

SAVING
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Gambia

Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2018

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

WFP, through its 2018 transitional interim country strategic plan (T-ICSP), supported The Gambia to build resilience of vulnerable populations through the provision of nutrition-sensitive social safety nets for schoolchildren attending primary and early childhood education, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G), children aged 6-59 months and smallholder farmers.

Additionally, WFP worked on strengthening national capacities to manage the school feeding programme. Advocating for home-grown school feeding coupled with expansion of the food basket from four food items to nine continued to make gains for smallholder farmers by enabling them to sell their products while improving the local economy. The mixed modality approach expanded the food basket for delivery of nutritious meals to schoolchildren assisted. In pre and primary schools, 140,000 children or 42 percent continued to benefit from the school feeding programme, with a significant increase in attendance, retention and enrolment rates and gender parity. WFP scaled up its cash-based transfers (CBT) modality in the Gambia school feeding programme, increasing it by 50 percent targeting 100 pre and primary schools.

WFP handed over two regions to the national authorities while implementing school feeding in the three most vulnerable regions. Government ownership of school feeding in both regions was fostered through technical support and capacity strengthening provided to the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education - School Agricultural and Food Management Unit staff and Food Management Committees.

Technical assistance was provided in drafting the social protection and school feeding related issues in the National Development Plan. WFP jointly funded the study for creation of fiscal space in the national budget. The Government allocated USD 625,000 from the 2018 national budget for the school feeding programme.

A 15 percent increase was registered in the number of beneficiaries reached through the nutrition programme. The prevention of acute malnutrition reached about 30,000 children aged 6-23 months while treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) reached over 2,000 children aged 6-59 months. At 77.4 percent, the MAM recovery rate was above the 2018 target and no death was recorded during the treatment period. A drastic decrease in MAM cases was observed, from 8 percent (SMART 2013) to 5 percent (2018 screening exercise), which could partly be attributed to WFP's interventions. A total of 19,350 PLW/G were provided with nutritious foods for the prevention of acute malnutrition and MAM.

WFP transitioned from paper-based screening and distribution forms to digital forms, improving the quality of data and timeliness of analysis and reporting. However, the availability of internet in the remote parts of the country continued

to deter timely receipt of data in some areas of intervention. The use of electronic reporting by cooperating partners enhanced timeliness in reporting and implementation of programmes.

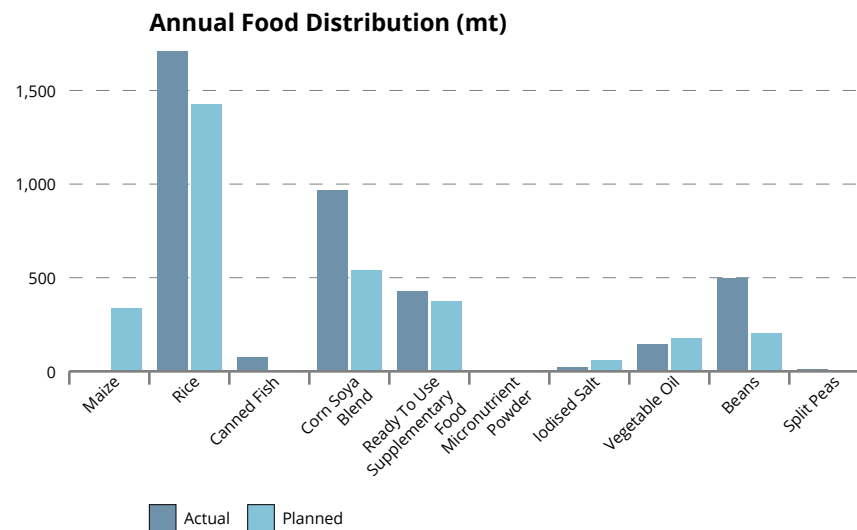
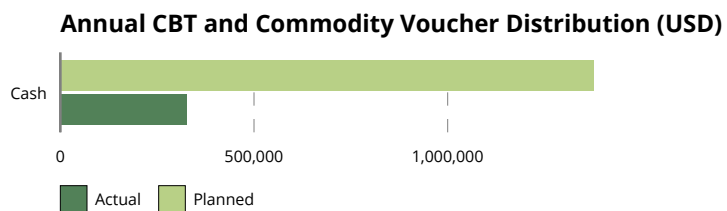
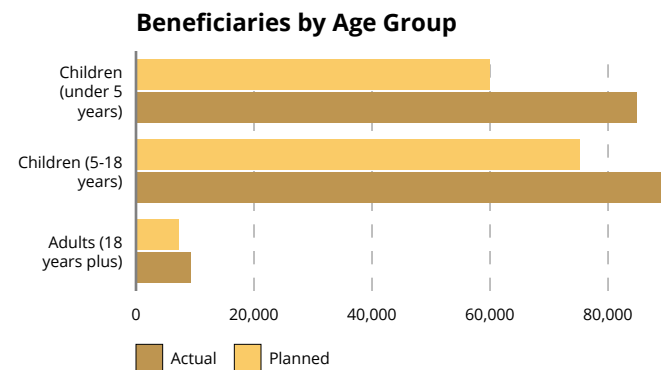
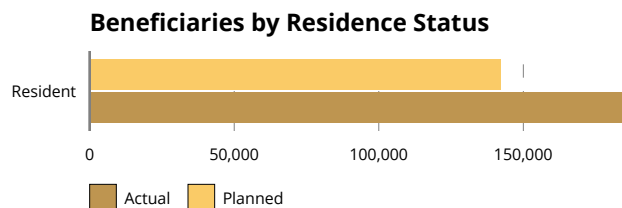
WFP expanded its partnership with three additional local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for enhanced implementation, monitoring and capacity strengthening for the school feeding programme.

The approval of the 2019-2021 CSP in November 2018 marked a major achievement for the country which will enhance the transition from the T-ICSP to a CSP in 2019.

