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**Targeted Food and Nutrition Assistance**  
**Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Gambia, Republic of the (GM)



**World Food Programme**

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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Country Context

Located in West Africa, The Gambia, with a population of over 1.9 million, remains one of the least developed, low-income and food-deficit countries in the world. The country is highly vulnerable to recurrent droughts, floods, and food insecurity. Low economic indicators do not favour households in meeting basic food and nutrition needs. With a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of USD 428, The Gambia ranks 175 out of 188 countries in the 2015 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index, seven places lower than in 2014. About 55.1 percent of the population aged 15 years old and over are literate [1]. Government policies provide for universal access to pre-primary and primary education, although the quality of education as well as retention of children in schools is of concern. Gender Parity Index is 1.05 in favour of girls. Completion rate for primary education (Grade 6) stands at 75.4 percent: 76 percent for girls and 74.7 percent for boys [2]. University admissibility rate for high school completion (Grade 12) is 4 percent (5 percent for boys and 3 percent for girls) in 2016 [3].

About a tenth of its population is moderately or severely food insecure, 7.9 percent of households headed by men and 8.7 percent of those headed by women, and almost a third of all Gambians are vulnerable to food insecurity. Food insecurity disproportionately affects households residing in rural areas [4]. Basse, Kuntaur, Janjangbureh and Mansakonko local government areas (LGAs) were found to have the highest number of food-insecure households in the country. In these four LGAs, the number of food insecure households range between 12 percent and 18 percent [5]. Households headed by an illiterate individual are four times more likely to be food insecure than those headed by a literate one [6]. Domestic cereal production accounts for only 60 percent of annual consumption requirements and the country relies heavily on food imports [7]. Over the past decade, the retail price of imported rice has almost

doubled. The relatively undiversified economy makes The Gambia highly vulnerable to external shocks such as rises in fuel and food prices on the international market. These put the country's food security at risk. The Gambia's economy is predominantly based on subsistence and rainfed agriculture. As of the 2013 Census, the population has grown by 36 percent from the 2003 census. Increasing urbanisation has seen a shift of 12 percent of the rural population to the urban areas. Poverty remains high with 48.4 percent of the population living below the poverty line of USD 1.25 per day [8].

According to the 2015 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) is 10.3 percent, having gone up from 9.9 percent in 2012. Four out of eight LGAs registered GAM rates above the national average. National stunting prevalence is high, at 24.9 percent. Kerewan, Basse, Kuntaur and Janjanbureh LGAs recorded stunting rates above the national average. The 2013 Demographic and Health Survey, 2010 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and 2012 SMART surveys confirm the rising trend in malnutrition rates.

The Gambia is highly susceptible to natural disasters such as droughts and floods as it lies in the Sahelian agro-climatic zone, with a five-month wet season (June– October). According to the International Institute for Environment and Development, The Gambia is top on the list of 100 countries that are most exposed and vulnerable to the effects of climate change, especially weather related hazards such as drought, windstorms and floods [9]. The varying topography of The Gambia is one of the key factors that leads to the recurrence of floods in the country. About 20 percent of Gambia's land space is covered by freshwater swamps and salt marshes, which serve as a trigger for riverine flooding. Flood and flash floods are common in both the rural and urban areas, with a trigger including continuous rainfall which increases the water levels of the rivers. This can be exacerbated by poor drainage systems, non-adherence to physical planning regulations, waterlogged soils, riverine flooding and high tidal levels.

[1] Population and Housing Census Report, Gambia Bureau of Statistics, 2013.

[2] Statistical Year Book, Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education, 2016.

[3] WASSCE Results, West African Examination Council, 2016.

[4-6] Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis Report, 2016.

[7] Vision 2016 Project, Government of The Gambia.

[8] Integrated Household Survey, Gambia Bureau of Statistics, 2010.

[9] International Institute for Environment and Development. 2007. Critical list: the 100 nations most vulnerable to climate change.

## Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Due to recurrent crises and chronic vulnerability, the Government has requested WFP assistance in the implementation of school meals and increased engagement in capacity development activities towards safety nets and social protection in The Gambia.

In 2016, the Government finalised two major policies, the National School Meals Policy and National Social Protection Policy which emphasised the need for technical assistance and cooperation with partners in empowering vulnerable people. Initiatives towards strengthening financial capacity included a national cost assessment of school meals as well as a cost-benefit analysis (yet to be validated). National strategic committees are in place for social protection as well as home-grown school meals.

