protection	Prevention	Promotion	Transformation	Benefit Type (cash transfers, benefits in kind, other support)	Location of Programme	Level of assistance	Specific categories/ target groups	Domain(s) of intervention
Agency for Village Support (AVISU)	Rice value – chain project	The project aims at helping rice farmers, particularly women, to take advantage of the current situation and increase food security and revenue bases through increasing their productivity, production and profitability.			X		In-kind	CRR Lower and Upper Saloum, Nianija	Individual	poor people, women farmers	food security, building community resilience against disasters/vulnerability, agriculture, gender mainstreaming
Association for Promoting Girl's and Women's Advancement (APGWA)	Vocational training/Skills training centre	The Skills Training Centre provides training for young people from disadvantaged households and communities. The programme also provides training of young female school droppers/leavers on sewing/handicraft, secretarial/office management, and other entrepreneurial skills.			X		In-kind	GBA	Individual	young people, disabled, unemployed, single mothers, poor people	education, general poverty, micro-insurance, agriculture
Association for Promoting Girl's and Women's Advancement (APGWA)	Kindergarten Programme for neighbourhood children	The programme aims at providing pre-school education services for young children from disadvantaged households and communities.			X		In-kind	GBA Sobeya	Individual	children	education, health, general poverty, agriculture
Association for Promoting Girl's and Women's Advancement (APGWA)	Income generating projects	The project aims at providing skills training and income generation consulting to women, disabled and unemployed people, single mothers, the poor, and people living with HIV.			X		In-kind	National	Individual	disabled, unemployed, single mothers, poor people, people living with HIV	education, health
British High Commission Banjul (BHC)	Bilateral programme fund	The programme provides small scale programme funding opportunities for various organizations in The Gambia.			X		Program mer/ Donor	National	Community	all selected	general poverty, education, health, food security, agriculture, gender mainstreaming

Organisation	Programme Name	Description of the programme	Protection	Prevention	Promotion	Transformation	Benefit Type (cash transfers, benefits in kind, other support)	Location of Programme	Level of assistance	Specific categories/ target groups	Domain(s) of intervention
Brufut Education Project (BEP)	Aja Fatou Ba Nursery School	A school that provides a safe place for children, young people and mothers in Brufut to learn, play and develop and share their skills.			X		In-kind	NBR, Brufut village, Kombo North,	Community	children, young people, disabled, unemployed, single mothers, poor people, people living with HIV	education, health, poverty, building community resilience against disasters/ vulnerability, gender mainstreaming
Brufut Education Project (BEP)	Ka Youths (Kataba youths association)/ Kataba health project	The programme is about donating ambulance and renovation to health clinic.			X		In-kind	NBR, Kataba, Faradenni	Community	children, young people, disabled, single mothers, poor people, people living with HIV, old age people	health, poverty, building community resilience against disasters/ vulnerability
Catholic Development Office (CaDO)	Home based care for orphans and vulnerable children	The programme aims to support orphans and other vulnerable children (OVCs) and works to create support mechanisms in their communities so to increase opportunities to develop their full potential. The programme targets OVCs in Upper River (URR) and Central River regions (CRR) of The Gambia.	X				Both	URR, CRR	Individual	children	education, health, poverty
ChildFund The Gambia	Sponsorship	The programme is aimed at providing sponsorship for needy students in WCR.			X		Both	WCR	Individual	children, young people	education, health, food security
ChildFund The Gambia	BMZ/ChildFund Water and sanitation	The programme contributes to the improvement of health condition of the rural poor of WCR through interventions to reach: 1) MDG 7, target 3 - to reduce by half the number of people without access to portable water and improved sanitation; 2) MDG 4 - reduce child mortality; and 3) MDG 3 - promote gender equality and empower women.			X		In-kind	WCR	Community	children	health, general poverty, food security, building community resilience against disasters/ vulnerability

Organisation	Programme Name	Description of the programme	Protection	Prevention	Promotion	Transformation	Benefit Type (cash transfers, benefits in kind, other support)	Location of Programme	Level of assistance	Specific categories/ target groups	Domain(s) of intervention
ChildFund The Gambia	Early childhood development	The programme aims at increasing awareness and improving care and development of children aged 0-6 years, and supporting lactating mothers in partner federations in WCR.			X		In-kind	WCR	Individual	Children, mothers	education, health, food security
ChildFund The Gambia	Youth empowerment and leadership	The programme aims at inspiring and education young people to value social living skills and free enterprise to improve the quality of their lives.			X		In-kind	WCR	Individual	young people, disabled, unemployed, single mothers, people living with HIV	education
ChildFund The Gambia	Child social and financial education	The programme aims at increasing access of children to social and financial education to encourage them to enrol in 18 schools in WCR.			X		In-kind	WCR	Individual	children	education, food security
ChildFund The Gambia	PROTECT Project	The project aims at preventing and responding to child trafficking in The Gambia.			X		In-kind	National	Community	children, young people, OVCs	education, safety-nets, building community resilience against disasters/vulnerability, child protection
Children in Gambia Basse and Suduwol (CHIGAMBAS)	Nursery schools	The programme aims at enhancing education at nursery level by providing free education.			X		In-kind	URR, Fullady east, Kantora	Individual	children	education
Children in Gambia Basse and Suduwol (CHIGAMBAS)	Child sponsorship	The programme aims at providing sponsorship support to poor and needy children from nursery to high school.			X		In-kind	URR, Fullady east, Kantora	Individual	children	education

Organisation	Programme Name	Description of the programme	Protection	Prevention	Promotion	Transformation	Benefit Type (cash transfers, benefits in kind, other support)	Location of Programme	Level of assistance	Specific categories/ target groups	Domain(s) of intervention
Concern Universal (CU)	Kubehjara support society (HIV/AIDS)	The programme aims to provide cash transfers to enhance food security in households with people living with HIV/AIDS.	X				Cash transfers	URR	Household	people living with HIV	food security
Concern Universal (CU)	2011 crop failure cash transfer pilot	The programme provides cash transfers to minimize the risk of victims of the 2011 crop failure.	X				Cash transfers	URR	Household	disaster victims	food security, building community resilience against disasters/ vulnerability
Department of Social Welfare (DSW)	Child placement and adoption	The programme aims to provide welfare services to protect, assist and empower children.	X				In-kind	National	Individual	children	social safety-nets
Department of Social Welfare (DSW)	Child support and juvenile justice	The programme focuses on provision of support and other interventions for children from families experiencing any conflict caused by the issues of paternity, custody, and others; it also aims to provide support to children and women in contact with the law.	X				In-kind	National	Individual	children, young people	social safety-nets
Department of Social Welfare (DSW)	Child-drop in centre	The Centre provides support to children who do not have access to education.	X				In-kind	GBA KM Region	Individual	children	social safety-nets
Department of Social Welfare (DSW)	Basse social welfare	Regional office of the Department of Social Welfare that provides overall protection and social welfare services for children and their families.	X	X			In-kind	URR	Community	all selected	social safety-nets
Department of Social Welfare (DSW)	Mansakonko social welfare	Regional office of the Department of Social Welfare that provides overall protection and social welfare services for children and their families	X	X			In-kind	NBR	Community	all selected	social safety-nets

Organisation	Programme Name	Description of the programme	Protection	Prevention	Promotion	Transformation	Benefit Type (cash transfers, benefits in kind, other support)	Location of Programme	Level of assistance	Specific categories/ target groups	Domain(s) of intervention
Department of Social Welfare (DSW)	Adult and elderly	The programme aims at providing support services to the elderly, men in conflict/contact with the law, physically and mentally ill patients, elderly persons, and poor and underprivileged families in general.	X	X			Both	National	Individual	old age people	social safety-nets
Department of Social Welfare (DSW)	Disability unit	The unit promotes the social inclusion of people with disabilities by increasing their mobility through the provision of orthopaedic appliances.	X				Both	National	Individual	disabled people	social safety-nets
Department of Social Welfare (DSW)	Shelter for children and home for the elderly	The shelter provides a temporarily placement for children at risk, and housing for the elderly.	X				In-kind	National	Individual	children	social safety-nets
Department of Social Welfare (DSW)	Head office	The head office, Department of Social Welfare, provides overall support, protection and social welfare services for children and their families, the elderly, poor and destitute people. DSW also coordinates the work of the regional offices throughout the country.	X	X	X	X	Both	GBA	Community	all selected	social safety-nets
Department of Social Welfare (DSW)	Training monitoring and evaluation	The programme is aimed at providing internal and external training support, and monitoring and evaluation of social welfare and related programmes.				X	Training	National	Community	all selected	Training
European Union Delegation in The Gambia (EU Delegation)	School feeding programme	The programme aims to provide/contribute funding to WFP for a school feeding programme.			X		In-kind	NBR, CRR North and South	Individual	children	food security, building community resilience against disasters/vulnerability, agriculture, gender mainstreaming, funding