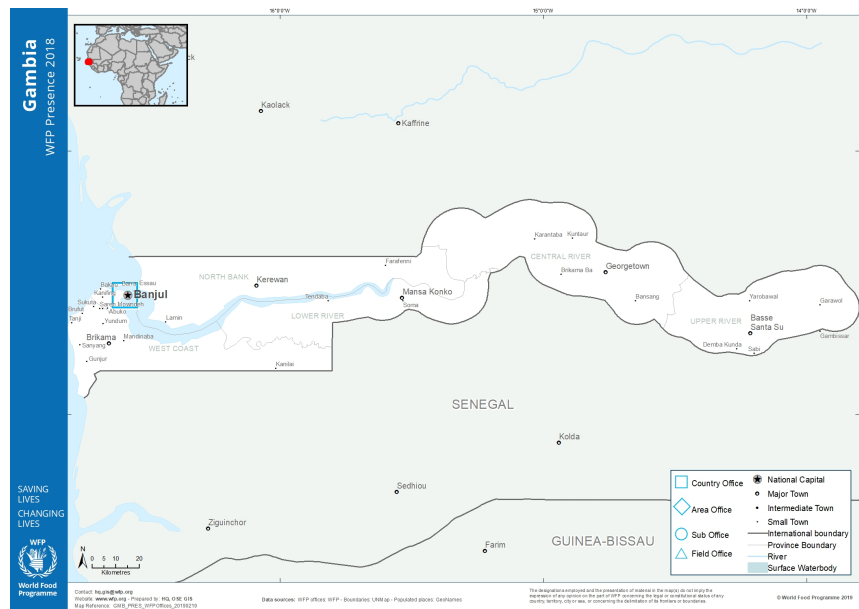


184,469
total beneficiaries
in 2018

54% female 46% male



Context and Operations



Following a successful shift of power in 2016, the political situation in The Gambia remained stable. However, high levels of national debt and repayment continued to slow down the economic recovery well into 2018.

The country has a small economy largely based on tourism, rain-fed agriculture production and remittances. The small population size (2.1 million according to 2013 national census annual growth rate) and lack of resources limit opportunities for improving internal market, private sector investment and job creation.

About 66 percent of the population is below the age of 25 and 70 percent of young people are unemployed.[1] This situation led young people to turn to other means of livelihood, including illegal migration. Gambian men rank second among the most common nationalities traveling illegally to Europe in search of employment.[2]

The Gambia ranked 149 out of 160 countries in the 2017 Gender Inequality Index. While there is gender parity in primary education enrolment and retention rates, gender disparities exist within the employment sector and 38 percent of women are unemployed compared to 21 percent of men.[3] According to the Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR), rural women lack access to credit and land. Only 10 percent of improved land was registered to women while they are the main rice producers on swamp lands. Such discrimination makes it harder for women to compete within the agricultural sector, the largest form of employment in the country.

Primary education targets, including gender parity were largely achieved under the Millennium Development Goals. However, global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates among early childhood development and primary schoolchildren remain high, with high levels of vitamin A and iron deficiency, compromising progress towards quality education.

Food insecurity ranges between 8-15 percent in 2018,[4] up from 5.6 percent in 2011,[5] largely resulting from structural issues such as a weak agriculture sector, comprised predominantly of smallholder subsistence farmers (mostly men) with limited access to resources and exposed to price and climate-related shocks.

The country remains vulnerable to climatic shocks and experienced a dry spell in 2018 due to delayed and erratic rains. Crop production was negatively affected and livestock, a major household asset in times of crisis, was threaten by poor availability of grazing land and access to water.

Commercial importation of rice, a staple crop and other food items was largely stable, but soaring prices negatively affected access to food throughout the lean

season, when most household stocks were depleted and households relied solely on the market and often on credit.

Although there are a wide range of policies and programmes in place contributing to strategic development goals (SDG) 2, there is lack of coordination and alignment to the National Development Plan. Progressive capacity strengthening of national institutions to manage and respond to food insecurity is being implemented, nevertheless there is still limited institutional capacities to lead the country to zero hunger.

A revised Nutrition Policy (2018-2025) was developed to support the achievement of the SDG 2 and 3 targets. The nutrition interventions were integrated as part of a minimum nutrition package under the national social protection policy – further supporting the establishment of nutrition-focused social safety net for the vulnerable.

WFP supported the Government to implement school feeding and a transition strategy for strengthening the national capacities for the implementation of the programme. The most viable and cost-efficient modalities was identified, SFP being managed by communities, with equal participation of men and women.

In collaboration with FAO, WFP continued to support smallholder farmers in 2018 through the home-grown component of the school feeding programme, prioritizing women farmers. The draft national school feeding policy 2017 featured a strong home-grown component, in line with the government's larger goal of reducing reliance on food imports by empowering local farmers to increase their productivity.

Capacity strengthening and technical support were provided to the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) mandated for Disaster Risk Reduction.

As a valued partner of Government in coordinating food security assessments, WFP supported the March 2018 Cadre Harmonise data collection and analysis and led the 2018 pre-harvest assessment.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

Under the 2018 T-ICSP, WFP received 93 percent of the total for the needs-based plan requirement which amounted to USD 7.7 million. These funds were multi-year predictable funds received in 2017. Flexible multilateral funds were less than 0.1 percent. However, all four strategic outcomes received at least 73 percent or more of the needs-based requirement from earmarked funds, enabling WFP to achieve main outcome targets under strategic outcomes 1, 2, 3, and 4.

About half of the contributions in 2018 (49 percent) were earmarked towards provision of school meals to children ages 5 to 13 years (school feeding programme, under strategic outcome 1), which had the highest needs-based requirement in 2018.

With 44 percent of funds received in 2018, WFP was able to cover 94 percent of the nutrition interventions aiming to prevent and treat malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (strategic outcome 2). Capacity strengthening of national institutions to manage food security (strategic outcome 3) as well as support to the Government towards achieving Zero Hunger (strategic outcome 4) were covered at 100 percent.

