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Further Information

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SPR Reading Guidance



Targeted support to floods and windstorm affected households
Standard Project Report 2017

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

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

In 2017, WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) initiated a post-crisis response to food and nutrition insecurity in The Gambia. Blanket supplementary feeding for the prevention of malnutrition reached 30,000 children aged 6-23 months, while targeted supplementary feeding, treating moderate acute malnutrition, reached 7,000 children aged 6-59 months. A tripartite Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the Ministry of Health, the National Nutrition Agency (NaNa) and the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) to strengthen national coordination capacities for the implementation of such nutrition safety net programmes.

In 2017, a total of 112,778 children were fed, of which 52 percent were girls. Cash-based transfers, under the decentralised school meals community procurement model, reached 20,000 vulnerable children in all six regions of The Gambia, giving greater access to a more diversified menu. Trainings, including components on WFP policies on Gender Equality and Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations, and manuals were provided to mothers' clubs and other food management committee members to enable them to play an active role in the management of school meals at the community level. The establishment of mothers' clubs, composed entirely of women, and food management committees with equal representation of both men and women provided opportunities for women to increase their involvement in decision-making.

The national school meals policy was disseminated, supported through a National Policy and Programme forum, which will culminate in the drafting of the Policy Implementation Plan and an eventual handover plan from WFP to the Government of The Gambia which will form the basis of a National School Meals Programme. The end of 2017

marked the official handover of the Lower River and West Coast regions to the Government. For 2018, the remaining funds mobilized for these two regions will be handed over to the Government to implement food and cash transfers with technical assistance from WFP.

WFP provided technical assistance to the social protection and school meals sections of the National Development Plan. In order to boost financial capacities for such programmes, WFP and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) jointly funded a study for the creation of fiscal space in the national budget, in collaboration with the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil, the World Bank and other United Nations (UN) agencies, and under the supervision of the National Social Protection Steering Committee. The study was validated and will be followed by a high level presentation. In the study, four national programmes were modelled for funding: school meals, maternal and child nutrition and health, youth empowerment and pensions programme. The study findings indicate that a social protection programme can be funded with 0.5 percent of the national budget.

Support is also being provided to the Government of The Gambia for the establishment of a single registry for integrated social protection programmes, in collaboration with the World Bank and other UN agencies.

Country Context and Response of the Government

The Gambia remains one of the least developed countries in the world with 48 percent of the population living on less than USD 1.25 per day, ranking 173 out of 188 countries in the 2016 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index, seven places lower than in 2014. Since gaining independence in 1965, the country's population has increased fivefold and is now close to 2 million people, 66 percent of which is under the age of 25. This rapid growth represents a challenge for the country both in terms of resources and access to employment.

The economy relies primarily on agriculture, tourism and remittances, and is prone to external shock. Climate variation can affect the traditional agricultural sector, which is mostly constituted by rain-fed agriculture. Industrialisation is nascent while low productivity activities dominate the economy.

Illegal migration is a growing issue, whereby Gambians represent an important contingent of irregular migrants found along the irregular routes across the region. Many take the “back way”, as it is commonly referred, to pass through West Africa and reach Mali or Niger before heading north to Libya, where they attempt to cross the Mediterranean Sea. In 2016, 181,436 people arrived by sea in Italy, including 11,929 Gambians (6.6 percent). Most of them were men aged 15 to 40. They account for the top three nationalities arriving on the Italian shores.

Within the country, 23 percent of the population is affected by internal migration with urbanisation heavily contributing to this phenomenon. Political uncertainty at the beginning of 2017 caused large displacement, however this was resolved with the political crisis coming to an end. Irregular migration from The Gambia seems to be on the rise as many young Gambians are choosing to follow this path. Men are most likely to embark on the irregular journey and an increasing number of minors are following the same path.

According to the November 2017 *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis, 3 percent (36,401 people) will be in a crisis situation (phase 3), while 22 percent (317,406 people) will be in stress situation (phase 2) during the 2018 lean season. The last Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CSFVA) carried out in 2016 found that food insecurity disproportionately affects households in rural areas, accounting for between 12 and 22 percent of the population. Kiang, Central River region and Upper River region are the most affected, while women are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity due to limited access to economic resources, such as land and other livelihood resources.