Organisation	Programme Name	Description of the programme	Protection	Prevention	Promotion	Transformation	Benefit Type (cash transfers, benefits in kind, other support)	Location of Programme	Level of assistance	Specific categories/ target groups	Domain(s) of intervention
Forum for African Women's Educationists The Gambia Chapter (FAWEGAM)	Empowerment or rural women mobile project	The programme aims at providing 1,000 women in the URR with mobile phones so that they can communicate with each other to share information on education, health, agriculture and other relevant issues.			X		In-kind	URR	Individual	Women	education, health, building community resilience against disasters/ vulnerability, awareness raising
Forum for African Women's Educationists The Gambia Chapter (FAWEGAM)	Mothers clubs	The programme is aimed at establishing national advocacy groups for women to promote enrolment and retention of girls in schools, and support their quality education.				X	In-kind	National	Community	Women, children	education, health, general poverty, agriculture, gender mainstreaming
FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN (FFHC)	Access to rice fields	The programme aims at providing safe and reliable access to rice fields, in also a baby-friendly environment, to enhance effective participation in rice cultivation in four communities.			X		In-kind	LRR, Jarra Central and West	Community	children, young people, nursing mothers	food security
FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN (FFHC)	Community cereal banking	The programme provides services of a centralized grain bank to be accessed by needy households at the time of crisis and need.			X		In-kind	LRR, CRR	Community	children, young people	food security, agriculture
FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN (FFHC)	Village savings and credit associations (VISACAS)	The programmes aims at creating a community micro-finance institute to be owned, run and managed by the people themselves by pulling their financial, material and human resources together.		X	X		Cash transfers	LRR, CRR	Community	young people, unemployed	food security, general poverty, safety-nets, building community resilience against disasters/ vulnerability, agriculture, petty Trading

Organisation	Programme Name	Description of the programme	Protection	Prevention	Promotion	Transformation	Benefit Type (cash transfers, benefits in kind, other support)	Location of Programme	Level of assistance	Specific categories/ target groups	Domain(s) of intervention
Gambia Family Planning Association (GFPA)	Provision of youth SRH information and services, including HIV/AIDS testing and counselling	The programme aims to provide young people in The Gambia with information on sexual and reproductive behaviour and health as well as with counselling and HIV-testing services.		X			In-kind	National	Community	children, young people, single mothers, poor people, people living with HIV	health, gender mainstreaming
Gambia Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (GADHOH)	National sign language development	The programme aims at development of a national sign language programme.			X		In-kind	National	Individual	disabled people	education, health, general poverty
Gambia Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (GADHOH)	Nursery education for deaf children	The programme aims at ensuring education to children, who are deaf or hard of hearing.			X		In-kind	National	Individual	disabled children	education, health, general poverty
Gambia Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (GADHOH)	Skill training and employment finding service	The programme aims at providing skills training and employment searching services to deaf people to contribute to reducing their poverty and increasing the level of their independence and self-reliance.			X		In-kind	National	Individual	disabled people	education, health, general poverty
Gambia Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (GADHOH)	Advocacy and awareness raising	The programme is aimed at informing the public about the challenges that deaf and hard of hearing people face on a daily basis.				X	In-kind	National	Individual	disabled people, all selected	education, health, general poverty
Gambia Association of the Visually Impaired (GOVI)	Integrating visually impaired children into mainstream education	The programme aims at ensuring that all children with visual impairments complete a full course of primary education.			X		In-kind	National	Individual	children, disabled children	education, health
GETS (UK) Charity	Sunrise centre	The programme aims at building, improving and operating the education facilities in the Bokateh community at the Sunrise centre.			X		In-kind	Bakoteh	Community	children, young people	education

Organisation	Programme Name	Description of the programme	Protection	Prevention	Promotion	Transformation	Benefit Type (cash transfers, benefits in kind, other support)	Location of Programme	Level of assistance	Specific categories/target groups	Domain(s) of intervention
GETS (UK) Charity	Sponsorship of school places	The programme aims at providing a way to match the wishes of holiday-makers/tourists coming to The Gambia who want to provide/contribute to education of underprivileged children (donations).			X		In-kind	GBA	Individual	children, young people	education
Group of Gambians Against Rape and Molestation (GARM)	Education and awareness	The programme is aimed at raising awareness and educating the Gambian people/communities on the prevalence and negative effects of sexual abuse, and at preventing these practices and supporting victims		X	X	X	In-kind	National	Community	all selected	education, health
Health Promotion and Development Organization (HePDO)	Distribution of free mosquito nets	The programme provides free mosquito nets to children, pregnant women and the general population.		X	X		In-kind	GBA KM Region WCR	Household	all selected	health, education, general poverty
Home for Children with Learning Difficulties (HART HOUSE)	HART House – Respite care for children with learning disabilities	The programme aims to provide residential short-term respite care for Gambian children with learning difficulties.	X				In-kind	WCR, Brikama	Individual	children, disabled	education, health, residential and day care
International Institute for Child Protection (IICP)	Children of prison inmates	The programme is focused on children with parent(s) incarcerated. The children's left behind wellbeing is regularly monitored; required support is provided.	X				Both	National	Individual	children	mentoring
Mental Health Leadership and Advocacy Program (mhLAP)	Self-rehabilitation	The programme provides rehabilitate with psychosocial services, encourage them to go back to their professions and break the culture of silence by talking about their experiences.	X		X		In-kind	GBA	Individual	children, young people	health
Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MoBSE)	Sponsorship for needy students	The programme aims at supporting the needy pupils by providing government education sponsorship.			X		Both	National	Individual	children, poor people	education
Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MoBSE)	Donkey cart initiative	The programme aims at providing transport services for young children and children with disabilities to allow them attending school.			X		In-kind	WCR, CRR, LRR, NBR, URR	Community	children, disabled	education

Organisation	Programme Name	Description of the programme	Protection	Prevention	Promotion	Transformation	Benefit Type (cash transfers, benefits in kind, other support)	Location of Programme	Level of assistance	Specific categories/ target groups	Domain(s) of intervention
Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MoBSE)	Conditional cash transfer	The programme is aimed at providing conditional cash transfers to ensure basic literacy and numeracy education of students in religious schools.			X		Cash transfers	National	Individual	children, young people	education, general poverty
National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA)	Relief support	The programme aims to support vulnerable population groups in The Gambia who are affected by disaster to enable them to cope and recover from such disasters.	X				Both	National	Community		building community resilience against disasters/ vulnerability, food security, social safety-nets
National Union of Disabled Youths (NUDY)	Advocacy, networking and education	The programme primarily focuses on advocacy to empower young people socially and economically, so that they can speak for themselves and contribute to nation-building.			X		In-kind	National	Community	children, young people, disabled	building community resilience against disasters/ vulnerability, health, general poverty, food security, safety-nets, education
Rural Support Organisation for the Disabled (ROSD)	Deaf and Hard of Hearing School	The programme aims to provide education services to deaf children through their attendance of/enrolment in a deaf school in Basse.	X				In-kind	URR Manneh Kunda	Individual	children, young people, disabled	education, health
Rural Support Organisation for the Disabled (ROSD)	Adult literacy	The programme aims to provide adult literacy, including for those adults with disabilities.	X				In-kind	URR	Individual	young people, disabled	education
Rural Support Organisation for the Disabled (ROSD)	Nursery school	The programme provides early childhood development schooling to children, including disabled children.			X		In-kind	URR	Individual	children, disabled	education