The Government's New School Meals Policy aims to (i) increase enrolment, attendance, retention and completion rates through school meals; (ii) reduce household expenditures on food and provide an incentive for school attendance for all vulnerable children; and (iii) promote agricultural production and increase incomes of rural households by supporting reliable markets for local smallholder farmers. This policy is aligned with the Government Vision 2020 and long-term development plans. Reviews are being conducted in the agriculture sector to eventually replace the current Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy that expired in 2015. A review of the Nutrition Policy is also due, with technical assistance to be provided by key agencies such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), National Nutrition Agencies and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

The capacities of key government agencies such as the National Nutrition Agency and the Ministry of Health (including community level structures) are being strengthened for the implementation of nutrition and nutrition-sensitive interventions, of which behavioural change communication is key. The Gambia is currently at a very advanced stage in the formulation of the post 2015 development agenda, the National Development Plan (NDP) and Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE), Phase Two.

To strengthen resilience in mitigating the effects of recurring shocks, the Government has signed up to benefit from the Africa Risk Capacity project and is now a beneficiary.

The approach to hunger solution is decentralised with most activities being coordinated and implemented by field representatives. The Gambia joined the Global Movement for Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) in 2012 and the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Under-nutrition (REACH) partnership in 2013 to scale up food and nutrition actions.

## Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

The PRRO supports the recovery of households from repeated climate shocks. The goal of the operation is to enable communities affected by the 2011/12 drought and floods to fully recover from the shocks, meet their daily food requirements and stabilise their nutritional and health status. The three components of the PRRO are: (i) nutrition security through prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women; (ii) disaster recovery via conditional cash transfers to flood and drought affected households during the annual June-October lean season; and (iii) capacity development of national institutions in disaster risk reduction, assessment and response planning. PRRO activities are designed to improve the food and nutrition security of most vulnerable households.

The development project's main objective is to develop capacities while food assistance continues, through the establishment of a nationally-owned, sustainable home-grown school meals programme, as requested by the Government. In addition to providing school meals, WFP aims to strengthen the institutional capacities and policy framework for a school meals programme. WFP supports the Government in achieving the universal access to pre-primary and primary education, through the provision of school meals to children in the most vulnerable regions and districts, especially in areas where education indicators remain low. Furthermore, WFP aims to develop policy formulation capacities and financial capacities of the Government, and to reinforce inter-sectoral coordination, design and implementation as well as community engagement to ensure sustainability. Improved project design is targeted through pilot initiatives linking local agricultural production and school meals. Activities under the Development project are in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4, and contribute to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012–2016 Objective 2, Outcome 5.

The IR-EMOP aims to assist 10,000 people (51 percent women and girls and 49 percent men and boys) affected by the 2016 floods and windstorm with food assistance for a period of 3 months. This is in order to save lives and avert a possible deterioration of food and nutritional security of the affected population. Since markets are functioning and food commodities available, cash-based transfers have been chosen as the preferred modality of assistance.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

Funding levels in 2016 were lower compared to previous years as most of the available contributions were multi-year funds that were exhausted by the end of 2015. New contributions were only received in late 2016. Contributions utilised in 2016 consisted mostly of directed multilateral funds. Government ownership and financial commitment towards hunger solutions were demonstrated through a multi-year financial contribution which covered vulnerable people in West Coast and Lower River regions in 2016. All funds were restricted to supporting specific regions and some of the funds were also restricted to the purchase of certain commodities in the food basket. Procurement delays that resulted in the late arrival of food commodities resulted in fewer feeding days than planned. WFP persuaded the Government of The Gambia to allow for a reallocation of government contributions that were meant for Lower River and West Coast regions to Greater Banjul Area and Upper River region, two areas that did not receive funding. However, the resources that were reallocated to the two unfunded regions were not sufficient to cover the needs for all targeted children. In order to ensure the continuity of meals, the rations were revised and children were provided with reduced meal rations.

Capacity development activities were greatly affected as providing school meals to children was prioritised considering the limited available resources. The cash-based transfers (CBT) pilot to 24 schools was fully funded.

A budget revision is being planned for the Development project (DEV 200327) in 2017, taking into account both the cash and in-kind available resource. With positive results of community ownership in the CBT through a community procurement method, WFP will continue to engage donors to support the expansion of the cash-based pilot and simultaneously boost local procurement thereby providing income to smallholder farmers.

A critical resource shortfall under the PRRO in 2016 continued to challenge WFP's efforts in assisting to rebuild livelihoods and transition to recovery in The Gambia.