Half of the adult population aged 15 years and older are literate, while the gender-disaggregated literacy rates for youth aged 15 to 24 years stand at 70.8 percent for women and 75.6 percent for men (Population and Housing Census, 2013). Government policies provide for universal access to pre-primary and primary education, although the quality of education and the retention rates in schools are of concern. Whereas net enrolment in the urban areas ranges from 85.4 to 70.8 percent, it is relatively low in the rural vulnerable regions such as Kuntaur (31.7 percent), Janjanbureh (46.1 percent), Basse (55.5 percent) and Kerewan (58.1 percent). Completion rates for primary education (Grade 6) stand at 78.7 percent: 80.0 percent for girls and 77.4 percent for boys (Education Statistics Yearbook, 2017). The Gender Parity Index is, therefore, 1.05 in favour of girls. The high proportion of boys involved in irregular migration out of The Gambia may be one of the multiple reasons that boys completion rates were lower than girls in 2017.

The National Development Plan (2018–2021) prioritises governance and human capital development. It aims to improve the standard of living and provide adequate services for youth, women and children. Social sector services will be improved in terms of access to health, education and youth development programmes. There is also an emphasis on social protection programmes for the vulnerable. A capacity assessment for safety net programmes was conducted in 2016 with the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil. The report identified gaps in

coordination, planning and implementation, and financial capacities and systems at the central and regional levels, as well as inadequate community participation. Recommendations focused on the need to strengthen institutional coordination, to ensure sustainable funding and develop capacities and systems for the implementation and monitoring of programmes with greater communities involvement.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

In 2017, WFP implemented projects in The Gambia through three operations: an Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) which provided targeted support to floods and windstorm affected households; a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) which provided targeted food and nutrition assistance; and a Development Project which established the foundation for a nationally owned, sustainable school meals programme. WFP activities are aligned with the national development plan as well as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), and contribute towards the education, nutrition and social protection outcomes.

The PRRO supported the recovery of households from recurrent climate shocks. The goal of the operation is to enable communities that were affected by the 2011/12 drought and floods to fully recover from the shocks, meet their daily food requirements and stabilize their nutrition and health status. The main 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) restore and rebuild the livelihoods of the most vulnerable population and support their transition to recovery; and (iii) support the national disaster risk reduction agenda and enhance government and community capacity in emergency preparedness and response. Based on these, the three components 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 June–October lean season; and (iii) capacity development of national institutions in disaster risk reduction, assessment and response planning. PRRO activities were designed to improve the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable households.

The Development Project's main objective was to develop capacities for a gradual handover of operations and expertise to the Government whilst maintaining the provision of food assistance to consolidate the gains made in improved access to education. WFP supported the Government in achieving universal access to pre-primary and primary education through the provision of school meals in the most vulnerable regions and districts, especially in areas where education indicators remain low. Furthermore, WFP worked alongside the Government to strengthen their policy formulation and financial capacities, reinforce inter-sectoral coordination, design and implementation, and promote community engagement to ensure sustainability. In order to improve project design, WFP utilised initiatives that link local agricultural production and the provision of school meals. Activities under this project were aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 3 (achieve food security) and 4 (support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals [SDGs]) and contributed to UNDAF 2012–2016 Objective 2, Outcome 5, "Access to high quality and relevant education and skills for youth, children and disadvantaged adults enhanced".

The IR-EMOP was activated to assist those affected by the floods and windstorms that occurred in August 2016. The operation provided 10,000 people (51 percent women and girls and 49 percent men and boys) with food assistance for a period of three months in order to save lives and avert a possible deterioration of food and nutrition security of the affected population. Cash transfers were used since markets were functioning and food commodities available.

In 2017, an independent lead convener and a research team conducted The Gambia's Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR). The ZHSR aimed to analyse the situation of hunger, food and nutrition security as well as agriculture throughout the country. The review further looked at the extent to which current policies and programmes are effectively addressing the challenges being faced, the factors contributing to these challenges, and the changes and reforms required to end hunger in The Gambia by 2030.

The review adopted a participatory approach involving consultations with a diverse set of stakeholders from all regions, non-governmental organization (NGOs), United Nations (UN) agencies and ministries. At the regional level, stakeholders included farmer's organizations, civil society, local authorities and the private sector.

The root causes of hunger are multifaceted and stem from current gaps within government policies, the dynamics within the food supply chain and other cross-cutting themes such as gender parity and social protection mechanisms which strongly affect the most vulnerable. The review addresses the four targets under SDG 2 and provides analysis and recommendations on food insecurity stemming from access issues, malnutrition, agricultural productivity and sustainable food systems.

The ZHSR identified gaps in food and nutrition policies and prepared a roadmap for the implementation of recommendations, such as the development of more effective and cohesive food and nutrition security policies,

support for decentralising the implementation of food assistance programmes, provision of support to ensure sustainability of safety net programmes, support for productivity of smallholder agriculture and the creation of sustainable food systems.