Organisation	Programme Name	Description of the programme	Protection	Prevention	Promotion	Transformation	Benefit Type (cash transfers, benefits in kind, other support)	Location of Programme	Level of assistance	Specific categories/ target groups	Domain(s) of intervention
Rural Support Organisation for the Disabled (ROSD)	Disability	The project is aimed at advocating for the rights of people with disabilities, and educating them through provision micro-credit grants.				X	Both	URR, CRR	Individual	children, young people, disabled	gender mainstreaming, education, health, building community resilience against disasters/vulnerability
Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation-Embassy of Spain	International development	The programme is focused on promotion of training for young people, with gender as transversal sector.			X		In-kind	National	Individual	all selected	funding
SOS Children's Villages The Gambia	SOS FSP: Family strengthening programme	The programme is aimed at proving children at risk of losing their families' care to grow in a family-caring environment.			X		Both	KM Region, URR CRR	Community	children	education, health, general poverty, Food security, safety-nets, psycho-social support, sanitation, child rights, child protection, advocacy
SOS Children's Villages The Gambia	SOS Children's villages	The programme aims at providing a child and his/her mother, brothers and sisters in their own house with a supportive village environment.			X		In-kind	KM Region Bakoteh, URR Mansajang Kunda	Individual	children, young people	education, health, general poverty, food security, safety-nets, child rights, child protection, advocacy
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Provision of safe water supply, basic sanitation and hygiene (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene/WASH, CSD programme)	The programme aims at providing access to safe water supply and basic sanitation and hygiene for children and households.			X		In-kind	National	Community	children, young people	health, building community resilience against disasters/vulnerability, water and sanitation

Organisation	Programme Name	Description of the programme	Protection	Prevention	Promotion	Transformation	Benefit Type (cash transfers, benefits in kind, other support)	Location of Programme	Level of assistance	Specific categories/ target groups	Domain(s) of intervention
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	EPI and vitamin A supplementation services (Child Survival and Development (CSD) Programme)	The programme aims at providing immunization and vitamin A supplementation services to 95% of children under 5 years, and postpartum supplementation and immunization services for pregnant women.		X	X		In-kind	National	Community	Children, pregnant women	Health
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Mother to child transmission (PMTCT) and intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) (Child Survival and Development Programme)	The programme provides fixed and outreach PMTCT and IPT services for children in all 6 regions of the country.	X				In-kind	National	Community	children, people living with HIV	health
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Basic education	The programme is aimed at improving quality education in The Gambia through a number of support programmes and projects, including the Programme for Improved Quality Standards.			X		In-kind	CRR, URR	Community	children, disabled, poor people	education, gender mainstreaming
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	CaDO OVC programme (Child Protection Programme)	The programme aims to provide education, nutrition and psychosocial support to orphans and other children who are vulnerable due to HIV/AIDS.	X				Both	URR, CRR	Individual	children	education, food security
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Social protection in The Gambia	The programme is aimed at generating evidence, strengthening coordination mechanisms, building capacity of central and local government and civil society organizations, strengthening partnerships, supporting the Government/NSPSC in designing National Social Protection Policy, and advocating for integrated and inclusive social protection systems in The Gambia to benefit excluded children, among other vulnerable populations.			X	X	n/a Policy	National	Community	All selected	general poverty, child protection, safety-nets, building community resilience against disasters/ vulnerability, gender mainstreaming, education, social protection

Organisation	Programme Name	Description of the programme	Protection	Prevention	Promotion	Transformation	Benefit Type (cash transfers, benefits in kind, other support)	Location of Programme	Level of assistance	Specific categories/ target groups	Domain(s) of intervention
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Social protection framework	The programme is aimed at promoting and developing a comprehensive strategy for the promotion and implementation of a national social protection policy and programme, making social protection issues visible and mainstreamed in the national development planning processes, and at providing direct support to the poor and vulnerable population groups.				X	Policy	National with downstream to CRR-North and Kombo North District	Community	disabled, unemployed, poor people, people living with HIV, old age people	general poverty, building community resilience against disasters/vulnerability
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Increased access to and utilization of quality maternal and new-born health services	The programme is aimed at incorporating awareness raising on reproductive health into access to services.				X	In-kind	LRR 4 districts	Community	women	health
United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	Direct external support to people living with HIV (PLHIV)	The programme aims at providing PLHIV with direct external support to enable them cope with living with HIV.			X		Both	National	Individual	poor people, people living with HIV, OVC	education, health, general poverty, food security
Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)	secure livelihood, education, disability	The organization runs a few projects aimed at ensuring partner organizations with expert support provided by overseas volunteers.			X		In-kind	National	Community	young people, disabled, unemployed, poor people	education, health, general poverty, food security, agriculture
Wassu Gambia Kafo (WGK)	Training of health professionals on female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)	Promotion of an attitudinal change that favours an educational and preventive intervention, so that FGM/C can be abandoned in The Gambia through the health professionals in the public health system.	X		X		In-kind	National	Community	health professionals	health education, gender mainstreaming, child abuse
Women Advancement and Child Care (WACC)	Various projects	The organization runs a few projects on early childhood development and education, functional adult literacy and access to credits, animal husbandry and fishing projects, and access to basic sanitations and clean water.			X		In-kind	National	Community	children, young people, unemployed, people living with HIV	education, general poverty, food security, agriculture

Organisation	Programme Name	Description of the programme	Protection	Prevention	Promotion	Transformation	Benefit Type (cash transfers, benefits in kind, other support)	Location of Programme	Level of assistance	Specific categories/ target groups	Domain(s) of intervention
Women's Bureau	General public awareness	The government agency runs a few projects aimed at reducing the prevalence of FGM/C and gender-based violence (GBV).			X	X	In-kind	National	Community	women	gender mainstreaming
World Evangelization for Christ International (WEC International)	Care programme	The programme aims to provide health and social care to people living with HIV, including HIV testing in the community.	X	X			In-kind	Foni Brefet and Bintang	Individual	children, young people, people living with HIV	health, education
World Evangelization for Christ International (WEC International)	Home based care	The programme aims to provide holistic care for sick, frail and immobile patients living in Foni Bintang, Karannai and Brefet.	X				In-kind	Foni Bintang and Foni Brefet	Individual	disabled, poor people, people living with HIV, old age people, sick people	health
World Evangelization for Christ International (WEC International)	OVC programme	The programme aims to provide food supplements and educational support to children of people living with HIV/AIDS.	X				In-kind	Foni Bintang and Foni Brefet	Household	children, young people, people living with HIV	education, health, food security
World Evangelization for Christ International (WEC International)	Education/training	The programme aims at creating centres for education for children, youth, disabled, and poor people.			X		In-kind	CRR, WCR, Fajara, Brikama,	Individual	children, young people, disabled, poor people	education, health
World Evangelization for Christ International (WEC International)	Rural development	The programme focuses at supporting innovative and sustainable agricultural projects.			X		In-kind	Bwiam Foni, Chamen Nianija	Community	young people, poor people, old age people	education, health, general poverty, food security, agriculture
World Food Programme (WFP)	School feeding programme	The programme provides school children with a daily meal and to supplement their diet, which benefit/contribute to their school performance, as well as to promote enrolment and gender parity among school-age children.	X				In-kind	National	Individual	children, cooks	education, health, food security, agriculture

Organisation	Programme Name	Description of the programme	Protection	Prevention	Promotion	Transformation	Benefit Type (cash transfers, benefits in kind, other support)	Location of Programme	Level of assistance	Specific categories/ target groups	Domain(s) of intervention
Wuli and Sandu Development Agency (WASDA)	On farm	This is the capacity building programme targeting poor farmers, women and young people.			X		Both	URR Wuli and Sandu	Individual	young people, disabled, Unemployed, single mothers, poor people	agriculture, education, health, general poverty, food security, safety-nets, building community resilience against disasters/ vulnerability
Wuli and Sandu Development Agency (WASDA)	Off farm	This is the apprenticeship programme aimed at training and developing skills of young, unemployed and poor people.			X		Both	URR Wuli and Sandu	Individual	young people, unemployed, poor people	education, general poverty, safety-nets
Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)	Vocational skills training and enterprise development for marginalised and vulnerable youths in the Gambia	The programme aims at providing skills training to vulnerable and disadvantaged young people living predominantly in rural and semi-rural areas of the Gambia.			X		Both	GBA, WCR, NBR, CRR, URR	Individual	young people, disabled, unemployed, single mothers, poor people, people living with HIV	education, general poverty

Appendix 5: Matrix of All Organisations Identified. By Area of Focus/ Vulnerable Group