With malnutrition rising in 2015, and even though prevention of malnutrition for children aged 6-23 months was planned for the lean season (June–October), it was necessary to reschedule this activity to early 2016. The worsening food insecurity and increase in malnutrition made it increasingly difficult to prioritise one community over the other. However, with an in-kind contribution of SuperCereal Plus and accompanying operational cost received from the US in late 2015, WFP continued with blanket supplementary feeding to prevent malnutrition among children aged 6 -23 months in the most vulnerable region (Upper River Region) in January and February 2016. As a result of the funding constraints, prevention of malnutrition was suspended in March 2016, while treatment of acute malnutrition for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women, and CBT to households were not carried out in 2016.

Due to the long suspension of targeted supplementary feeding for the treatment of malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women and of CBT to food insecure households, and limited resources for blanket supplementary feeding for the prevention of malnutrition among children, the expected impact of the project on the food security situation of households and nutritional status of women and children remains limited. WFP extended the PRRO in support of food insecure households, malnourished children, and pregnant and lactating women to 2017.

Although the 2016 funding situation was rather challenging, there is a high probability of receiving a contribution from the European Commission (EC) for a multi-year United Nations joint programme with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). A multilateral contribution received late 2016 from Ireland will cover nutrition activities in 2017. WFP will continue to engage with donors to mobilize resources for CBT and disaster risk management activities that are not currently covered by the EC fund.

WFP's immediate response to assisting households affected by windstorm, heavy rainfalls and flooding in mid-August was fully supported by the Immediate Response Account (IRA). The funds facilitated the purchase of equipment for the registration of affected people in SCOPE, WFP's digital beneficiary and transfer management platform. WFP Gambia for the first time is moving away from manual registration to electronic registration.

## Achievements at Country Level

Capacity strengthening was provided in all areas of implementation such as procurement, tendering, monitoring and supervision at national, regional and community levels. At the central level, WFP provided assistance in the development of the country's School Feeding Policy. Regular stakeholder planning and project review meetings

were held to discuss challenges and achievements with partners from key sectors such as education, agriculture and health.

At the regional level, WFP staff worked with the Regional Education Department staff in the alignment of school meals within the overall regional education operations. Training was provided for cluster monitors to effectively embed school meals monitoring within school monitoring activities. At community level, all schools have instituted food management committees comprising of school and community members. WFP provided management training for 240 members of these committees. Fifty (50) percent of the committee members were women.

In a bid to assist the Government in making an informed choice on the most cost-effective and efficient model of school meals programme, WFP and regional stakeholders implemented two cash-based transfer (CBT) pilot initiatives of school meals in 24 schools: a caterer-managed school meals programme and a community-managed school meals programme. The pilot initiatives aimed to boost local production and local procurement.

Eighty-five (85) percent of the food consumed in the CBT pilot schools were locally grown. Purchases of food commodities (salt, beans and rice) were completed from seven smallholder farmer cooperatives. Salt was purchased from a cooperative group with 100 percent female membership, while women made up 50 percent of the membership in the six remaining cooperatives. All the food commodities supplied by smallholder farmers were channelled through local women traders. Within the current scheme, employment opportunities were created for community members to prepare meals and take care of kitchens and storage.

Children aged 6-23 months were reached for two months in 2016 through blanket supplementary feeding in three districts in Upper River Region. Due to resource constraints, WFP could not reach affected people in the livelihoods and nutrition treatment activities of the PRRO.

The registration of intended recipients through SCOPE was completed for households to be supported under the IR-EMOP. However, due to the political and security situation in the country no transfers could be completed before the end of the year.

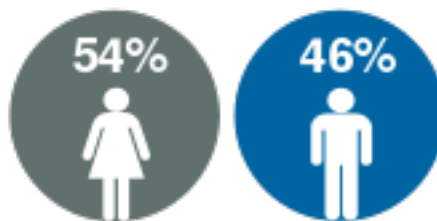
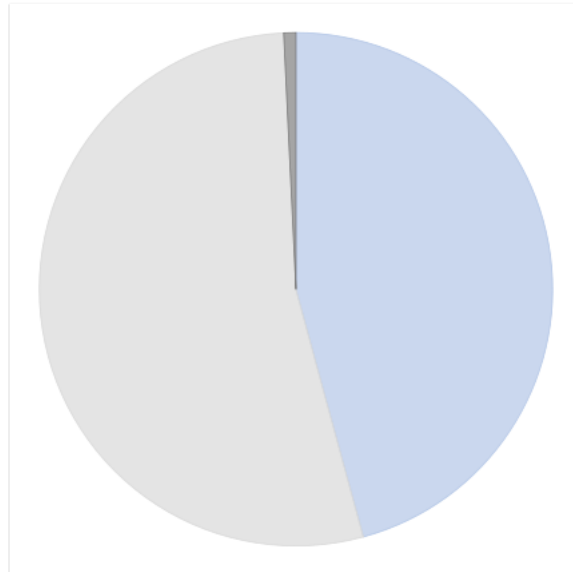


## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	49,412	57,730	107,142
Adults (18 years plus)	-	821	821
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>49,412</b>	<b>58,551</b>	<b>107,963</b>

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Development Project	1,066	76	322	-	18	1,482
Single Country PRRO	-	-	-	63	-	63
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,545</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Development Project	52,794	-	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>52,794</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## Supply Chain

Commodities were procured through international, regional, local purchases and the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). Some quantities procured locally were sent directly to the schools, while international and regional purchases were delivered to the WFP warehouses in Kanifing. The hub for local purchases was in the Central River and North Bank regions.

WFP worked closely with partners – such as the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Ministry of Agriculture, The Gambia Standards Bureau, Food Safety and Quality Authority, National Agricultural Research Institute and National Nutrition Agency – at different stages along the value chain to address challenges encountered in local procurement. These challenges were mainly: inadequate quantity of surplus or aggregation of locally grown commodities, limited storage space and low processing capacity of smallholder farmers. These challenges hampered the prospects of acquiring the total amount of locally produced food as per the annual procurement plan.

Commodities were purchased internationally through the GCMF stocks and arrived at Banjul Port via international shipment. In situations where regional purchase is the feasible option, procurement is done through the regional bureau in Dakar and consignments arrive by road using overland transport. Proper storage and handling processes/procedures are in place to minimise losses and pilferage at the central warehouse level. At the field level, guidance on proper food management and storage procedures are provided to the storekeepers at the school level during monitoring and other routine visits.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	52	-	52
Rice	70	2,138	2,208
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>2,138</b>	<b>2,260</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>94.6%</b>	

## Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Rice	250
Split Peas	312
Vegetable Oil	140

Commodity	Total
Total	702

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The main findings of the 2016 PRRO 20557 evaluation states that “PRRO has not changed the underlying causes that heightened people's vulnerability in 2011/2012 and slowed recovery”. Specifically, the following recommendations were made in the PRRO evaluation report: (i) adopt strategies for maximising nutritional benefits and sustaining recovery rates for beneficiaries; (ii) facilitate the creation of a central early warning system for The Gambia; (iii) take proactive measures against gender bias and inequality; and (iv) strategically strengthen monitoring and evaluation (M&E) coverage.

These recommendations are yet to be implemented due to limited resources availed to the PRRO. However, the following plans have been made in the last budget revision that will address the recommendations above: (i) intensify socio-behavioural change communication activities on nutrition to improve community-level knowledge and practice on nutrition and discourage sharing of rations thereby ensuring that rations are adequately consumed by targeted people – through training of village support groups and food management committees; (ii) set up a national early warning system within the Government, possibly managed by a dedicated national agency; (iii) target severely food-insecure households through food assistance for training activities through cash transfers only; and (iv) operationalize an M&E strategy that has been developed to strengthen M&E capacity and coverage. In addition, third party non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations or community volunteers will be engaged in conducting monitoring of WFP-supported interventions including moderate acute malnutrition treatment activities. WFP will use the latest information available in the 2016 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) and the nutrition surveillance reports to fine-tune the targeting criteria (location and intervention activity) for populations to assist. The Government has also formally requested WFP to provide technical inputs and deepen its involvement in the planning process for establishing the national early warning system. Gender issues will also be mainstreamed in targeting criteria and trainings.

A mid-term review of the Development Project 200327 conducted jointly with the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education highlighted ownership and engagement at high level as key for a successful transition to full hand-over by 2020. The review recommended a signed hand-over agreement with the Government, including a way forward. Currently, there is no hand-over strategy in place for the school meals programme. It is noted that the school meals hand-over process works best when accompanied by a sustainable resource mobilization strategy to ensure food is available to the children at all times. More efforts are also required in making school meals more nutritious; this in part started by adapting school menus to local diets through a pilot cash-based transfer that started for 24 schools in 2016. Agreeing on a comprehensive hand-over plan will be one of the priorities in 2017.