WFP's capacity support to the Government included support for the finalisation of the school meals policy, social protection programmes and the provision of capacity development officers to support decentralised implementation of food assistance programmes at regional and community levels. The recent study for the creation of fiscal space identifies fiscal measures that enable the introduction of four main programmes in the national budget, namely: a school meals programme (in line with handover milestones), a maternal and child health programme, a pensions programme and youth empowerment programme. While WFP supported the development of the national school meals programme, follow-up support for the implementation of the recommendations for a fiscal space opens up a potential area for South-South Cooperation as part of WFP country capacity strengthening efforts towards zero hunger, particularly through the Country Strategic Plan.

Partnerships were reinforced with the University of The Gambia for a study on the costs and benefits of school meals, as well as the World Bank and European Union (EU) for social protection. To ensure efficiency of country capacity strengthening activities in linking food assistance to smallholder farmers' markets, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) collaborated to provide technical assistance to the Government through the Purchasing from Africans for Africa initiative. The recommendations of these processes are integrated in the implementation of an EU-funded joint WFP-FAO project on food security, in support of the 11th European Development Fund National Indicative Programme.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

At the beginning of 2017, the Development Project 200327 was 26 percent funded having received USD 1 million in multi-year contributions in the previous years. By mid-2017, a new multi-year contribution had raised the resourcing level to 65 percent of the total requirement for 2017 (USD 2.6 million).

Throughout the year, rations were adjusted based on the resourcing levels while maintaining coverage to all schools in the six targeted regions. Due to in-kind contribution delays (taking up to one year to arrive), WFP implemented ration cuts during the first term of the academic year (January–March 2017). Parent's financial and in-kind contributions greatly supported filling the gap at moments like this. During the second term (April–July 2017), all targeted schools were reached with full rations. From September 2017, a local diversified food basket was introduced using a third party cooperating partner to distribute fresh produce and local cereals. This new operational modality experienced delays resulting in rations being increased with substitutions to replace the planned fresh and local products.

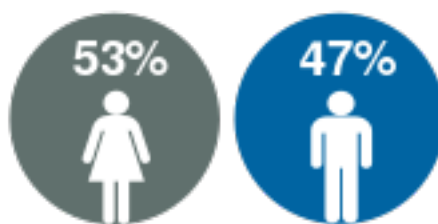
In 2017, there was a significant increase in funding for PRRO 200557, as compared to 2016, with the full requirement of the nutrition component covered for 2017 through a multi-year and multilateral contribution. The political impasse in early 2017 and subsequent changes in the Government resulted in serious delays in the transfers of funds to start the programme implementation. To overcome these challenges, funds for implementation were transferred through a Government Parastatal for the start-up activities. Due to the delay, the implementation strategy was changed to combine both treatment and prevention of malnutrition activities for children aged 6-59 months in order to fast track implementation. Activities for the prevention of malnutrition for children aged 6-23 months were planned for the lean season (June–October 2017). However, it was necessary to reschedule this activity until after the lean season in order to mitigate the nutrition situation. Actual distribution, therefore, took place from October to December 2017. In total, WFP and its counterparts carried out three distributions in 2017 compared to the initial plan of 12 months of distributions for the treatment programme and 5 months for the prevention programme. As a result 32.9 percent and 76.2 percent of beneficiaries in the treatment programme and the prevention programme were reached respectively.

An IR-EMOP responding to households affected by windstorm, heavy rainfalls and floods in mid-August 2016 was fully funded by the Immediate Response Account (IRA). These funds facilitated the purchase of equipment for SCOPE registration allowing WFP to move away from manual registration to electronic registration of beneficiaries for the first time.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	28,344	29,464	57,808
Children (5-18 years)	53,319	54,947	108,266
Adults (18 years plus)	3,957	12,785	16,742
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	85,620	97,196	182,816



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Development Project	1,584	155	402	-	60	2,201
Single Country PRRO	-	-	-	218	-	218
Total Food Distributed in 2017	1,584	155	402	218	60	2,419



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Development Project	232,580	-	-
Single Country IR-EMOP	226,411	-	-
Total Distributed in 2017	458,991	-	-

Supply Chain

The port of Banjul is the main commercial point of entry into The Gambia and serves as a transshipment point for the neighbouring members of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) including Senegal, Guinea-Bissau and Mali. WFP does not have a storage facility in the Banjul port, but has an easily accessible facility 11 km away in Kanifing.