As in recent years, the European Commission remained the largest donor to WFP's operations in Gambia in 2018. The Republic of Korea, the Gambian government and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provided significant amount of crucially needed funding.

WFP initially planned to reach a total of 142,246 beneficiaries in 2018. Activities were implemented under a resource-based prioritization plan at a reduced level based on funding availability, thus reaching 90 percent. Furthermore, 81 percent of output indicators met their annual targets and in 10 percent good progress was made. Under strategic outcome 1, the food basket under the school feeding programme was reduced to a caloric value of 555 kcal per child for 72 percent of beneficiaries from the planned 602 kcal, and 63 percent of the output indicators were met. As per decentralized evaluation recommendations WFP started a gradual shift towards CBT for school feeding. Due to holistic approach and joint UN nutrition interventions, a decrease in malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months was observed which necessitated a downward revision of the needs-based requirement towards the end of the year and 90 percent of the output indicators met. Despite the slow progress of capacity strengthening activities under strategic outcomes 3 and 4, WFP implemented important activities such as the fiscal space study and single registration study tour which resulted to inclusion of school feeding in the national budget in 2018 and laid the foundation for the design and implementation of a social registration system that the Government will peruse in 2019 respectively. WFP pulled from its

global resources and provided technical assistance to the Government of the Gambia on coordination of the food security early warning system which was fragmented getting the stride for a coordinated functional system in 2019.

From the 2018 resources, about 24 percent was spent towards gender equality and women's empowerment. WFP increased market access for smallholder farmers, providing training, tools and procuring salt and beans from them. Fortified foods were also provided to pregnant and lactating women and girls.

Low quality of commodities continued to be the main challenge of procuring from smallholder farmers from 2017 into 2018. Starting early 2018 and as a mitigation measure, WFP provided training on post-harvest handling skills and access to markets for WFP's smallholder farmer vendors. This enabled WFP to purchase a total of 22 mt of iodized salt, and 153 mt of local beans.

Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

School aged children in the most food-insecure areas have adequate access to safe and nutritious food throughout the year

This strategic outcome targeted children from regions of The Gambia with poor indicators in education, nutrition and food security. As an integral part of this objective, WFP supported the Ministry of basic and secondary education to develop its national school feeding policy. The policy formed the basis for investment in school feeding as a safety net and outlined crucial partnerships including with communities and smallholder farmers. The policy also reflected the Government's objective to maintain and expand school feeding across the country focusing on the most vulnerable communities.

Since its inception in The Gambia in 1970, the school feeding programme evolved emphasizing more on local and fresh food adapted to local diets. In 2018, greater community involvement and parents' engagement in school feeding improved the quality of the meals and enhanced local economic development in rural areas.

Students aged 4-12 years were provided with lunch prepared on the school grounds providing 555 kcal/child per day. This reliable meal served in targeted schools contributed to the increase in enrolment, attendance (especially girls) and retention rates, while helping to reduce drop-out rates.

To ensure sustainability while continuing to provide children with nutritionally balanced diets sourced from local production, WFP invested in efforts to strengthen the institutional framework of the school feeding programme by carrying out decentralized procurement, and reinforcing for community and government ownership.

The introduction of the cash-based transfer modality allowed for a more diversified menu, using local fresh food items adapted to the local diet which ultimately improved the nutritional value children received through school feeding. The modality created direct markets for smallholder access to cash. The link to local production and local consumption created a stable and predictable market for local farmers, especially smallholder farmers, some 70 percent of whom were women. This injected money into the local rural economy and stimulated the incomes of women farmers.

However, the challenge remained to procure at least 10 percent of local rice and oil locally. The rest of the food items in the localized food basket was purchased locally.

To overcome challenges encountered related to the spoilage of locally procured grains making it unsuitable for human or animal consumption, WFP purchased

15 tarpaulins and distributed them to 15 farmer associations to cover their grain, because tarping is a more cost-effective solution to dry grains, easy to apply and store. This helped the farmers keep the grains dry and reduced the risk of contamination.

The programme reached 42 percent or 140,000 of all children in pre-school and primary school in four of the six regions in The Gambia. Each school received assistance through two types of models: 1) a mixed model where rice and oil were provided in kind and nine other food items to be purchased on the local market; or 2) the full cash model where all items are purchased locally.

In 2018, schools using cash went from 27 - in the beginning of the year - to over 100 schools. This in turn meant that through the year, WFP injected into the local economy over USD 250,000 that was used to source food locally while supporting the local economy. Schools were able to buy rice, millet, cowpeas, fresh greens, dried fish cassava and local eggplant.

In 2018, the Government allocated 30 million Dalasis (USD 625,000) for school feeding in the national budget under a recurrent basis. This is a landmark achievement towards the Gambia implementing a nationally owned and managed school feeding programme.

WFP expanded its partnership base as a response to the 2018 school feeding evaluation recommendation which stated the need to improve the monitoring, reporting and capacity strengthening of schools. Local non-governmental organizations will enlarge the field level footprint, allowing more face to face training of local committees that conveys the importance of school communities in home-grown school feeding, carry out regular reporting using tablets. The use of tablets facilitated the timely collection of data and analysis, allowing for a more robust system to measure the effect of school feeding. Reports were submitted on a timely manner with great improvement in data accuracy.

The school feeding programme contributed towards increased attendance and retention at the early child and lower basic levels as identified through school reports. The number of children receiving meals under the cash transfer rose to 36,267 in 2018, representing an increase of more than 50 percent.

Efforts to improve gender equality were fully integrated into the school feeding programme to address the identified gender gap noted in the enrolment of school aged children. The biggest benefit was in girls' education. The latest reports from the Ministry of Basic and Secondary education stated a gender parity of 1.06. The school feeding continued to provide a strong incentive for families to enrol the girl child.



The new WFP country strategic plan starting in 2019 (2019-2021) for The Gambia includes a new critical focus area to support the country for the development of a social protection system focused on mainstreaming the national school feeding programme as a national safety net.