Name	Type	Acronym	Children Women	Poor	Disabled	Unemployed	Old Age	HIV/AIDS	Thematic	Goal/Description/Mandate
THE JAMMEH FOUNDATION FOR PEACE	CHARITY	JFP	X							The principal goal of the Foundation is to effect a substantial and sustainable improvement in the quality of life of all communities in The Gambia by providing support in the sectors of education, health, agriculture, women and youth development.
THE JALLOW FOUNDATION, THE GAMBIA	CHARITY			X						A charitable non-profit organisation set up in 2010 to try and help people in the Jarra West District, a large area in the provinces of The Gambia, in particular.
AFRICA START-UP (GAMBIA)	CHARITY		X							To improve livelihoods in The Gambia through education in agricultural innovation, environmental protection and entrepreneurship. Free iPad (computer tablet) learning/standard curriculum/lower basic teaching for those children who do not attend school. In addition, small agro-business training (moringa, nurseries, gardening, food processing, soap making) for young people.
GLOBAL UNIFICATION THE GAMBIA	CHARITY	GU	X							A youth-led research and development association established in 2006 by students of the University of The Gambia. It is a registered as charitable organization with mission to foster youth participation in national development. Using the motto “advancing humanity” Global Unification-the Gambia has cross-cutting areas of intervention, such as climate change, peace building, leadership development, responsible citizenship and advancement of right of women among others.
GOAL FOR THE GAMBIA	CHARITY		X							A charity set-up to support education and training opportunities, primarily for young people in The Gambia.
INKING ABOUT AFRICA	CHARITY		X							A UK non-profit-run charity set-up to help support schools and children of The Gambia through recycled cartridges and mobile phones. The focus of this charity is to provide children with the best educational start in life. Funds raised are used to help provide school books, stationery, sports clothing, sport equipment and other miscellaneous items that school children in this country take for granted. Where possible many of these items are sourced within The Gambia to help promote the local economy.
JERSEY GAMBIA SCHOOLS TRUST	CHARITY		X							A small registered charity which aims to improve the quality of the education offered to children and young adults in The Gambia, West Africa.

Name	Type	Acronym	Children Women	Poor	Disabled	Unemployed	Old Age	HIV/AIDS	Thematic	Goal/Description/Mandate
SHELTER GAMBIA ASSOCIATION	CHARITY		X							The purpose of setting up of this charity is to help women to fully recover after having a Vesicovaginal fistula (VVF) surgery, so that they are able to return to their villages, totally healed and with newly found self-confidence.
YOUTH ALLIANCE (THE GAMBIA)	CHARITY	YAG	X							An association of young people of all fields of study working together to help improve the quality of life and advocate for social and climate justice issues in The Gambia.
ZA OTROKE SVETA KIDS ARE THE WORLD	CHARITY		X							Child education sponsorship in The Gambia.
THE DIABETES GAMBIA ASSOCIATION	CHARITY	DGA					X			To organise activities that will empower diabetic people to manage their condition, and to run activities that will create awareness on diabetes among general population of The Gambia.
SOUTH GAMBIA FOUNDATION	CHARITY								X	To help promote environmental sustainability, tourism, and quality education within communities.
BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION	EMBASSY/CONSULAR								X	The office of a country's diplomatic representatives in the capital city of another country.
EMBASSY OF CUBA	EMBASSY/CONSULAR								X	The office of a country's diplomatic representatives in the capital city of another country.
EMBASSY OF PALESTINE	EMBASSY/CONSULAR								X	The office of a country's diplomatic representatives in the capital city of another country.
EMBASSY OF SPAIN	EMBASSY/CONSULAR								X	The office of a country's diplomatic representatives in the capital city of another country.
EMBASSY OF TAIWAN	EMBASSY/CONSULAR								X	The office of a country's diplomatic representatives in the capital city of another country.
EMBASSY OF THE BOLIVIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA	EMBASSY/CONSULAR								X	The office of a country's diplomatic representatives in the capital city of another country.
EMBASSY OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA	EMBASSY/CONSULAR								X	The office of a country's diplomatic representatives in the capital city of another country.

Name	Type	Acronym	Children Women	Poor	Disabled	Unemployed	Old Age	HIV/AIDS	Thematic	Goal/Description/Mandate
EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN)	EMBASSY/CONSULAR								X	The office of a country's diplomatic representatives in the capital city of another country.
EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA	EMBASSY/CONSULAR								X	The office of a country's diplomatic representatives in the capital city of another country.
EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA	EMBASSY/CONSULAR								X	The office of a country's diplomatic representatives in the capital city of another country.
EMBASSY OF FRANCE	EMBASSY/CONSULAR								X	The office of a country's diplomatic representatives in the capital city of another country.
EMBASSY OF GERMANY	EMBASSY/CONSULAR								X	The office of a country's diplomatic representatives in the capital city of another country.
EMBASSY OF GUINEA BISSAU	EMBASSY/CONSULAR								X	The office of a country's diplomatic representatives in the capital city of another country.
EMBASSY OF LIBYA	EMBASSY/CONSULAR								X	The office of a country's diplomatic representatives in the capital city of another country.
NIGERIAN HIGH COMMISSION	EMBASSY/CONSULAR								X	The office of a country's diplomatic representatives in the capital city of another country.
SENEGALESE HIGH COMMISSION	EMBASSY/CONSULAR								X	The office of a country's diplomatic representatives in the capital city of another country.
SIERRA LEONE HIGH COMMISSION	EMBASSY/CONSULAR								X	The office of a country's diplomatic representatives in the capital city of another country.
US EMBASSY	EMBASSY/CONSULAR								X	The office of a country's diplomatic representatives in the capital city of another country.
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE	GOVT	MoHSW	X	X	X	X	X	X		Responsible for overall policy formulation, planning, organisation and coordination of the health sector at national, regional, district and community levels.

Name	Type	Acronym	Children Women	Poor	Disabled	Unemployed	Old Age	HIV/AIDS	Thematic	Goal/Description/Mandate
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CULTURE	GOVT	MOTC	X	X		X				Responsible for the tourism sector of the economy and overseeing its activities as well as ensuring that government policies are carried out. Responsible for Gambia Hotel School and safeguarding, overseeing management and development of tourism and culture in The Gambia.
MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORTS	GOVT	MOYS	X		X			X		To meet policy issues as well as co-operating with donor agencies for the youth development programs.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR WOMEN'S AFFAIRS (OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT)	GOVT		X							Responsible for giving policy guidance and proposals to The Gambia Government on issues affecting women. The National Women's Council acts as a forum for women while the Women's Bureau serves as the Secretariat to the National Women's Council.
MINISTRY OF BASIC AND SECONDARY EDUCATION	GOVT	MoBSE	X							Aims to provide universal access to education for all children in the country.
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION, RESEARCH, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	GOVT	MOHERST	X							Responsible for policy development, management and coordination of programmes related to higher education, research, science and technology for the socio-economic development of The Gambia.
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE	GOVT	MOJ	X							To ensure good governance and establish justice as the foundation of democracy in The Gambia and to uphold the rule of law through a cadre of highly trained professional and motivated staff that provide responsive legal services with total commitment to the rule of law and respect for peoples' and human rights.
OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY (OPERATION SAVE A BABY)	GOVT		X							Setup to coordinate donations and the purchase of equipment, medication, and renovation of the maternity ward at RVTH.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	GOVT	MOA		X						To increase agricultural output, meet the food requirements of the population from the land of The Gambia, provide gainful employment and income for the agricultural labour force, and generate foreign exchange through value-added agriculture related activities.
MINISTRY OF ENERGY	GOVT	MOE		X						It is responsible for the implementation of government policy in relation to electricity supply and distribution, water management, petroleum products and renewable energy in the growth areas such as tourism and hotels in Gambia.

Name	Type	Acronym	Children Women	Poor	Disabled	Unemployed	Old Age	HIV/AIDS	Thematic	Goal/Description/Mandate
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	GOVT	MOFEA		X						To promote socioeconomic development and the welfare of all citizens of The Gambia with effective and efficient public finance management, through greater transparency, accountability, fiscal discipline and good governance.
MINISTRY OF TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT	GOVT	MOTIE				X				Responsible for creating the right enabling environment for private sector development, trade promotion, accelerated growth and poverty reduction.
DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION	GOVT	GID							X	Under the Ministry of Interior of The Republic of The Gambia, GID deals with visa extensions, migrant's work permits, immigrants' ID cards, passport issuances and residency papers for expatriates.
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR	GOVT	MOI							X	Responsible for the Gambia Department of Immigration, visas, the Police Force, running the Prison Service and registering NGOs.
NATIONAL WOMEN'S COUNCIL	GOVT AGENCY	NWC	X							Support the Gender Empowerment Strategy by mainstream gender in all sectoral policies, plans and programme interventions, in order to create an enabling environment; improve women's and girls' employment and entrepreneurial skills to enhance their access to and management of viable livelihoods for income generation; provide a legal framework to safeguard women's socio-economic and political rights.
WOMEN'S BUREAU	GOVT AGENCY		X							Information collection, distribution, and research. The Bureau assists the NWC in looking for trends and creating ties with other institutions on the socio-economic and political front, reviewing bills, laws, programmes, new technologies, policies, and giving out pertinent information for the country's leading decision making.
NATIONAL TRAINING AUTHORITY	GOVT AGENCY	NTA				X				To provide a trained, skilled, self-reliant and enterprising labour force that reflects the demand of the labour market.
GAMBIA NATIONAL AIDS SECRETARIAT	GOVT AGENCY	GAMNASS						X		To implement pre-emptive responses to tackle the issues related to HIV/AIDS through its relevant Departments of State, civil organisations and the general population.
NATIONAL AIDS SECRETARIAT	GOVT AGENCY	NAS						X		Responsible for the planning and coordination of the national response against HIV/AIDS.