In 2017, the Banjul port improved its customs and port clearance mechanisms with humanitarian cargoes being given priority during clearing processes. Furthermore, reductions in transport tariffs for the clearance of incoming goods received at the port and their transport to the extended delivery points (WFP Kanifing warehouses) were reflected in the revision of the Country Programme 200327 and PRRO 200557 landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) matrices. There was a significant reduction in LTSH rates for both projects. The drop in fuel prices and their instability, as well as fluctuating exchange rates, were also in favour of these competitive tariffs. With a view to improving efficiency, customs clearance of incoming WFP cargoes are handled by the contracted and experienced forwarding agents to avoid any storage and demurrage charges which are usually a result of delays in processing documents.

WFP's two warehouses, each with a capacity of 2,500 mt, are used as transshipment points to several distribution points in six regions. WFP directly manages one warehouse whilst the other is managed by the Government of The Gambia. Food is managed according to WFP standard procedures, and regular monitoring of inventory is carried out jointly by the Government and WFP staff.

WFP's Supply Chain Unit updates its shortlist of transport, clearing and forwarding agents annually. A revision of the shortlisted transporters made it possible to increase the quality of service for food deliveries. Contracts were awarded based on past satisfactory performances and tariff systems allowing significant cost reductions. Meetings with all shortlisted service providers offering logistics services were organized to discuss and address the operational shortcomings experienced in previous contracting periods. The country office redesigned its contracting strategy by using the In-Tend platform encouraging competition among service providers resulting in cost efficient food delivery to the final delivery points.

In 2017, a total of 2,279 mt of foods were transported to beneficiaries of the school meals programme across the six regions including 1,653.120 mt of rice, 405 mt of peas/beans, 32.975 mt of iodised salt, 43.98 mt of canned fish and 144.054 mt of vegetable oil. WFP purchased 521 mt of beans and 34 mt of iodised salt locally. Due to availability constraints and delivery lead times, the remaining foods were purchased from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). In line with its commitment to stimulate local production, the country office will endeavour to increase local purchases in 2018.

Persistent monitoring of food quality helped in achieving zero post-delivery losses in 2017. Monthly physical inventory is conducted by the programme and finance units with the assistance of WFP partners in order to detect commodities with upcoming expiry dates.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	521	-	521
Canned Fish	-	104	104
Iodised Salt	34	-	34
Total	555	104	658
Percentage	84.3%	15.7%	

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

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	407
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	539
Rice	225
Split Peas	52
Vegetable Oil	63
Total	1,286

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

An evaluation carried out in 2016 on the PRRO established a series of recommendations and lessons learnt to improve the effectiveness and efficiency in WFP's operations in The Gambia. In response to the recommendations, the number of distribution points was increased to 230, ensuring timely distributions, lesser travel and waiting periods and the application of crowd control measures. Additional points will be established to further reduce time spent travelling to the various centres. In addition, to avoid pipeline breaks during the distribution exercise, three month rations were delivered.

During distributions, social and behavioural change communications provided basic health and nutrition messages as well as the need to avoid sharing of rations. Village Support Groups (VSGs) were also trained to follow up with beneficiaries for the proper use of rations, household screening of children aged 6-59 months for enrolment in the treatment programme and referrals to health facilities. Furthermore, WFP advocated for greater participation of women in food distribution exercises with the involvement of 50 percent women in the VSGs.

Monitoring and evaluation was strengthened with the participation of partners through joint monitoring exercises that reinforced ownership and developed capacities. Cooperating partner reports were simplified to capture basic data, in addition to partners being trained on how to use the monitoring tools. In order to reduce the burden on health workers, VSGs were also trained on the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.

WFP's nutrition project is currently working with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to determine how support, especially to women farmers, can be directed to the communities with high malnutrition rates. This will provide vulnerable families with the opportunity to increase their agricultural production and productivity. Local purchase of food items through the home-grown school meals is also another opportunity that provides a ready market.

The Millennium Development Goals 1c Project's final evaluation report released in June 2017 highlighted the need to address stunting as an indicator as assessing levels of underweight children was not appropriate for the school meals programme. Although it was not possible to monitor the impact on stunting through school meals, a more diversified food basket was established with the basket increasing from four items (rice, oil, beans and salt) to include groundnuts, dark green leaves, locust beans and maize/millet, bringing the total number of items in the new food basket to eight.

For school meals, to improve the timing and availability of food items from local farmers, quarterly disbursements were made to communities to purchase the necessary food items at a local level. This eased the burden of obtaining all required quantities of the different food items at the appropriate time at the central level. This approach has gone a long way in trying to address the shortage encountered. The use of cash transfers successfully brought cash closer to the communities, therefore reducing the transaction time for local purchases.