Strategic Outcome 02

Targeted children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in The Gambia have enhanced nutritional status throughout the year

In The Gambia, economic access to food is constrained by high levels of poverty and malnutrition rates. The nutrition interventions were carried out in Upper River Region, North Bank Region, Lower River Region and Central River Region where stunting and global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates were higher than the national prevalence of 22.9 percent and 10.3 percent for children aged 6-59 months respectively and which fell above the World Health Organization classification of serious threshold.

The most common immediate causes of child undernutrition were inadequate breastfeeding and poor complementary feeding practices, poor care-taking practices and frequent infections. Most women of reproductive age suffered from anaemia.

With only one agricultural season, each year families faced a “hunger period” or lean season that lasted from June to October, leading to a deteriorating ability of rural communities to cope with reduced agricultural production, scarcity of food, rising food prices and depletion of reserves. This period was particularly difficult for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women.

Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, improved nutritional status in line with national targets. The intervention aimed to contribute to the reduction of stunting among children aged 6-24 months in food insecure households.

In partnership with the Ministry of Health and other partners, WFP provided supplementary feeding to more than 46,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6-59 months throughout the year. These programmes were implemented in rural Gambia where stunting rates are higher than the national average. The prevention of malnutrition programme implemented during the lean season (June-November 2018) reached over 29,100 children aged 6-23 months and they were provided with 50 g per day of lipid-based nutrient supplement. A total of 19,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls were also reached through the nutrition programme that aimed to address stunting through improved nutrition over the first 1,000 days.

The treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) was all year round and reached over 2,100 children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls and people living with HIV/AIDS in the same regions. Children suffering from MAM were provided with ready-to-use supplementary food while the pregnant and lactating women and girls and HIV/AIDS beneficiaries received SuperCereal.

In preparation for the lean season and prevention of malnutrition programme, an active screening exercise was carried out in the provincial regions covering more than 1,500 communities. In addition to anthropometric data, data on other illnesses that may be linked to malnutrition were collected such as diarrhoea and malaria. During the screening vitamins supplementation and deworming was provided to children aged 6-59 months. A total of 67,329 were screened; of which 3,235 were moderately malnourished, while another 232 were severely malnourished. During the screening, WFP admitted the moderately malnourished children directly into the programme while more severe cases were referred to medical facilities.

WFP in The Gambia moved to a paperless, web-based platform that allows data to be collected from the field while providing real time analysis. WFP along with its partners, took advantage of this technology movement and used tablets for data collection. With the use of tablets, data is more accurate, collection and analysing time is faster and is environmentally friendly.

As part of interventions to prevent malnutrition and treat moderate acute malnutrition, beneficiaries were provided with nutrition education and counselling during distribution exercises to influence positive behaviour change related to nutrition and care practices in communities. Preceding ration distribution, WFP and partners through the community health nurses and village support groups conducted these activities to promote nutrition awareness and messages tailored on dietary diversification, healthy feeding practices, early antenatal care, labour and delivery, prevention of illness and hygiene.

At the decentralized level, food management committees including other clubs and village development committee members were empowered through training in local procurement, gender equality and protection, accountability and market techniques and overall school feeding management to help in holding school authorities accountable for school feeding management. Over 1,000 community members benefitted from this training.

WFP will start ground work in 2019 towards the production of a locally fortified blended cereal to improve the health and nutritional status of vulnerable people using locally available staple foods. The project aims to provide a market-based approach to tackling nutrition problems in The Gambia while including smallholder farmers into value chains for the development of nutritious

complementary foods. A local partner was identified and plans are underway to start processing early 2019.

WFP established a strong collaboration with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the National Nutrition Agency, the Ministry of health and Social Welfare, The Gambia Red Cross Society in the prevention of stunting and the integrated management of acute malnutrition. Joint screening exercise were conducted in May and June 2018 with UNICEF. WFP continued to implement a strong complementary referral pathway between the severe acute malnutrition and MAM programmes. Partnering with the local private sector for the development of a locally fortified cereal also opened up many new avenues.

Strategic Outcome 03

National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2030)

This strategic outcome strove to strengthen national and sub-national institutional capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies. To do this, the programme targeted four administrative regions of The Gambia where food insecurity, malnutrition and youth migration were particularly high: North Bank, Lower River, Central River and Upper River regions.

On a national level, institutions contributing to disaster risk management were to be strengthened while data collection and analysis were streamlined to give way to routine and reliable early warning information systems. Attention was paid to build a robust coordination group to serve as a platform for crisis management activities as well as prevention activities.

WFP supported the national disaster risk management (NDMA) in the development of community, district, regional and national contingency plans through the joint work plan with NDMA.

Through a participatory approach, six community action plans were developed by the Department of community development and the national disaster management agency regional structures (three in North Bank Region and three in Central River Region). These action plans were the frameworks for implementing the activities that were decided by the communities in the intervention regions.

WFP conducted regular vulnerability assessments that fed into the overall data and analysis used during national consultations and beyond such as the Cadre Harmonise.

The first assessment carried out with the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO in 2018 supported a pre-season assessment to generate a proxy outlook and

understanding on the state of farmers preparedness for the cropping season, notably with farm inputs (seeds, livestock, planned area to be cultivated compared to previous years, fertilizers and fumigation products), market situation (availability, accessibility and affordability of farm inputs by farmers) and price trends of basic food commodities before the start of the cropping season. All these factors will have direct effect on the successful implementation of home-grown school feeding.

In close collaboration with partners, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme and NDMA, WFP worked to establish an early warning coordination system in The Gambia based on the Permanent Interstate Committee for drought control in the Sahel harmonization framework and indicators. WFP focused on working with NDMA as the lead authority of early warning, only recently officially mandated by the Vice President's office. The previous ambiguity did not allow for concerted efforts that fed into a single document or system.