Name	Type	Acronym	Children Women	Poor	Disabled	Unemployed	Old Age	HIV/AIDS	Thematic	Goal/Description/Mandate
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AGENCY	GOVT AGENCY	NEA							X	To ensure an environmentally sustainable economic and social development in The Gambia. To have a legal recognition of the fundamental right to a sound environment, ensuring the health and well-being of all those living in The Gambia.
NGO AFFAIRS	GOVT AGENCY								X	Responsible for all NGO affairs, ranging from registration to recommendations of their existence.
SOCIAL SECURITY AND HOUSING FINANCE CORPORATION	GOVT AGENCY	SSHFC							X	To provide adequate social protection for workers, facilitate social shelter delivery on a sustainable basis and invest funds of the corporation to achieve optimum returns possible.
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CIVIC EDUCATION	GOVT AGENCY	NCCE							X	To create and sustain within society an awareness of the principles and objectives of this Constitution as the fundamental law of The Gambia.
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND	UN	UNICEF	X							To promote the rights and wellbeing of every child. Together with its partners, works to translate that commitment into practical action, focusing special effort on reaching the most vulnerable and excluded children, to the benefit of all children, in The Gambia and everywhere.
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	UN	UNDP		X						To advocate for change and connect countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life and achieve quality human development results.
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	UN	WFP		X						To fight against hunger, provide food aid support in emergencies, and to support economic and social development.
UNITED NATIONS JOINT PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS	UN	UNAIDS						X		To advocate for accelerated, comprehensive and coordinated global action on the HIV/AIDS epidemic.
UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND	UN	UNFPA							X	To work on the promotion of the right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity. This is done through major national and demographic surveys and with population censuses.

Name	Type	Acronym	Children Women	Poor	Disabled	Unemployed	Old Age	HIV/AIDS	Thematic	Goal/Description/Mandate
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION	UN	FAO							X	To assist the Government to maximise crop and domestic food production and benefits to farmers, strengthen the livestock industry, and integrate the agriculture and livestock sub-sectors, thereby increasing food self-sufficiency, dietary protein and improving nutrition and the quality of the rural population.
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES	UN	UNHCR							X	To protect and support refugees at the request of a government or the UN itself and assist in their voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement to a third country.
UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES	UN	UNOPS							X	Dedicated to implementing projects for the United Nations system, international financial institutions, governments and other partners in the aid world.
WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION	UN	WHO							X	Responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends.
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (Office in Nigeria)	UN	ILO				X	X			To promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue on work-related issues.
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND	IFI	IMF							X	To foster global growth and economic stability. It provides policy advice and financing to members, including The Gambia, in economic difficulties and also works with developing nations to help them achieve macroeconomic stability and reduce poverty.
WORLD BANK GAMBIA LIAISON OFFICE	IFI	WB		X					X	Global goals, also applicable to The Gambia: to end extreme poverty by decreasing the percentage of people living on less than \$1.25 a day to no more than 3%; to promote shared prosperity by fostering the income growth of the bottom 40% for every country.
CHILD PROTECTION ALLIANCE	INTER AGENCY	CPA	X							A national network/alliance of 48 organisations and institutions in The Gambia working for and with children.
MENTAL HEALTH LEADERSHIP AND ADVOCACY PROGRAMME	IO	mhLAP			X					Advocate for better delivery of mental health services, basic human rights of the mentally ill to be respected; public sensitisations, new mental health legislation; capacity building of health and non-health staff, periodic national situational analysis on mental health; strengthening of advocacy groups, and meetings with editors of the print media to avoid using derogatory terms.

Name	Type	Acronym	Children Women	Poor	Disabled	Unemployed	Old Age	HIV/AIDS	Thematic	Goal/Description/Mandate
DELEGATION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION TO THE GAMBIA	IGO	EU							X	To address several of the main objectives laid down in The Gambia's 2012-2015 PAGE, focusing on support in the areas of good governance, infrastructure, food security and agriculture, and the environment.
AGENCY FOR VILLAGE SUPPORT - THE GAMBIA	NGO	AVISU	X	X	X					To help marginalised rural Gambian women claim power, citizenship and create a viable as well as sustainable well-being.
BON DIA GAMBIA	NGO		X	X	X	X				To identify problems and sort them out.
INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS	NGO	ISHR	X	X	X	X	X	X		To act as watchdogs of human rights violations.
ANGLICAN MISSION DEVELOPMENT MINISTRIES	NGO	AMDM	X	X						To develop and implement programmes and activities in the fields of health, education, agriculture, refugee and emergency services, on behalf of the diocese of Gambia.
THE ASSOCIATION FOR CHILD EDUCATION GAMBIA	NGO	TAFCE	X	X						To enhance school facilities and their environment as well as health services for the rural children by encouraging and funding, i.e. rehabilitation and construction of day care centres, schools and youth centres.
CHILD AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION THE GAMBIA	NGO	CEDAG	X	X						To facilitate sustainable development of the environment as well as the lives and livelihoods of the poor and the marginalised.
CHILD FUND – THE GAMBIA	NGO	CF	X	X						To actively participate and support the welfare development, promotion of rights and protection of children.
FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN	NGO	FFHC	X	X		X				To improve food security through increased food production, improve farmers' access to investment resources through rural, financial intermediation in rural areas, and strengthen rural grassroots farmer institutions.
FRIENDS OF THE GAMBIA ASSOCIATION	NGO	FOTGA	X	X						A humanitarian organisation focusing on promotion of education, alleviating poverty and supporting healthcare services.

Name	Type	Acronym	Children Women	Poor	Disabled	Unemployed	Old Age	HIV/AIDS	Thematic	Goal/Description/Mandate
GAMBIA WOMEN'S FINANCE ASSOCIATION	NGO	GAWFA	X	X						Affiliated to Women's World Banking (WWB) international network of micro-finance and enterprise development organisations. It serves as a financial intermediary to enhance and support women to fight poverty.
NJAWARA AGRICULTURAL TRAINING CENTRE	NGO	NATC	X	X						Food security enhancement, training adult farmers on sustainable agriculture, gender awareness and capacity building for rural communities.
TAYAM - ASSOCIATION OF YOUTHS AGAINST MALARIA	NGO	TYM	X	X						Tayam aims to reduce morbidity and mortality caused by malaria among the children and young people aged 0-18.
THE GAMBIA RED CROSS SOCIETY	NGO	GRCS	X	X						To provide help to the most vulnerable people, when they are in need of such help.
VISION DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION	NGO	VDF	X	X						To promote the creation and maintaining savings and credit schemes, and also provide access to small loans, build health facilities, support skills training for women and youth groups to increase their opportunities for self-employment and self-sufficiency.
WASSU GAMBIA KAFO	NGO	WGK	X	X						To promote and support applied research to improve the health and education of the Gambian population; to establish and strengthen personal and institutional bonds of cooperation between Spain and The Gambia to meet the realities of the Gambians in origin and migrant destinations; to contribute to the training of local professionals for the prevention of harmful traditional practices (HTP), including female genital mutilation (FGM).
WOMEN IN SERVICES DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT	NGO	WISDOM	X	X						To assist and strengthen women's groups in order to undertake meaningful development activities. A special focus is made on rural and peri-urban women who are labelled as underprivileged pro-poor groups.
GAMBIAN HOME FOR CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DIFFICULTIES (HART HOUSE)	NGO	HART House	X		X					To ensure respite care home for children with disabilities and learning difficulties.