WFP is continuing to work alongside the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), the lead partner in Disaster Risk Reduction, to review the national contingency plan and develop community level gender-responsive contingency plans. These plans are to be developed in the most vulnerable regions of The Gambia.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

From mid-August 2016, a series of windstorms, heavy rainfalls and floods occurred in The Gambia affecting nearly 10,000 people. According to the rapid assessment information received through the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), 26 percent of those affected were under 5 years of age. In addition to the September rapid assessment, in 35 villages and communities throughout all six affected districts, WFP conducted focus group discussions and household interviews. In December, WFP inspected affected houses, rice fields and infrastructure. Interviews were held with regional education, health and agriculture directorates across all regions to ensure the effects of the disaster on all sectors and households were adequately captured.

At the start of the Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP), and on the basis of the rapid assessment, WFP registered 8,000 people for assistance via SCOPE, WFP's corporate digital beneficiary and transfer-management platform. WFP's main activity was to provide cash-based transfers to targeted households, in collaboration with the lead partner, NDMA. As such, WFP provided unconditional cash transfers of USD 0.32 per day to each affected beneficiary in Upper River Region, Central River Region, North Bank Region, West Coast Region, Kanifing Municipality and Banjul City Council. This transfer value, based on the market prices, covered 80 percent of the household food basket. A total of GMD 10,165,850 (USD 257,242) were transferred to 8,932 beneficiaries.

The project was aligned with government strategies on food security and the national nutrition protocol and supported the National Disaster Risk Reduction agenda to enhance government capacity in emergency preparedness and response. While WFP took responsibility for the delivery of cash to the beneficiaries, there was joint responsibility for monitoring of the distribution process in collaboration with the regional structures, including the NDMA who had gained capacity from similar experiences between 2012 and 2015.

The overall activity was coordinated by WFP in collaboration with NDMA as the main government partner and other international non-government organizations (NGOs). Community support groups such as the Regional Disaster Management Committees assisted with sensitising and mobilizing beneficiaries during registration and distribution. In addition to the NDMA, other institutions that closely collaborated for the IR-EMOP implementation were the Gambia Red Cross Society, United Purpose, Catholic Relief Services and Action Aid International. Immediate cash on site was provided to the beneficiaries through the First Bank Nigeria. The capacity of national institutions, including NDMA, had been assessed as part of a safety nets capacity assessment conducted in 2016 with technical assistance from the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil.

Results

Assistance under the Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) was planned to take place for three months starting from November 2016. Registration of beneficiary households and sensitisation of local communities on the targeting mechanism for the IR-EMOP were completed as planned. However, targeted beneficiaries were not reached in 2016 due to presidential election campaigns and the political impasse from the disputed election results which threw the country into temporary turmoil. Subsequently, the implementation of IR-EMOP shifted to January–March 2017. Although the IR-EMOP was approved for 3 months (November 2016 – January 2017), WFP Gambia was granted to carry out the distribution up to March 2017 (an additional 45 days).

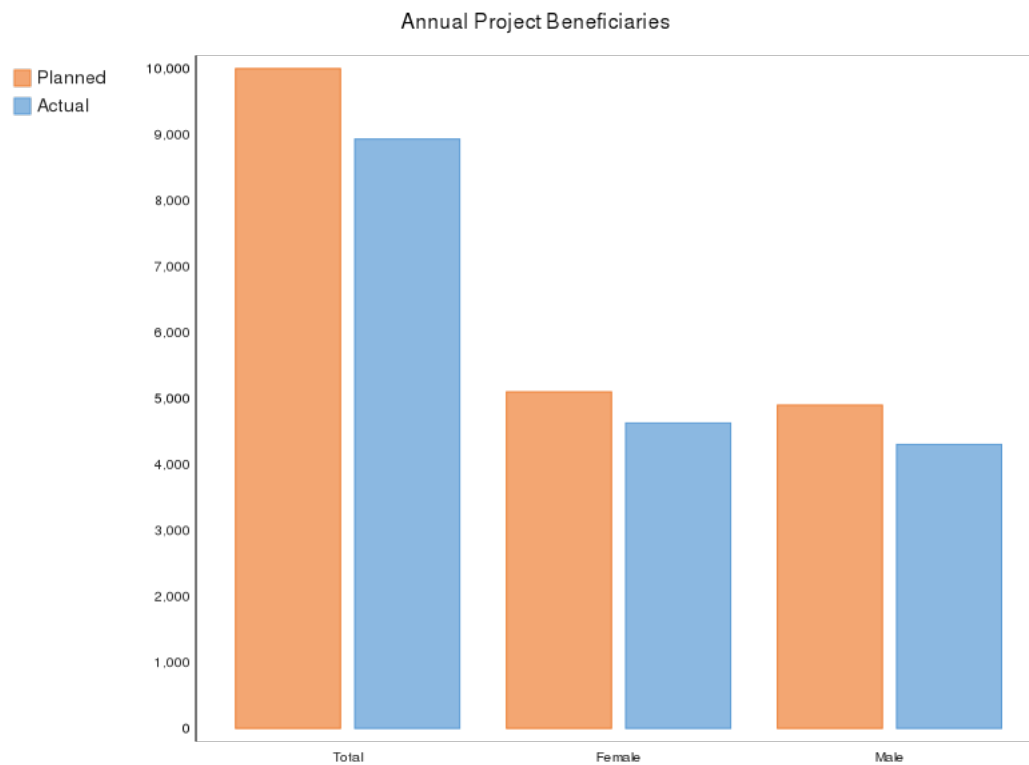
Through this IR-EMOP, WFP reached 8,932 beneficiaries across all seven administrative regions of The Gambia through the cash-based transfer (CBT) modality. A total of GMD 10,165,850 (USD 257,242) were transferred as cash to beneficiaries. WFP reached 100 percent of the total number of the most affected registered households. Out of the 797 households registered, 44 percent were headed by women. Women constituted 51.8 percent of the total beneficiaries assisted.