The objective was to gather and synergise the different stakeholders and other major institutions to recognize the different roles, mandates and responsibilities toward early warning. Over the last year, a consensus was reached on the early warning coordination and plans are underway to map stakeholders, bringing in external expertise that will guide the establishment of an early warning system and coordination mechanism. Further to the establishment, this will bring all relevant stakeholders together with a view to create a platform that will consolidate and disseminate early warning information to be used by decision makers as well as to the vulnerable communities. These early warning indicators will be linked to the various risks identified in the community and district actions plans being developed, where by contingency plans will outline the appropriate actions to be taken by community leaders.

Mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) in partnership with student volunteers from the University of The Gambia was carried out to measure food security vulnerability. mVAM using mobile technology to collect and analyse food and nutrition security data faster and more efficiently in line with early warning system (EWS). The findings were optimistic, however there was some evidence of selection bias as mobile telephones were used to collect data. This data was used to monitor trends and prior to rolling the methodology to scale, steps will be taken to ensure biases are reduced and data reflects the status of typical to poor households.

WFP will continue to provide technical assistance on the EWS and lead in food security and vulnerability analysis in the country while enhancing the capacity of national institutions and personnel.

In 2019, WFP will support the Government to understand and address urban vulnerability and migration. WFP already started engaging the main stakeholders on the migration issue.

Strategic Outcome 04

Government efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective (and coherent) policy frameworks.

WFP supported various studies tours and experience sharing fora related to school feeding and social protection to strengthen the capacity of the Government towards gradual handover of the school feeding programme currently the largest safety net intervention in The Gambia. The experiences from the study tours and recommendations of studies were incorporated in WFP's technical assistance to the Government to inform policy and guide the Government on evidence-based planning on home-grown school feeding and Social Protection. Other assistance in 2018 included: a study tour to Ghana, Cost of Hunger in Africa training in Kenya and The Gambia with the launch of the study as well as participation in the Global Child Nutrition Forum in Tunisia.

In collaboration with the World Bank, UNICEF and UNDP, WFP funded a study on the creation of fiscal space for social protection which was by The Economic Policy Research Institute facilitated. The study identified the most feasible and sustainable options for funding of social protection programs within the national budget. The study made projections from four main areas: maternal child and nutrition health, youth empowerment, social pension and school feeding. This study highlighted that school feeding programmes could reduce poverty by promoting income for households and communities while also providing technical guidance to the Government to create a budget line for school feeding in the 2018 budget for two regions fully taken over by the Government. In the 2018 budget, 30 million Dalasi was allocated for school feeding and 90 million was allocated in the 2019 budget.

In February 2018, WFP and UNDP jointly funded a cross-section of social protection government stakeholders' study tour to Ghana. Eight departments including the office of the president and department of social welfare participated. The study tour gave the Gambian government the opportunity to learn from Ghana's experience on single registry system for social protection. This study set up the pace for the design and implementation of a social registry system in the Gambia which will include most of the social protection programmes in the country such school feeding programme, support to the elderly, differential able and PLHIV. In 2019, knowledge sharing will also begin with main government institutions, National Assembly, UN and civil society, on the tools and social protection programmes, while advocacy had already started in 2018.

WFP continued to support knowledge sharing for the Government through the Global Child Nutrition Forum. The twentieth forum was organized in 2018 by the Global Child Nutrition Foundation in partnership with the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger and the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Tunisia. The Deputy Permanent Secretary and Director of School Feeding attended along with two representatives from the WFP country office. The Deputy Permanent Secretary spoke to the forum on behalf of the minister and reiterated The Gambia commitment to home-grown school feeding. Side meetings with the Centre of Excellence, the Ghanaian, Kenyan and Senegalese government representatives were organized to discuss and share policies, frameworks and learning from their own countries. These experiences contributed to increase the interest and commitment the Government has for the school feeding programme.

The Cost of Hunger in Africa study (COHA) is a continent-wide initiative led by the African Union Commission (AUC) and the NEPAD Planning and Development Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), with the support of WFP. COHA estimates the social and economic effect of child under-nutrition to education, health and labour productivity. A national implementation team comprising of WFP, UNICEF, FAO and other state institutions, led by the National Nutrition Agency were established and trained in the Gambia to carry out the study in 2019.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

In The Gambia, most households are male dominated. However due to cultural norms women make decisions on the use of food (what to cook, rationing and quantities).

Gender parity in the education sector has largely been achieved, however they remain marginalized in the agricultural sector and in key decision making structures including political leadership.

The school feeding programme is targeting boys and girls in pre and primary schools through food and cash-based transfers. WFP engaged communities on the management of the school feeding programme and as result the committee now comprise of community members and teachers. In addition, the committee has equal representation of men and women thereby also giving a voice to men on the feeding of their children in school.

A training on post-harvest handling skills and access to markets was conducted for 70 smallholder farmers and women farmer associations were prioritized.

While the nutrition programme targeted both boys and girls aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women, WFP continued to sensitize communities on the importance of the participation of both men and women in the growth and development of their children.

The nutrition programme distribution process is supported by two village health workers who equally performed food management committee functions. This team is mostly made up of two people, a man and a woman in each distribution points. Besides food distributions, they are trained to record mid-upper arm circumference, mobilize community members and sensitize parents on health issues.

During the development of the community action plans and contingency plan for disaster preparedness and risk reduction, communities were encouraged to have equal participation of both men and women. Great strives were made to achieve this target which was just slightly missing the target.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

WFP increased the number of distributions in 2018 to ensure that beneficiaries do not walk more than 5 km from a distribution point. This initiative was undertaken as a follow up on the on-site distribution process and facility

monitoring conducted in November 2017, which took into consideration protection and accountability of beneficiaries of the nutrition interventions. Women were encouraged to travel in groups to distribution points.

Particular attention was devoted to the hygiene and sanitary facilities accessible to beneficiaries and distributions took place at identified distribution points, under the shade with adequate lighting and ventilation.

Persons with disabilities were given priority during ration distribution and service providers were informed of the importance of treating beneficiaries especially women and those with disabilities with dignity and respect during ration distributions.