Name	Type	Acronym	Children Women	Poor	Disabled	Unemployed	Old Age	HIV/AIDS	Thematic	Goal/Description/Mandate
IOGT JUNIORS EDUCATION SERVICE - GAMBIA	NGO		X		X					To supports street children, children with disabilities and orphans.
ABUBAKAR SIDIQUE FOUNDATION FOR NEEDY AND ORPHAN WELFARE	NGO	AFNOW	X							To raise awareness of the plight of orphans and widows living in Gunjur, and offer them opportunities for education and self-improvement.
AFRICAN NETWORK FOR INFORMATION AND ACTION AGAINST DRUGS GAMBIA	NGO	RAID	X					X		To create awareness amongst young people, with regards to the dangers of drugs and alcohol abuse, HIV/AIDS and other social menaces.
AGENCY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN	NGO	ADWAC	X							To facilitate sustainable, integrated development programmes and activities to reduce poverty, specifically targeting the poor and marginalised women and children in identified eco-zones in the North Bank Division.
ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING GIRL'S AND WOMEN'S ADVANCEMENT	NGO	APGWA	X							To train school children in motor mechanics, ITC and cloth-technology.
BRUFUT EDUCATION PROJECT	NGO		X							To teach carpentry, welding, computer skills, adult literacy and agronomy as well as Arabic, mathematics, and English, and houses a community library at the established multi-purpose skills centre in Brufut.
CATHOLIC DEVELOPMENT OFFICE	NGO	CaDO	X					X		To support rural communities to boost agricultural production and diversify skills to cope with a fluctuating agricultural sector.
CENTRE FOR CHILDREN'S RIGHTS	NGO	CCR	X							To provide training and education on children's rights; to make the principles and provisions of the CRC and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child known; to protect and promote the rights of children, including those who are abused.
CHILDREN IN GAMBIA BASSE AND SUDUWOL	NGO	CHIGAMB AS	X							To raise the quality of life of the poor children and defend their rights; to find sponsors for those children who do not have financial means to attend school; and to support the association's work in The Gambia.

Name	Type	Acronym	Children Women	Poor	Disabled	Unemployed	Old Age	HIV/AIDS	Thematic	Goal/Description/Mandate
FORUM FOR AFRICAN WOMEN'S EDUCATIONISTS THE GAMBIA CHAPTER	NGO	FAWEGAM	X							To collaborate with the Government to meet Education for All (EFA) goals and create an enabling environment for girls to be educated, responsible and assertive citizens in line with EFA.
FUTURE IN OUR HANDS	NGO	FIOH	X							To improve access to education facilities and services; to build classrooms, toilets and kitchens.
GAM RURAL UNESCO CLUB	NGO	GRUC	X							To help students to enlarge their field of knowledge, to reinforce understanding and cooperation among the youth and to improve the standard of life of the whole community.
GAMBIA EDUCATION AND TEACHING SUPPORT	NGO	GETS	X							To support education of children and young people in The Gambia through individual sponsorship and through running the Sunrise nursery and skills centre.
GAMBIA FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION	NGO	GFPA	X							To promote sexual and reproductive health and rights, including family planning to couples and individuals through advocacy, counselling and motivation.
GAMBIA FOOD AND NUTRITION ASSOCIATION	NGO	GAFNA	X							To improve nutritional status of all Gambians with particular emphasis on women and children; to promote local food; and to implement nutrition and health related activities through capacity building in health.
GAMBIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY	NGO	GARDA	X							To promote, develop and contribute to the village agriculture, local business, crafts, fair-trade, bee keeping and environmental activities.
GAMBIANS AGAINST RAPE AND MOLESTATION	NGO	GARM	X							A group of committed individuals building a movement against sexual violence in The Gambia through education and awareness to change attitudes and behaviour; policy advocacy to build a strong and supportive government and communities; and soliciting funding from local, international and diaspora agencies and individual to support Gambian-based organisations that provide direct services to survivors.
HELPING LIVES INTERNATIONAL	NGO	HLI	X							To promote peace, gender equality, education and sustainable development through community development projects, leadership programs, ITC projects, student internship and volunteer practice placement, intercultural relation and exchange programs.

Name	Type	Acronym	Children Women	Poor	Disabled	Unemployed	Old Age	HIV/AIDS	Thematic	Goal/Description/Mandate
HOPE FOR CHILDREN - GAMBIA	NGO	HFC-G	X							To implement educational, environmental, social welfare, and health care programs in economically depressed areas of The Gambia with focus on projects which promote self-employment.
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL REFORMATION AND ACTION	NGO	ISRA	X							To fund community programmes and education of youth; to assist vulnerable Gambian street children, who often beg on the streets, with food, clothing, life skills training and basic education sometimes channelled through Koranic schools or Majalis.
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR CHILD PROTECTION	NGO	IICP	X							To provide services ranging from policy research and analysis, documentation and information dissemination, as well as training, and promotion of interaction and dialogue on a broad range of issues impacting on child rights promotion, networking, democracy, and sustainable development in the long term.
KANIFING EAST YOUTH DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY	NGO	KEYDS	X					X		To help the less fortunate; to make the environment more healthy; to provide information on HIV/AIDS and STIs; to advocate for gender empowerment and child protection.
LA SONRISA DE ÁFRICA	NGO		X							To promote the holistic development and dignity of children in The Gambia.
LEND A HAND SOCIETY	NGO	LAHS	X							To support the development of young people and the society; to create enabling environment for young people
LES AMIS DE GAMBIE	NGO	ASBL	X							To support/run an orphanage, school sponsorship programme, and community projects.
METHODIST MISSION AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME	NGO	MMAP	X							To empower rural communities in The Gambia through capacity building with appropriate skills and to especially target women and youth to tackle problems of agriculture productivity and environmental degradation.
NATIONAL WOMEN FARMERS ASSOCIATION	NGO	NAWFA	X							To empower women farmers economically and socially through production, processing and marketing of crops and livestock, and also through strengthening their associations.
NIGERIAN WOMEN ASSOCIATION	NGO	NWA	X							To raise awareness for women to know their rights.
NJAWARA CULTURAL CAMP	NGO	NCC	X							To strengthen Gambian culture and advance development through cultural and environmental promotion.

Name	Type	Acronym	Children Women	Poor	Disabled	Unemployed	Old Age	HIV/AIDS	Thematic	Goal/Description/Mandate
NOVA SCOTIA GAMBIA ASSOCIATION	NGO	NSGA	X							To support Gambian communities and help them identify and understand their challenges; to train, educate, and empower youth to find lasting solutions that they share with their communities.
PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS MOVEMENT FOR HUMANITY	NGO	PACMFH	X							To work towards achieving child rights in Africa.
SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGES THE GAMBIA	NGO	SOS - Children's Villages	X							To promote the rights of children, outlined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, around the world; to build families for children in need and help them shape their own future; and contribute to the development of communities, where children live.
SUNU BUGA BUGA GROWING IN THE GAMBIA	NGO		X							To facilitate and encourage the development of communities in Bijilo Gambia; to contribute to improving the communities' members living conditions, their education and development of children.
THE FOUNDATION FOR JUVENILE DEVIANCE AND DELINQUENCY	NGO	The FJDD	X							To assist children and youth in especially difficult circumstances, such as juvenile delinquency; to humanely tackle juvenile deviance.
THE FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH ON WOMEN'S HEALTH, PRODUCTIVITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT	NGO	BAFROW	X							To improve the quality of life of people in targeted communities by complementing to the government's development efforts.
THE GAMBIA COMMITTEE ON TRADITIONAL PRACTICE	NGO	GAMCOTRAP	X							To create awareness about traditional practices in The Gambia; preserve beneficial practices as well as promote elimination of harmful traditional practices.
WOMEN ADVANCEMENT FOR CHILD CARE	NGO	WACC	X							To increase agriculture products, create an educational centre, skills development centres, and to provide market opportunities for all products.

Name	Type	Acronym	Children Women	Poor	Disabled	Unemployed	Old Age	HIV/AIDS	Thematic	Goal/Description/Mandate
WONDERS YEARS CENTRE FOR EXCELLENCE	NGO	WYCE	X							To develop a system of schooling where every child gets an equal opportunity to education; to provide local employment opportunities, to develop primary health care facilities, skills to teenagers and to provide training opportunities for the local people.
YOUNG MEN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION - THE GAMBIA	NGO	YMCA	X							To empower young people and communities to be pro-active and productive agents in their own development.
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION	NGO	YWCA	X							To create awareness among women in society where justice, peace, health, human dignity, freedom and care of the environment are sustained through women's leadership.
YOUTH ACTION FOR FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND EDUCATION	NGO	YAFSSE	X							To achieve food security by promoting youth leadership and participation, networking, alliance building, and empowering youth and their organisations to be self-reliant.
4H - THE GAMBIA	NGO	4H GAM		X						To encourage the development of hardworking and conscientious youth with a sense of responsibility for the natural environment; to help prevent migration of rural youth to the urban areas.
ACTIONAID THE GAMBIA	NGO	AATG		X						To eradicate poverty and injustice cross the world.
ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS, EDUCATORS AND TRADERS	NGO	AFET		X						To increase agricultural productivity, skills development, access micro-finance resources with a view to combat poverty rural urban drift and thereby enhance the living conditions of its members by creating employment opportunities through IEC networking.
CAMPAIGN FOR DEVELOPMENT AND SOLIDARITY GAMBIA	NGO	FORUT-GAMBIA		X						To support capacity building for women; relief work; youth and adult vocational training; health education, and run prevention of alcohol and drug abuse programs.
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES THE GAMBIA PROGRAMME	NGO	CRS		X						To respond to victims of natural and man-made disasters, providing assistance to the poor; to support self-help programmes collaborating with religious and non-sectarian persons and groups of good will.