The priority in the implementation of the school meals programme is the operationalization of the updated School Meals Policy which will expand on the existing policy approved under the current (2016–2030) education policy. The operationalization of the policy will outline all aspects of the implementation of the school meals programme by different stakeholders at the national, regional, school and community levels.

Based on previous experience, another important lesson learned is the importance of strengthening regional educational directorates and school meals management at the school level, and advocacy for school meals at the national level. WFP staff continue to assist the regional education directorates through coaching and support of government partners to ensure greater national ownership. A strong community engagement strategy enhances community ownership and participation in ensuring successful implementation of a sustainable school meals programme. For a successful home-grown school feeding programme, there is a need for adequate food availability, through increased productivity and available milling, processing and storage facilities, without which supply of required food stocks would be limited.

One of the main recommendations of the rapid joint assessment that preceded the start of the IR-EMOP 201036 was the provision of food assistance to affected households for three months to avert the deterioration in food security situation of the vulnerable households whose livelihoods and assets were directly affected. A major lesson learned during the implementation of the IR-EMOP was the importance of coordination with all relevant actors for an efficient and quick response. In addition to the resources, it is also crucial to have all the required technical expertise available from the onset of implementation.

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

The PRRO in The Gambia aimed to re-establish food and nutrition security after recurrent shocks. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4, the specific objectives were to: i) support the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women in targeted regions; ii) build the livelihoods of the most vulnerable population and support their transition to recovery in a post-disaster context through recovery-oriented asset creation activities; and iii) support the national disaster risk reduction agenda and enhance government capacity in emergency preparedness and response.

The project was aligned with government strategies on food security and the latest national nutrition protocol, and supported the National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) agenda to enhance government capacity in emergency preparedness and response. The PRRO supported Millennium Development Goals 1, 4, and 5, and contributed to United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012–2016.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

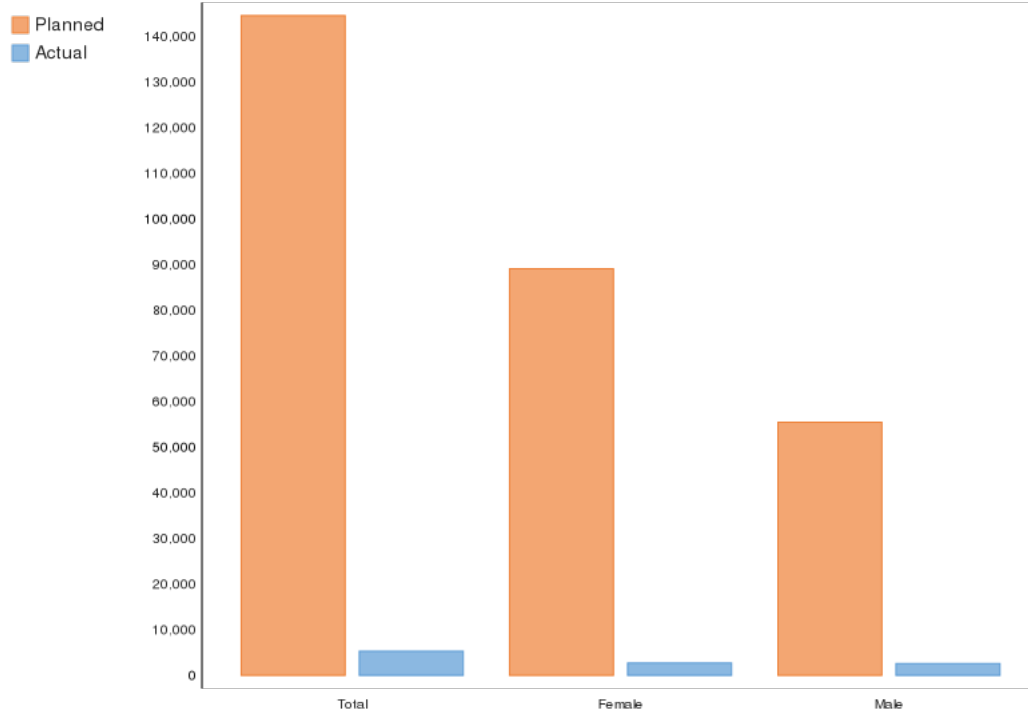
Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	220,049
Direct Support Costs	1,854,746
Food and Related Costs	8,277,760
Indirect Support Costs	1,064,561
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	4,855,470
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,272,585</b>