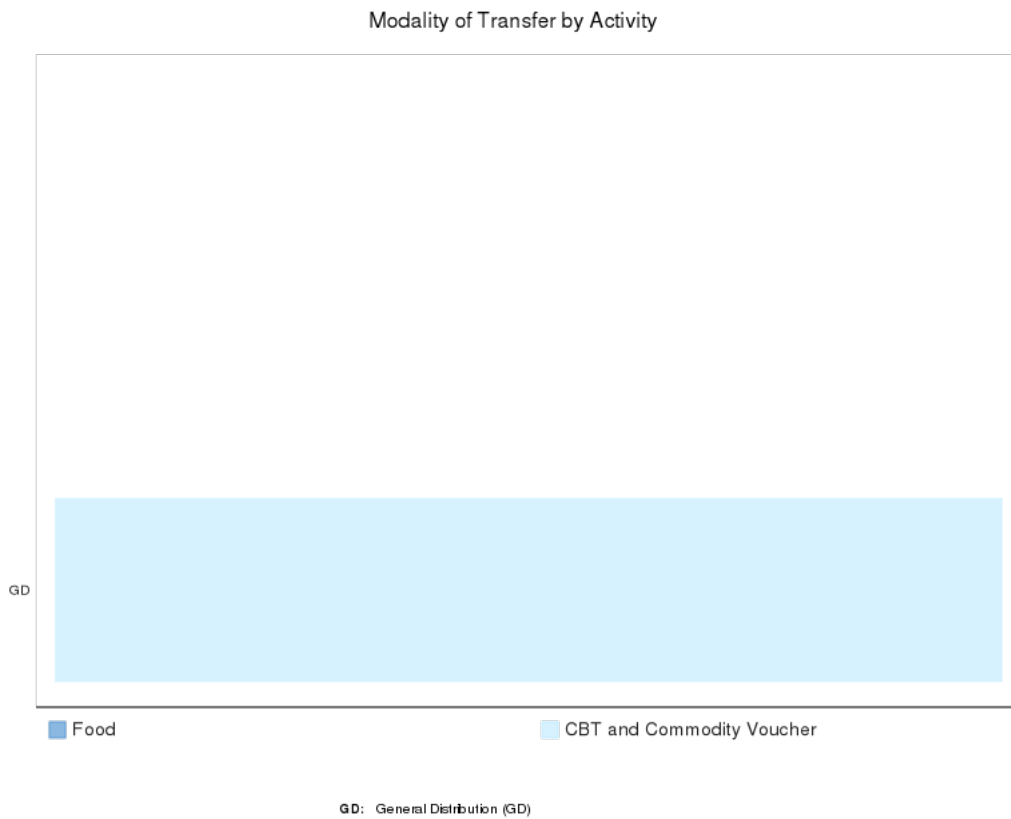
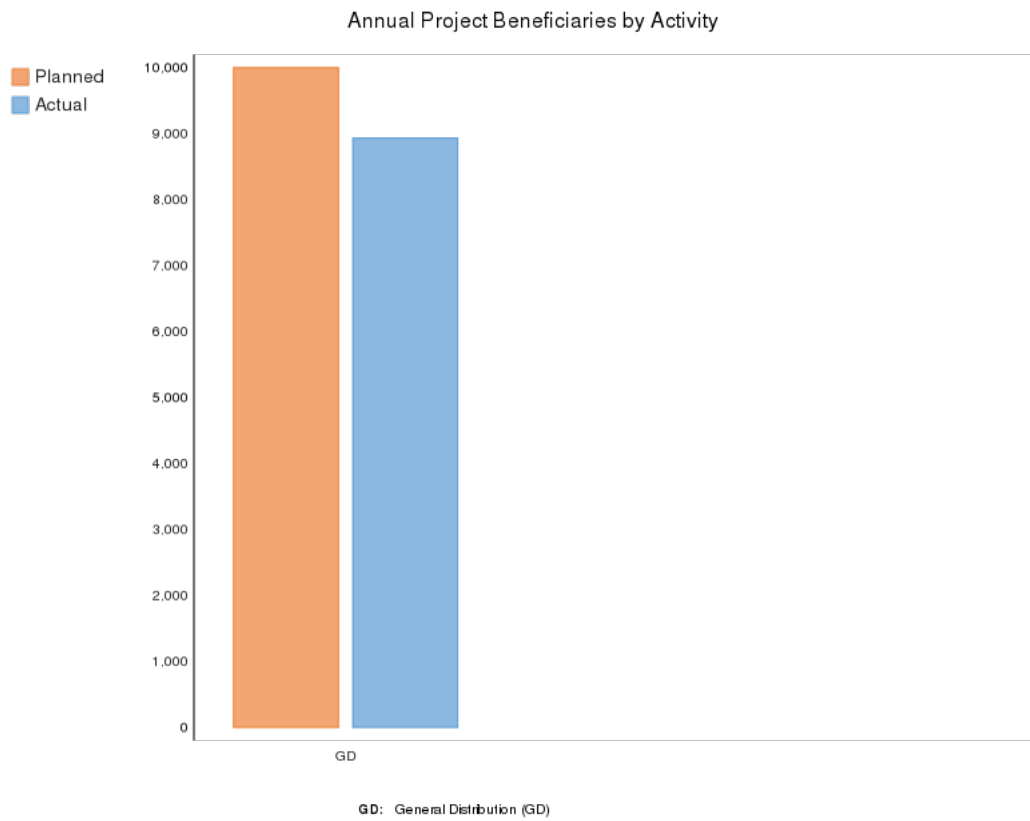
The operation was successful in ensuring targeted households affected by the floods and windstorm had access to food. There was no outcome monitoring at the end of the assistance period to determine the household food consumption score, dietary diversity score, frequency of food intake and coping strategy index, due to the political impasse in the first quarter of 2017.