Meals were distributed on-site in the schools and there were no issues of safety regarding beneficiaries travelling to the distribution sites.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

To ensure that schoolchildren receive the required daily ration, WFP continued to implement the school feeding code of conduct which provides guidelines on requirements and responsibilities of the food management committee for the management of school feeding. The school feeding code of conduct outlines the actions and practices that constitute malpractices or abuse with respect to food usage or management.

The involvement of communities, head boy and girl of schools in the management of meals served in schools reduced the risk of diversion and improved the accountability of school personnel.

During distributions for prevention of acute malnutrition and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, beneficiaries were informed of their required entitlement. Post distribution monitoring questions related to knowledge of entitlement and safety were included in the checklist.

WFP is developing a systemic beneficiary feedback mechanism that will cover all programmes being implemented in 2019 to ensure accountability to affected populations while strengthening and promoting beneficiary participation and respect.



Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Embracing Technology

In a country where horse carts as transport are common place and where pounding grains by hand is still the predominant practice, smart phones are slowly making their way into even the most rural villages in The Gambia. WFP, along with its partners, took advantage of this technology movement and started using tablets for data collection. With the use of tablets, data collection and analysis are more accurate, faster and environment friendly.

In the joint screening and registration conducted with UNICEF in May 2018, a total of 67,329 children were screened over 23 days. The exercise found 3,235 were moderately acute malnourished children and treatment was initiated right away, while 232 were severely malnourished and were referred for treatment at the closet health facility. The teams were able to capture other vital information which may affect a child's health, such as whether or not the child has recently had diarrhea or if they are receiving vitamin A and de-worming medication in a timely manner. Distributions are routinely taking place and the tablets help to capture some 27,000 children receiving blanket or target supplementary feeding. Data captured helps to track how many beneficiaries are reached with WFP programmes. Through the use of tablets, data is sent the day it is collected, reducing the analysis time by at least one to two weeks.

With user friendly tablets, time and energy is saved. Fatou Jawara, a National Nutrition Agency representative who helped to lead the screening and registration exercise, said: "My experience on using the tablet is that it is not time consuming and is reliable in such a way that data input is done directly by the interviewer and it lowers the chances of possible errors during collection."

Using mobile technology has definitely improved the data collection. Community health nurses are helping collect data from the villages. Sometimes the population of beneficiaries on site is very high and can become overwhelming when entering data on the spot. Secondly, there are not enough tablets for each nurse, so the nurses have to share them, which may lead to delays. Lastly, sending the data can be an issue, some nurses have to travel to bigger towns to send data because there is no internet service in their areas.

WFP is investing in more tablets to better equip the nurses to collect data and help decrease the delay of receiving and transmitting data. More nutrition activities can be included, such as data collection on distributions for pregnant and lactating women and continual tracking of malnourished children. The introduction of new technology is providing an opportunity to improve lives. WFP continually strives to use innovative approaches to create the best outcomes for beneficiaries and using tablets for data collection is a new approach that has great potential to improve lives.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Njogou Jeng
Children eating at school

Context and operations

[1] Altai Consulting (for the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Free Movement and Migration in West Africa). 2017. Migration Profile: the Gambia.

[2] Gambia Migration Profile, study on migration routes in West and Central Africa (2017) by Maastricht Graduate School of Governance (MGSoG)

[3] HIS (2016).

[4] Joint Gambia Government/FAO/CLISS and WFP Preharvest Assessment (2018/2019 cropping season)

[5] Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis(2011)

Strategic outcome 01

Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system under this SO are the school aged children for both food and cash modalities.

Strategic outcome 02

The detailed indicators include both the NTA and NPA programmes. Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system include children under 5 years old for the nutrition programme.

Strategic outcome 03

The “Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard” was not measured as the modality for measuring the indicator was being reviewed by WFP.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	59,691	84,856	142.2%
	female	82,556	99,613	120.7%
	total	142,247	184,469	129.7%
By Age Group				

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Adults (18 years plus)	male	0	0	-
	female	7,212	9,223	127.9%
	total	7,212	9,223	127.9%
Children (5-18 years)	male	30,812	44,273	143.7%
	female	44,340	46,117	104.0%
	total	75,152	90,390	120.3%
Children (under 5 years)	male	28,879	40,583	140.5%
	female	31,004	44,273	142.8%
	total	59,883	84,856	141.7%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	142,246	184,469	129.7%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: 1 School aged children in the most food-insecure areas have adequate access to safe and nutritious food throughout the year			
Maize	338	0	-
Rice	1,426	1,709	119.8%
Canned Fish	0	76	-
Micronutrient Powder	5	0	-
Iodised Salt	59	22	38.1%
Vegetable Oil	122	81	66.3%
Beans	203	498	245.9%
Split Peas	0	10	-
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome: 2 Targeted children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in The Gambia have enhanced nutritional status throughout the year			
Corn Soya Blend	540	969	179.4%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	373	430	115.5%
Vegetable Oil	54	62	115.7%