## Project Activities

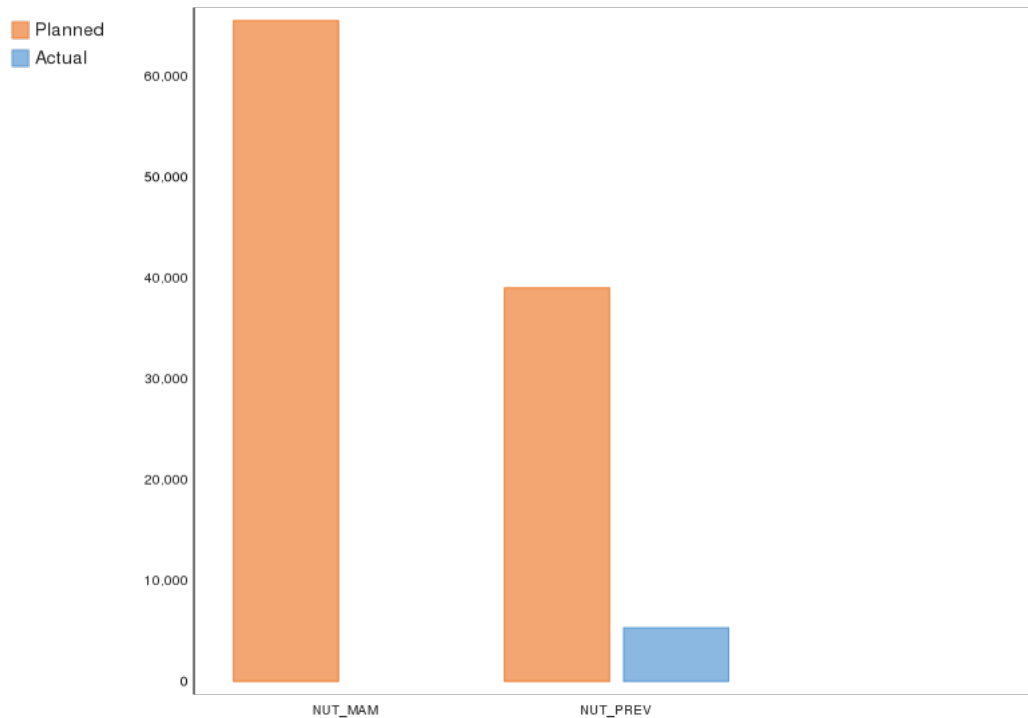
Of the planned activities, only one activity under Strategic Objective 4 was implemented in 2016 due to limited available resources. Given the food security and nutrition situation in the country, focus was on prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-23 months in the most affected region (Upper River Region).

Children were provided with SuperCereal Plus for two months, to improve their nutritional status and avoid a deteriorating situation. Nutrition and hygiene education was conducted before the start of every distribution. Distributions were also used as an opportunity to screen children for acute malnutrition. Children that were found to be severely malnourished were referred to severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treatment centres. Counselling was offered to mothers whose children were found to be acutely, either severe or moderate, malnourished.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