Feedback from beneficiaries and cooperating partners during the distribution process indicated that the immediate response activities facilitated short-term relief for meeting basic food needs. As market functionality and access quickly improved after the floods and windstorms, families used the cash to purchase fruits, vegetables, dairy

products and pulses as well as eggs, fish and meat products. All beneficiary households (99 percent) reported eating a wider range of foods, measured by an increase in the number of food groups in their diet from 3 to 5. Particularly significant was the increased consumption of dairy products, fruits and vegetables, eggs, fish and meat as compared to the immediate aftermath of the floods and windstorms in which only 48 percent of households had consumed these food groups up to five days a week.

The achievement of targeted outputs demonstrated the importance of the CBT modality. However, the impact of the IR-EMOP's cash transfer on the local economy could not be determined since the project duration was short and cash provided to procure commodities was not sufficient to significantly increase overall market demand.





Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	288,000	226,411	78.6%
Total	288,000	226,411	78.6%

Performance Monitoring

The objective of WFP Gambia's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) strategy is to ensure that monitoring activities contribute to effective and efficient performance management of WFP projects by informing decision-making, spurring actions to improve implementation, and facilitating the needed adjustments to ongoing interventions. WFP utilises cross-cutting project indicators to ensure, amongst other outputs, the effectiveness of WFP interventions in achieving gender equality, assessing the stabilisation and improvement of food consumption scores for beneficiaries, and the actual number of beneficiaries and amounts of cash transferred against the plan.

Based on a simple random sample size of 20 percent of the beneficiaries, 1,786 beneficiaries were visited and interviewed in areas relating to the indicators. Process Monitoring questionnaire/checklists development for the entire programme was completed by the M&E team with consultations with the rest of the programme team and partners. Beneficiaries received consolidated questionnaires on both process and food basket monitoring allowing for quicker data collection, cleaning and aggregation processes. WFP collected data using a Geo-Referenced Real-Time Acquisition of Statistics Platform (GRASP) using Open Data Kit. Project end line outcome monitoring was planned to measure project results, but was hindered by heightened unfavourable political atmosphere during the political impasse spanning December 2016 – February 2017.