Name	Type	Acronym	Children Women	Poor	Disabled	Unemployed	Old Age	HIV/AIDS	Thematic	Goal/Description/Mandate
CONCERN UNIVERSAL	NGO	CU		X				X		To promote poverty alleviation through the support of practical actions which enable the poor people to improve their lives and shape their own future.
HAND ON CARE	NGO	HOC		X				X		To provide vitally needed medical treatment, including testing and treatment of HIV/AIDS for low cost or free of charge.
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY	NGO	HDS		X						To make health care facilities accessible to the poor and needy in target geographical areas.
JUFFUREH AND ALBREDA YOUTHS SOCIETY	NGO	JAYS		X						To create and maximize various opportunities for socio-economic development of men, women, boys and girls of Upper Nuimi, Lower Nuimi and Jokadu.
NATIONAL FARMERS' ASSOCIATION FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION	NGO	NAFA		X						To reduce the impact of absolute poverty on rural farmers and improve their living standards.
PRO-POOR ADVOCACY GROUP	NGO	Pro-PAG		X						To ensure that government is allocating adequate resources to sectors that have direct impact on the welfare of the poor; to ensure that the national budget is responsive to the priorities and needs of the poor to develop a policy making and budgetary formulation culture of transparency and accountability.
RURAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	NGO	RDA		X						To decrease the level of illiteracy, increase rural cash income and skills with a view to enhance living standards.
TOSTAN	NGO	TOSTAN		X						To promote the community-led approach to social change.
TRUST AGENCY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT	NGO	TARUD		X						To assist the rural disadvantaged in Gunjur by providing services that have a sustainable capacity building approach.
VOLUNTARY SERVICES OVERSEAS GAMBIA	NGO	VSO		X						To promote volunteering to fight global poverty and disadvantage; to bring people together to share skills, creating and learning to build a better world.
WORLD EVANGELIZATION FOR CHRIST INTERNATIONAL	NGO	WEC		X						To contribute to the development efforts of the government through various social programmes; to follow a holistic approach in development and capacity building projects to help meet the needs of vulnerable populations in The Gambia.

Name	Type	Acronym	Children Women	Poor	Disabled	Unemployed	Old Age	HIV/AIDS	Thematic	Goal/Description/Mandate
ASSOCIATION FOR THE MENTALLY DISABLED OF THE GAMBIA	NGO	AMDG			X					To support mentally ill people at community level and provide them a voice within their communities.
ASSOCIATION OF GAMBIAN ALBINOS	NGO	AGA			X					To help Albinos organise, share stories, and inform officials and community leaders about their challenges and problems.
GAMBIA ASSOCIATION FOR THE PHYSICALLY DISABLED	NGO	GAPD			X					To lobby with the Government to make provisions for people with physical disabilities in all national development policies and programmes, and to implement and enhance educational opportunities and economic independence.
GAMBIA ASSOCIATION OF THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED	NGO	GOVI			X					To support disabled people in their prevention of blindness; to provide rehabilitation services and advise on opportunities of the disabled people's full participation in communities
GAMBIA ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING	NGO	GADHOH			X					To create a society in which deaf and hard of hearing citizens could fully participate in the life and development of the country, and enjoy all benefits on a fair and equal basis.
GAMBIAN ORGANISATION FOR LEARNING DIFFICULTIES	NGO	GOLD			X					To support the needs of the Gambians with learning disabilities.
NATIONAL UNION OF DISABLED YOUTHS	NGO	NUDY			X					To promote equal opportunities, rights and full participation of young people with disabilities in the development process.
RURAL SUPPORT ORGANISATION FOR THE DISABLED	NGO	RSOD			X					To empower people with disabilities living in rural areas; to support them to access relevant services.
SIGHT SAVERS INTERNATIONAL	NGO	SSI			X					To combat blindness in developing countries, primarily in the Commonwealth, by working with partner organisations in poor and the least served communities to support on-going activities that prevent and cure blindness, restore sight and provide services to blind people.
BOKA LOHO ORGANISATION OF THE GAMBIA	NGO	BLOG				X				To provide skills training in motor mechanics, cloth technology and ITC, and to support community initiatives.

Name	Type	Acronym	Children Women	Poor	Disabled	Unemployed	Old Age	HIV/AIDS	Thematic	Goal/Description/Mandate
FABULOUS GAMBIA TRAINING CENTER CHARITY	NGO	FGTCC				X				To teach young people of various skills in health and beauty profession.
AGEING WITH A SMILE INITIATIVE	NGO	ASI					X			To provide free community-based health screening and consultations services for the elderly.
HEALTH PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION	NGO	HePDO							X	To complement the effort of Government and other development partners in fighting malaria, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis; to improve poor environmental sanitation, and rapid global warming/climate change.
MICRO-FINANCE PROMOTION CENTRE	NGO	MFPC							X	To provide efficient and affordable micro-finance services to micro-finance institutions.
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE GAMBIA UNESCO CLUBS AND CENTRES	NGO	NAFGUC							X	To bring together all UNESCO clubs and centres in The Gambia.
PRECIOUS CLINIC, CHARITABLE ORGANISATION	NGO	PCCO							X	To promote the health of the Gambian population in collaboration with The Gambian Government.
PUBLIC HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE	NGO	CIAM							X	To contribute to reduction of malaria and improvement of health and wellbeing of Gambians and those in the sub-region through the implementation of innovative, effective and appropriate health promotion activities.
SATANG'S INSTITUTE FOR MANAGEMENT, MARKETING AND MANAGEMENT	NGO	SIMMA							X	To create facilities for further learning and skills development, and promote equity and equality.
SHEIKH ABDULLAH JAH CHARITABLE FOUNDATION	NGO	SAJCF							X	To provide medical, primary health care and social services to improve health and welfare of people.
SHEIKH MASS KAH ISLAMIC FOUNDATION	NGO	SMKIF							X	To contribute effectively to the development of education, health sectors with focus on Islam, and provide assistance to the needy.

Name	Type	Acronym	Children Women	Poor	Disabled	Unemployed	Old Age	HIV/AIDS	Thematic	Goal/Description/Mandate
STAY GREEN FOUNDATION	NGO	SGF							X	To capitalise farmers for sound environmental and natural resource management.
THE ASSOCIATION OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	NGO	TANGO							X	The umbrella organisation for a membership of NGOs operating in The Gambia. The Association was founded by a group of NGOs out of the concern to avoid duplication of NGO efforts, and to minimize conflict and competition between NGOs.
WEST AFRICAN NETWORK FOR PEACE BUILDING	NGO	WANEP - The Gambia							X	To build sustainable peace thereby creating an enabling environment for development; exchanging experience and information on issues of peace building, conflict transformation, social, religious and political reconciliation.
WEURGU-YARAM CI GAMBIA	NGO	WYCG							X	To focus on all aspects of health; to increase awareness of health issues and challenges to help people learn more about prevention, control, and treatment; to work with the public health sector in The Gambia to bring about improvement in the standard of health care.
WORLDVIEW - THE GAMBIA	NGO	WTG							X	To provide communication support; to give voice to the voiceless through participatory communication.
WULLI AND SANDU DEVELOPMENT AGENCY	NGO	WASDA							X	To promote farming, animal rearing and food processing, health, education and environmental conservation; and to build partnership with other development agencies.
THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES	REGIONAL GROUP	ECOWAS							X	To promote economic integration in all fields of economic activity, particularly industry, transport, telecommunications, energy, agriculture, natural resources, commerce, monetary and financial questions, social and cultural matters.