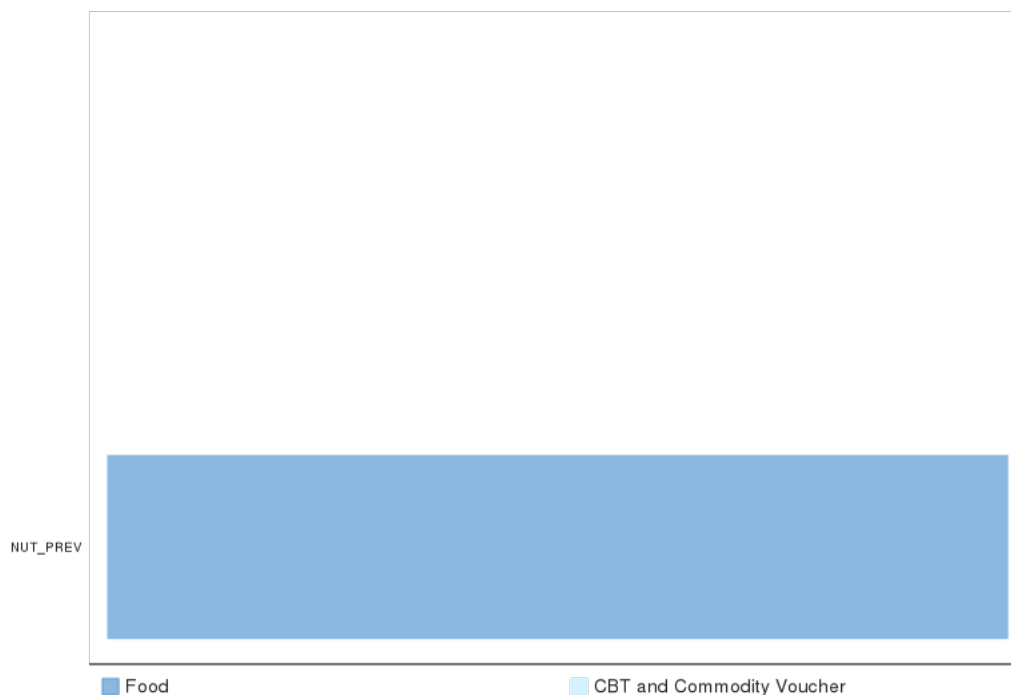


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



**NUT\_MAM:** Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
**NUT\_PREV:** Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition

Modality of Transfer by Activity



NUT\_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Corn Soya Blend	-	63	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	396	-	-
Vegetable Oil	46	-	-
Wheat Soya Blend	448	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>7.1%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

The National Nutrition Agency, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WFP collaborated closely on the implementation of nutrition prevention activities with the support of National Disaster Management Agency volunteers in the three targeted districts in Upper River Region. Village support groups assisted with active screening, and in making sure children within the targeted age bracket benefited from the food assistance.

## Results/Outcomes

Performance of the nutrition activity – blanket supplementary feeding – was monitored in collaboration with the National Disaster Management Agency and the National Nutrition Agency. On-site monitoring sought to establish if the targeted beneficiaries were receiving assistance and also if distribution and food handling procedures were being followed.

According to cooperating partner reports from blanket supplementary feeding distribution sites, a lower number of moderately malnourished children were registered in the second month of implementing the programme, compared to the first month. The same children were targeted for both months of the intervention. Twenty one (21) percent of the total number of children targeted for assistance were reached and 17 percent of the targeted districts covered. Of the three districts where the activity was planned, 77 percent of children aged 6-23 months were reached. Overall, the on-site monitoring findings and the reports received from the cooperating partner indicate that the nutritional status of the targeted children remained stable during the two-month period. At the start of the intervention, 96.9 percent of the targeted children recorded normal mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) readings and at the end of the second month, 97.2 percent of the same target had normal MUAC readings. As per the 2016 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), improved food consumption score (FCS) and dietary diversity score (DDS) were recorded over 2015. The proportion of households with poor FCS fell from 3 percent in 2015 to 1.2 percent in 2016, while the share of households with borderline FCS reduced from 10 percent in 2015 to 4 percent in 2016. DDS for 80 percent of the households improved from 3 percent in 2015 to 5 percent in 2016.

Only one activity (blanket supplementary feeding) under Strategic Objective 4 could be implemented thus limiting the results of the PRRO. Limited resources meant that planned livelihood activities, treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women could not be implemented. This adversely affected the efforts of stabilising or reducing food insecurity or malnutrition in the targeted areas.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP worked with partners such as the National Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and the National Nutrition Agency in promoting and sensitising communities on gender equality and gender issues. The messages included the acceptance and encouragement for women to receive food assistance on behalf of their families. These efforts resulted in the participation of more women in food management committees for the nutrition activities, with more than 90 percent of the committee members being women. They were responsible for screening and sensitisation of recipients on their ration and its preparation. The sensitisation and dialogue were inclusive with both men and women. All ration card holders who collected food on behalf of children were women.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP strengthened accountability towards affected populations by ensuring that during all unconditional food assistance activities, gender-sensitive food management committees were in place so that assisted communities were consulted and actively participated in decisions that affect their lives. These committees were also used as one of the channels to collect and respond to feedback and complaints. The committees informed WFP on any security issues that would affect the distribution. They provided recommendations on potential mitigating measures such as setting up sites closer to assistance recipients and putting in place mechanisms for the most vulnerable people. No safety problems or incidents were reported for people supported at the distribution sites or en route to or from the sites. Local authorities and regional government structures ensured that the required sensitisation was carried out and that the local populations understood the targeting criteria, entitlements, processes, and complaints and feedback mechanism.