WFP and cooperating partners jointly monitored onsite cash distributions undertaken by the contracted financial institution, First Bank Nigeria. Furthermore, the bank provided monthly coverage reports consisting of a list of actual recipients and absentees per distribution.

WFP organized routine coordination meetings to discuss project targeting, implementation and beneficiary feedback after each distribution cycle. WFP monitoring was further strengthened by quarterly United Nations Programme Coordination Group onsite monitoring missions to all project sites, including those under the Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP). The monitoring findings are compiled in the form of a report after each monitoring cycle. The monitoring results are shared with all stakeholders, including the Government, through workshops, meetings and report distribution.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

The Regional Disaster Management Committee (RDMC) informed WFP on security issues affecting 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 sensitization was carried out and that the local populations understood the targeting criteria, entitlements, processes, and complaints and feedback mechanism.

Beneficiaries and communities were aware of the complaints and feedback channels through RDMC structures should the need have arisen. WFP strengthened accountability to affected populations by ensuring that during all unconditional cash transfers, gender-sensitive food management committees were present to ensure communities were consulted and actively participated in decisions which affected them. These committees were also used as a channel to collect and respond to feedback and complaints.

WFP reached 2 percent more women than men throughout the Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP), at 52 percent. A significant proportion of households headed by women were reached (339), out of the total 797 targeted households. During the design of the project, focus group discussions involved equal participation from men, women and children.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Ousman Bittaye

Floods and wind storm affected households in Central River region receive cash to meet their immediate food needs thanks to WFP.

Explanatory notes:

Open Data Kit (ODK) is a free and open-source set of tools which help organizations manage mobile data collection solutions by means of building survey forms on XLSForm, collect data on a mobile device and send to server for extraction in useful formats.

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	4,900	5,100	10,000	4,303	4,629	8,932	87.8%	90.8%	89.3%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	1,600	1,700	3,300	1,034	1,179	2,213	64.6%	69.4%	67.1%
Children (5-18 years)	1,700	1,700	3,400	1,929	1,884	3,813	113.5%	110.8%	112.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	1,600	1,700	3,300	1,340	1,566	2,906	83.8%	92.1%	88.1%
By Residence status:									
Residents	4,900	5,100	10,000	4,303	4,629	8,932	87.8%	90.8%	89.3%

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)
General Distribution (GD)	-	10,000	10,000	-	8,932	8,932	-	89.3%	89.3%

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)
General Distribution (GD)	-	10,000	10,000	-	8,932	8,932	-	89.3%	89.3%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

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)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	4,900	5,100	10,000	4,303	4,629	8,932	87.8%	90.8%	89.3%
Total participants	4,900	5,100	10,000	4,303	4,629	8,932	87.8%	90.8%	89.3%
Total beneficiaries	4,900	5,100	10,000	4,303	4,629	8,932	87.8%	90.8%	89.3%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2017.03, PDM</i>	=0.00	-	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2017.03, PDM</i>	=10.00	-	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2017.03, PDM</i>	=90.00	-	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2017.03, PDM</i>	=0.00	-	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2017.03, PDM</i>	=0.00	-	-	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2017.03, PDM</i>	=6.00	-	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2017.03, PDM</i>	=6.00	-	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>GAMBIA, Project End Target: 2017.03, PDM</i>	=6.00	-	-	-

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in men's name				
<i>GAMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03</i>	=50.00	-	-	-
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name				
<i>GAMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03</i>	=50.00	-	-	-
Number of members of food management committees (men) trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>GAMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03</i>	=42.00	-	-	-
Number of men in leadership positions on food, cash or vouchers management committees				
<i>GAMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03</i>	=50.00	-	-	-
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>GAMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03</i>	=50.00	-	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>GAMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03</i>	=25.00	-	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>GAMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03</i>	=25.00	-	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>GAMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03</i>	=50.00	-	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>GAMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
The project has activities to raise awareness of how gender equality goals can increase effectiveness of WFP interventions (1=yes/0=no)				
<i>GAMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03</i>	=1.00	-	-	-
The project has initiatives to reduce risk of sexual and gender-based violence (yes/no)				
<i>GAMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03</i>	=1.00	-	-	-
Training on food distribution includes a solid explanation for gender-sensitive food distribution (yes/no)				
<i>GAMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03</i>	=1.00	-	-	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>GAMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>GAMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>GAMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>GAMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>GAMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>GAMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03</i>	=100.00	-	-	-

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>GAMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03</i>	=4.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>GAMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03</i>	=100.00	-