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: 1 School aged children in the most food-insecure areas have adequate access to safe and nutritious food throughout the year			
Cash	1,376,863	326,821	23.7%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: School aged children in the most food-insecure areas have adequate access to safe and nutritious food throughout the year				
Output A: 1.1 Targeted school children and cooks receive food and/or cash transfers in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs				
Act 01. Provide daily nutritious school meals for girls and boys in pre-primary and primary schools in vulnerable, food-insecure areas.				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	313.0	313.0	100.0
Number of rations provided	ration	6.0	6.0	100.0
Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	99746.0	132668.0	133.0
Amount of cash transferred by WFP through the special operation to participants	US\$	1376863.0	326821.12	23.7
Output C: 2.1 Targeted school children benefit from improved management and delivery of school meals programme in order to better meet their basic food and nutrition needs				
Act 02. Provide capacity strengthening support for school meals management for national and regional institutions, and at school level.				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	82.0	82.0	100.0
Number of school staff and school committee members trained by WFP in school feeding programme design, and implementation in model schools	individual	1791.0	1291.0	72.1
Output F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from WFP market support and HGSP purchases in order to increase their income and food security				
Act 03. Provide agricultural market support (including HGSP) to smallholder farmers.				
Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	individual	75.0	75.0	100.0
Quantity of fortified foods purchased from local suppliers	Mt	21.99	21.99	100.0
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 02: Targeted children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in The Gambia have enhanced nutritional status throughout the year				
Output A: 4.1 Targeted malnourished PLW and malnourished children 6-59 months receive specialized nutritious foods in order to treat malnutrition				
Act 04. Provide targeted supplementary feeding to children 6-59 months and PLW for treatment of malnutrition as well as SBCC, for both PLWs, caregivers and other community members.				
Number of rations provided	ration	4.0	4.0	100.0
Output A: 5.1 Targeted children 6-23 months (Tier 1) receive specialized nutritious in order to prevent malnutrition (SR2)				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Act 05. Provide blanket supplementary feeding for children 6-23 months and SBCC for mothers, caregivers and other community members.				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	256.0	256.0	100.0
Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	42500.0	42500.0	100.0
Output B: 4.1 Targeted malnourished PLW and malnourished children 6-59 months receive specialized nutritious foods in order to treat malnutrition				
Act 04. Provide targeted supplementary feeding to children 6-59 months and PLW for treatment of malnutrition as well as SBCC, for both PLWs, caregivers and other community members.				
Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	175.6	62.47	35.6
Output B: 5.1 Targeted children 6-23 months (Tier 1) receive specialized nutritious in order to prevent malnutrition (SR2)				
Act 05. Provide blanket supplementary feeding for children 6-23 months and SBCC for mothers, caregivers and other community members.				
Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	372.5	666.11	178.8
Output C: 6.1 PLW and children under 5 benefit from strengthened national institutions which deliver nutritional interventions in order to improve nutrition status				
Act 06. Provide capacity strengthening support for national institutions managing nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific activities.				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	5.0	3.0	60.0
Number of government counterparts trained in use of data collection tablets	individual	114.0	101.0	88.6
Output E: 5.2 Targeted PLWs and caregivers of children under 59 months (Tier 1) receive SBCC messages in order to prevent and treat malnutrition (SR2)				
Act 05. Provide blanket supplementary feeding for children 6-23 months and SBCC for mothers, caregivers and other community members.				
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	9000.0	17240.0	191.6
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	40000.0	27240.0	68.1
Number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	40000.0	42000.0	105.0
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 03: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2030)				
Output C: 7.2 Populations affected by natural disaster benefit from improved disaster management and response mechanisms in order to better progress towards zero hunger				
Act 07. Assess (Zero Hunger Score/SABER) and strengthen capacity of Government and other partners for disaster risk reduction and social protection				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3.0	3.0	100.0
Number of people trained	individual	245.0	135.0	55.1

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	9.0	6.0	66.7

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: School aged children in the most food-insecure areas have adequate access to safe and nutritious food throughout the year								
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								
Gambia	SMP: Provide daily nutritious school meals for girls and boys in pre-primary and primary schools in vulnerable, food-insecure areas.	Cash, Food	male	84.50	85.70	≥84.50	≥84.50	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.03, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2018.01
			female	91.40	92.80	≥91.40	≥91.40	
			overall	87.90	89.30	≥90.00	≥90.00	
Outcome Indicator: Gender ratio								
Gambia	SMP: Provide daily nutritious school meals for girls and boys in pre-primary and primary schools in vulnerable, food-insecure areas.	Cash, Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.03, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	1.02	1.08	≥1	≥1	
Outcome Indicator: Graduation rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Gambia	SMP: Provide daily nutritious school meals for girls and boys in pre-primary and primary schools in vulnerable, food-insecure areas.	-	male	77.40	79.70	≥85.00	≥85.00	Base Value: 2017.10, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	80.00	84.30	≥85.00	≥85.00	
			overall	78.70	82.10	≥85.00	≥85.00	
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition								
Strategic Outcome 02: Targeted children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in The Gambia have enhanced nutritional status throughout the year								
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate								
Gambia	NTA: Provide targeted supplementary feeding to children 6-59 months and PLW for treatment of malnutrition as well as SBCC, for both PLWs, caregivers and other community members.	Food	male	7	0	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	7	0	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	7	0	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Gambia	NTA: Provide targeted supplementary feeding to children 6-59 months and PLW for treatment of malnutrition as well as SBCC, for both PLWs, caregivers and other community members.	Food	male	1	0	<3	<3	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	1	0	<3	<3	
			overall	1	0	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
Gambia	NTA: Provide targeted supplementary feeding to children 6-59 months and PLW for treatment of malnutrition as well as SBCC, for both PLWs, caregivers and other community members.	Food	male	1	13.30	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	1	18.80	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	1	16.10	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Gambia	NTA: Provide targeted supplementary feeding to children 6-59 months and PLW for treatment of malnutrition as well as SBCC, for both PLWs, caregivers and other community members.	Food	male	0	75.00	>75.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	0	80.00	>75.00	>75.00	
			overall	0	77.40	>75.00	>75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
Gambia	NPA: Provide blanket supplementary feeding for children 6-23 months and SBCC for mothers, caregivers and other community members.	Food	male	0	10.70	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2018.01, Secondary data, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	0	9.20	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	0	10.00	>70.00	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Gambia	NPA: Provide blanket supplementary feeding for children 6-23 months and SBCC for mothers, caregivers and other community members. , NTA: Provide targeted supplementary feeding to children 6-59 months and PLW for treatment of malnutrition as well as SBCC, for both PLWs, caregivers and other community members.	Food	male	72.00	100.00	>66.00	>66.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2018.01
			female	72.00	100.00	>66.00	>66.00	
			overall	72.00	100.00	>66.00	>66.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Gambia	NPA: Provide blanket supplementary feeding for children 6-23 months and SBCC for mothers, caregivers and other community members. , NTA: Provide targeted supplementary feeding to children 6-59 months and PLW for treatment of malnutrition as well as SBCC, for both PLWs, caregivers and other community members.	Food	male	69.00	94.50	≥66.00	≥66.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	69.00	93.30	≥66.00	≥66.00	
			overall	69.00	93.90	≥66.00	≥66.00	

Strategic Result 6 - Policies to support sustainable development are coherent

Strategic Outcome 04: Government efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective (and coherent) policy frameworks.