Appendix 6: Tables from Questionnaire Database

Number of Organisations	42	Number of Programmes identified on Questionnaires	89
Number of Programmes	89	Percentage of Organisations who responded out of 170 contacted	24.7%
Average number of programmes per Organisation	2.12		

	Yes	registered	in process of registration	No
Q1a Is this institution/organisation registered	42	0	0	0

	Central Government	Internat. NGO	Regional Gov. Agency	Local CBO	Local Gov. Agency	National CBO	Local NGO	Internat.org anisation/ agency	National NGO	Other, please specify
Q1b Type of Institution/Organisation										
Number	4	5	1	3	1	3	6	10	7	1
%	9.8%	12.2%	2.4%	7.3%	2.4%	7.3%	14.6%	24.4%	17.1%	2.4%

	Donor	Centr.Gov	National	Reg. Gov.	Private contribution	Local Gov.	Claimants contribution	other, please specify
Q1c Source of funding								
Number	37	10	3	0	16	0	0	7
%	50.7%	13.7%	4.1%	0.0%	21.9%	0.0%	0.0%	9.6%

		Central (GBA)	Region(s)	District(s)	Other specify	Number of Programmes working in all regions				
Q3b Location of Programme	Number	5	55	12	2	25				
	%	6.8%	74.3%	16.2%	2.7%	28.1%				
		Other NGOs/ CBOs	INGO	Government/Ad ministration	Enterprise/ private	Internat. agency	Foreign Embassy	None	Other, specify	
Q3d Implementing Partners	Number	49	17	36	0	17	3	4	14	
	%	35.0%	12.1%	25.7%	0.0%	12.1%	2.1%	2.9%	10.0%	
		Individual	Household	Community						
Q4a Target Group Level of assistance	Number	41	4	28						
	%	56.2%	5.5%	38.4%						
		0-5yrs	6-15yrs	16-18yrs	18-28yrs	29-59yrs	60+yrs			
Q4b Age Target Groups	Number	42	43	47	49	37	19			
	%	17.7%	18.1%	19.8%	20.7%	15.6%	8.0%			
		Children	Young people	Disabled	Unemployed	Single mothers	Poor people	People living with HIV	Old age people	Other, specify
Q4c Categories Target Group	Number	45	34	30	16	13	23	18	11	12
	%	22.3%	16.8%	14.9%	7.9%	6.4%	11.4%	8.9%	5.4%	5.9%
Actual Beneficiaries	Number	41	26	18	7	11	20	12	10	8
	%	26.8%	17.0%	11.8%	4.6%	7.2%	13.1%	7.8%	6.5%	5.2%

		Education	Health	General poverty	Food security	Micro-insurance	Pensions	Safety-nets	Building community resilience against disasters/vulnerability	Agriculture	Gender mainstreaming	Other, please specify		
Q4d Domain(s) of Intervention	Number	52	43	29	26	1	1	9	17	14	12	12		
	%	24.1%	19.9%	13.4%	12.0%	0.5%	0.5%	4.2%	7.9%	6.5%	5.6%	5.6%		
		Cash transfer	Benefit in kind	Both	Other specify									
Q5a Benefit type	Number	3	53	11	7									
	%	4.1%	71.6%	14.9%	9.5%									
		Food/food supplies	School uniform and materials	Durable good and equipment	Clothing	Training	Prevent./awareness	Direct provision of health care services	Health care: settlement or refund of bills	Settlement or refund (full or partial) of school fees	Seeds productive assets	Coping strategies/livelihoods skills	Settlement or refund of other costs, specify	Rent /house
Q5b Benefit in-kind Benefits	Number	20	22	15	13	39	27	8	6	20	10	21	3	1
	%	9.5%	10.5%	7.1%	6.2%	18.6%	12.9%	3.8%	2.9%	9.5%	4.8%	10.0%	1.4%	0.5%
		Individual	Household	Community										
Q6a Cash Transfer: Level of Transfer	Number	9	5	2										
	%	56.3%	31.3%	12.5%										

		Determined by available resources	Decided by the community through meeting at the village level	Determined in relation to poverty line	Depends on the composition of the household	Depends on the size of the household	Other method, please specify				
Q6b Method to Set Amount	Number	22	4	8	1	4	6				
	%	48.9%	8.9%	17.8%	2.2%	8.9%	13.3%				
		One off payment/ one off provision	Weekly	Monthly	Every two months	Quarterly	Twice a year	Yearly	Depends on available resources	Other, specify	
Q6c Frequency of Payment/ Provision	Number	10	4	5	0	6	3	5	19	44	
	%	10.4%	4.2%	5.2%	0.0%	6.3%	3.1%	5.2%	19.8%	45.8%	
		Yes	No								
Q7a Benefits Conditional or Means Tested	Number	50	10								
	%	83.3%	16.7%								
		Targeted to a specific group	Means-tested	Geographical Targeting	Behavioural	Other, specify					
Q7b Conditions	Number	39	17	24	8	2					
	%	43.3%	18.9%	26.7%	8.9%	2.2%					
		Self-identification	Home visit	Baseline survey	Selection by professional (health, teachers)	Selection by local authorities	Selection by community	Other, specify			
Q7c Methods of Identification of Beneficiaries	Number	27	36	28	20	11	28	16			
	%	16.3%	21.7%	16.9%	12.0%	6.6%	16.9%	9.6%			

		Public announcement	Newspaper	Home visit	Social workers	Local authorities	Neighbourhood	Advertising on the radio/TV	Other				
Q8a Beneficiaries know about the Programme	Number	27	15	27	29	23	16	8	29				
	%	15.5%	8.6%	15.5%	16.7%	13.2%	9.2%	4.6%	16.7%				
		All Target Groups	Children (total, boys & girls)	Orphans	Elderly	Disabled	Unemployed	Single mothers	Poor people	People living with HIV	Other, specify	TOTAL (excluding All Target Groups)	No info
Q8b Number of Beneficiaries	Cases	471,574	57,639	11	61	0	40	0	709	694	0	59,154	65
	%	79.9%	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%		73%
	Total	613,483	649,068	500	1,300	14	55	0	0	4,300	2,566	657,803	
	%	31.8%	33.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%		
	Men	2,239	50,588	0	554	4	25	0	0	0	762	51,933	
	%	2.1%	47.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%		
	Women	8,557	52,949	0	746	10	30	0	0	0	1,000	54,735	
%	7.3%	44.9%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%			
		Total	Men	Women									
Q8c Estimate Number of Beneficiaries*	Number	2,070,000	989,349	1,080,651	*If estimate were not included and actual totals give in Q8b, these were included in the estimates. If only total estimates were given, men and women were evenly split.								
	%		47.8%	52.2%									

		2011	2012	2011-2012 Total	2013 Projected/ Estimated
Q9a Total Annual Budget	GMD	97,911,080	142,029,176	237,329,784	118,170,162
	USD	5,682,868	4,166,376	9,849,244	5,103,571
	EUR	106,019	461,548	567,567	1,133,680
	GBP	147,115	800,400	1,508,447	48,000

CONVERSION TO USD *

		2011	2011 Average Currency Rate	2011 USD	2012	2012 Average Currency Rate	2012 USD	2011-2012 USD Total
Q9a Total Annual Budget 2011/2012	GMD	97,911,080	27.242	3,594,122	142,029,176	30.219	4,699,935	8,294,057
	USD	5,682,868	N/A	5,682,868	4,166,376	N/A	4,166,376	9,849,244
	EUR	106,019	0.718	147,666	461,548	0.779	592,450	740,117
	GBP	147,115	0.623	236,026	800,400	0.632	1,266,447	1,502,473
	USD TOTAL			9,660,682			10,725,208	20,385,890

*Average yearly rates from www.oanda.com/currency/average. Used Interbank rate and took the asking rate.

Q10a Monitoring Information System	Number	Yes	No	Not Answered				
	%	61	10	5				
Q10b Is the System...	Number	Operational	Regularly Updated	Computerised				
	%	49	30	15				
Q10c Evaluation Information/Procedure	Number	Yes	No	Not Answered				
	%	59	5	12				
Q10b Is the Evaluation.....	Number	Internal regular	Internal Once	External				
	%	48	7	24				
Q11a Problems/Constraints	Number	Weak delivery capacity: lack of financial resources	Weak delivery capacity: lack of human resources	Limited effective coverage	Problem in identifying beneficiaries	Problems in selecting/prioritising beneficiaries	Weak management information system	Other, specify
	%	42	34	26	6	5	18	10
		29.8%	24.1%	18.4%	4.3%	3.5%	12.8%	7.1%

For more information contact:

**National Social Protection Steering Committee
Secretariat, Department of Social Welfare
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of The Gambia
Marina Parade, Banjul, The Gambia**

October 2013