## Story Worth Telling

Penda Bah, a farmer and lactating mother from Sinchu Demba village is among many parents who queue eagerly every month at WFP distributions sites to receive highly nutritious cereals for children 6-23 months old. She travels more than 3 km to make one of her most worthwhile journeys according to her.

“My husband and I are both farmers, yet we have not been able to produce enough to feed our family beyond 5 months, even at reduced rations,” said Penda.

Penda and her husband cultivate groundnuts during the rainy season. She sells some of the produce, processes some into groundnut paste to be consumed by the family and the rest she keeps as seeds for the next farming season. Recurrent shocks, including floods, drought and windstorm have affected greatly on their ability to harvest enough to cater to the family's needs.

At the time that the support was received, Penda's family stock was closed to depletion. As a result, her 15-month old daughter Juldeh was found to be malnourished and was included in the prevention of acute malnutrition programme. By the second distribution, however, Juldeh's condition improved and Penda was pleased.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Lamin Sanneh

A woman places her child's food ration in a bag at a blanket supplementary feeding site in Brikamaba, Central River Region.

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	55,468	89,102	144,570	2,600	2,706	5,306	4.7%	3.0%	3.7%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	-	-	-	2,600	2,706	5,306	-	-	-
Children (under 5 years)	41,848	50,728	92,576	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (5-18 years)	6,258	6,626	12,884	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	7,362	31,748	39,110	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	55,468	89,102	144,570	2,600	2,706	5,306	4.7%	3.0%	3.7%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	65,500	-	65,500	-	-	-	-	-	-



Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	39,000	-	39,000	5,306	-	5,306	13.6%	-	13.6%

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	65,500	-	65,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	39,000	-	39,000	5,306	-	5,306	13.6%	-	13.6%

## Nutrition Beneficiaries

### Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (24-59 months)	17,400	26,100	43,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	22,000	22,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	17,400	48,100	65,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	19,110	19,890	39,000	2,600	2,706	5,306	13.6%	13.6%	13.6%
Total beneficiaries	19,110	19,890	39,000	2,600	2,706	5,306	13.6%	13.6%	13.6%

# Project Indicators

## Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, CFSVA</i>	<1.00	5.00	-	1.33
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, CFSVA</i>	=3.00	14.00	-	4.20
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, CFSVA</i>	=97.00	81.00	-	94.40
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.02, WFP survey, CFSVA</i>	<1.00	6.00	-	0.30
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, CFSVA</i>	<1.00	5.00	-	1.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, CFSVA</i>	=3.00	14.00	-	1.95
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, CFSVA</i>	=3.00	14.00	-	2.30
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, CFSVA</i>	=97.00	81.00	-	52.80
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, CFSVA</i>	=97.00	81.00	-	41.54
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, CFSVA</i>	>6.00	5.00	-	6.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, CFSVA</i>	>6.00	5.00	-	6.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, CFSVA</i>	>6.00	5.00	-	6.00
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened</b>				
<b>Number of WFP-supported national food security and other policies, plans, and mechanisms that improve disaster risk management and climate change adaptation</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.07, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=2.00	1.00	-	0.00
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.02, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>75.00	60.00	-	-
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.06, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<3.00	0.00	-	-
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.02, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	30.00	-	-
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.02, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	0.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.06, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	0.00	-	-
<b>Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as %)</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.01, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Secondary data, SMART Survey</i>	<5.00	9.90	10.30	-
<b>Project-specific</b>				
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.06, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.02, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	0.00	-	17.00

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO2: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	787	-	-
<b>SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of government counterparts trained in use of data collection tablets	individual	50	-	-
<b>SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	100	-	-

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>UPPER RIVER REGION, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Base value: 2016.01</i>		50.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>UPPER RIVER REGION, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Base value: 2016.01</i>		20.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>UPPER RIVER REGION, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Base value: 2016.01</i>		30.00	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>UPPER RIVER REGION, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Base value: 2016.01</i>		50.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>UPPER RIVER REGION, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Base value: 2016.01</i>		50.00	-	-

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>UPPER RIVER REGION, Nutrition, Base value: 2016.02</i>		100.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Nutrition, Base value: 2016.02</i>		100.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>GAMBIA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	-

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>GAMBIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=250,000.00	-
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>GAMBIA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=250,000.00	0.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>GAMBIA, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=3.00	-
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>GAMBIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=3.00	-
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>GAMBIA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		0.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>GAMBIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	-
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>GAMBIA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	-
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>UPPER RIVER REGION, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	97
		<b>Total</b>	-	<b>97</b>