Outcome Indicator: Proportion of targeted sectors and government entities implementing recommendations from national zero hunger strategic reviews

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Gambia	CSI: Provide technical assistance to the Government for the National Development Plan, creation of Fiscal Space for Social Protection, and preparation of an implementation plan for the School Meals Policy.	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2018.01
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	0	≥80.00	≥80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of targeted sectors and government entities participating in national zero hunger strategic reviews								
Gambia	CSI: Provide technical assistance to the Government for the National Development Plan, creation of Fiscal Space for Social Protection, and preparation of an implementation plan for the School Meals Policy.	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01, Secondary data, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	100.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
Gambia	Cash, Food	SMP: 1. Provide daily nutritious school meals for girls and boys in pre-primary and primary schools in vulnerable, food-insecure areas.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.03 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	48.00	46.00	>50.00	>50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
Gambia	Food	NTA: 4. Provide targeted supplementary feeding to children 6-59 months and PLW for treatment of malnutrition as well as SBCC, for both PLWs, caregivers and other community members.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	66.40	50.00	=50.00	=50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								
Gambia	Food	NTA: 4. Provide targeted supplementary feeding to children 6-59 months and PLW for treatment of malnutrition as well as SBCC, for both PLWs, caregivers and other community members.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	66.40	42.00	≥50.00	≥50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								
Gambia	Food	NTA: 4. Provide targeted supplementary feeding to children 6-59 months and PLW for treatment of malnutrition as well as SBCC, for both PLWs, caregivers and other community members.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	66.40	58.00	≥50.00	≥50.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Cross-cutting Indicator: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity								
Gambia	Food	SMP: 1. Provide daily nutritious school meals for girls and boys in pre-primary and primary schools in vulnerable, food-insecure areas.	male	0	0	=0	=0	Base Value: 2018.03 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Gambia	Cash, Food	SMP: 1. Provide daily nutritious school meals for girls and boys in pre-primary and primary schools in vulnerable, food-insecure areas.	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Gambia	Food	NPA: 5. Provide blanket supplementary feeding for children 6-23 months and SBCC for mothers, caregivers and other community members.	male	48.00	10.00	=20.00	=20.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	50.00	80.00	=80.00	=80.00	
			overall	98.00	90.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Gambia	Food	SMP: 1. Provide daily nutritious school meals for girls and boys in pre-primary and primary schools in vulnerable, food-insecure areas.	male	-	-	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.08 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	-	0	>100.00	>100.00	
Environment								
Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Gambia	Cash, Food	SMP: 1. Provide daily nutritious school meals for girls and boys in pre-primary and primary schools in vulnerable, food-insecure areas.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	0	=100.00	=100.00	
	Food	NPA: 5. Provide blanket supplementary feeding for children 6-23 months and SBCC for mothers, caregivers and other community members.	male	-	-	-	-	
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	0	=100.00	=100.00	

World Food Programme

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Cover page photo © WFP/Njogou Jeng
Children eating at school

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/gambia>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	1 School aged children in the most food-insecure areas have adequate access to safe and nutritious food throughout the year	2.Provide capacity strengthening support for school meals management for national and regional institutions, and at school level.	151,378	123,209	0	123,209	46,435	76,774
		1.Provide daily nutritious school meals for girls and boys in pre-primary and primary schools in vulnerable, food-insecure areas.	3,524,397	2,465,451	0	2,465,451	2,195,601	269,851
		3.Provide agricultural market support (including HGSP) to smallholder farmers.	40,998	30,602	0	30,602	768	29,834
		Non Activity Specific	0	94,378	0	94,378	0	94,378
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			3,716,774	2,713,640	0	2,713,640	2,242,804	470,836

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Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	2 Targeted children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in The Gambia have enhanced nutritional status throughout the year	6. Provide capacity strengthening support for national institutions managing nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific activities.	540,180	507,181	0	507,181	330,193	176,989
		5. Provide blanket supplementary feeding for children 6-23 months and SBCC for mothers, caregivers and other community members.	726,086	580,009	0	580,009	434,911	145,098
		4. Provide targeted supplementary feeding to children 6-59 months and PLW for treatment of malnutrition as well as SBCC, for both PLWs, caregivers and other community members.	1,358,369	1,372,788	0	1,372,788	1,252,923	119,865
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,624,634	2,459,978	0	2,459,978	2,018,027	441,951
5	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2030)	7. Assess (Zero Hunger Score/SABER) and strengthen capacity of Government and other partners for disaster risk reduction and social protection	287,184	292,812	0	292,812	95,821	196,991
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			287,184	292,812	0	292,812	95,821	196,991

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Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
6	Government efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective (and coherent) policy frameworks.	8. Provide technical assistance to the Government for the National Development Plan, creation of Fiscal Space for Social Protection, and preparation of an implementation plan for the School Meals Policy.	120,019	120,018	0	120,018	86,203	33,815
		Non Activity Specific	0	700	0	700	0	700
Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)			120,019	120,719	0	120,719	86,203	34,515
		Non Activity Specific	0	38,763	0	38,763	0	38,763
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	38,763	0	38,763	0	38,763
Total Direct Operational Cost			6,748,611	5,625,911	0	5,625,911	4,442,855	1,183,056
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			491,478	375,521	0	375,521	326,654	48,867
Total Direct Costs			7,240,088	6,001,433	0	6,001,433	4,769,510	1,231,923
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			470,606	264,220		264,220	264,220	0
Grand Total			7,710,694	6,265,653	0	6,265,653	5,033,730	1,231,923

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Gambia	7,710,694	6,343,085	4,731,312
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			