

REVISION – FOR APPROVAL

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION FOR APPROVAL BY THE COUNTRY DIRECTOR

Gambia Country Strategic Plan 2019 - 2021, Revision 1

Gender marker code: 3

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	<i>01 January 2019 – 31 December 2021</i>	<i>No Change</i>	<i>01 January 2019 –31 December 2021</i>
Beneficiaries	159,358	116,928	299,818
Total Cost (USD)	\$25,650,581	\$3,978,155	\$29,628,736
Transfer	\$20,720,371	\$2,579,020	\$23,299,391
Implementation	\$2,137,215	\$529,842	\$2,667,057
Adjusted direct support costs	\$1,227,467	\$626,495	\$1,853,962
Subtotal	\$24,085,052	\$3,735,356	\$27,820,409
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	\$1,565,528	\$242,799	\$1,808,327

1. RATIONALE

1. WFP Gambia's Country Strategic Plan 2019 (CSP) 2019-2021 aims to support and complement the government's efforts in building resilience of vulnerable populations through the provision of nutrition-sensitive social safety nets (for primary and Early Childhood Education (ECD) school children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, children under five and smallholder farmers). In addition, contributing towards national policy alignment and strengthening national capacity (including communities') to manage the School Meals Programme, nutrition interventions, social protection, crisis response and government support on preparedness and early warning systems.
2. There has been a persistent decline in food security in The Gambia. According to the 2018/19 preharvest assessment the prevalence of food insecurity was 42 percent, of which 35 percent are moderately food insecure and 7 percent are severely food insecure. This translates to 83,872 people with high vulnerability to food insecurity and 456,136 with moderate vulnerability. This situation follows a poor and erratic 2018 rainy season which drastically impacted 2018/19 Agricultural season, with an estimated decline of 57 percent and 67 percent in cereal production compared to last year and the 5-year average, respectively. As a result of the second successive poor harvest, coupled with rising prices, loss of livestock due to the foot and mouth disease epidemic, deterioration in terms of trade, a growing number of stress coping strategies are being adopted, markets are tightening, and household food consumption is declining.
3. Furthermore, from the March 2019 Cadre Harmonise analysis, the current situation indicates that at least 450,000 people are food insecure and in need of immediate food assistance, to mitigate further use of negative coping strategies and to augment food shortages at the household level. Once the food stock is completely depleted and if no urgent assistance is provided, the situation will deteriorate further, compelling households to overstretch their coping capacities, resulting in potentially dire consequences on health and nutritional status, especially of children. It is likely children

will be also pulled out of school to support household economic activities. If immediate assistance is not forthcoming, the food insecure population is projected to rise to more than 600,000 people by September 2019.

4. However, based on WFP's mandate and comparative advantages, the Government of The Gambia (GoTG) requested WFP to assist the food insecure population through the donation of 2,300MT of rice from the GoTG. This response role as a seed protection intervention, will be critical for assuring the next harvest, and will contribute towards averting a full-blown humanitarian response. Furthermore, families with children undergoing treatment for malnutrition will also receive a family ration.
5. Food security monitoring system and an early warning mechanism is being established in collaboration with partners (National Disaster Management Agency, Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, etc). VAM provides Market Information through a national price monitoring of basic commodities in all regions.

The 2018 Micronutrient Survey indicates a decline of stunting, wasting and underweight compared to previous assessments. Despite this relatively low national prevalence, undernutrition is more prevalent in certain sub-groups. High prevalence can be found in the rural population and LGAs with a high proportion of rural population. Highest prevalence of malnutrition is found in Kuntaur, denoting a severe public health problem according to WHO in that LGA. Further, stunting and underweight, but not wasting is more prevalent in children living in poorer households. Stunting is highly associated with inadequate household sanitation in The Gambia.

6. The country ranked 174 out of 189 countries in the 2017 Human Development Index. According to The Gambia National Development Plan poverty levels in The Gambia have remained unchanged in the past decade, with around 48.5 per cent of households living below the poverty line of USD 1.25 per day, poverty is higher in rural Gambia, where 69.5 percent of households live below the poverty line, compared to 31.6 percent in the urban areas.
7. The 2018 salary survey resulted to about fifty and thirty-four percent increase of salary for national officer and general service respectively. This significant increase also resulted in an increase in the director support cost.

2. CHANGES

Strategic orientation

8. The BR foresees no change in the strategic orientation. IT maintains the same strategic framework while strengthening WFP's operational capacities. WFP's strategic priorities in The Gambia remain focused on supporting The Gambia Government's national development priorities to close the gaps in nutrition, health, education and food security.
9. WFP will continue to provide school meals to school aged children, targeted and blanket supplementary feeding to children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in the most food-insecure areas, strengthen capacities of National and sub-national institutions to manage food security, nutrition policies and programmes and Government efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030.

Strategic Outcomes

10. In this context, the BR1 to the TCSP will entail the following programmatic changes:

SO1:

Activity 1 "Provide food assistance and SBCC training for crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of national partners to respond to crises": WFP will increase the targeted beneficiaries and include food as a transfer modality while decreasing the CBT value.

SO2:

Activity 2 "Provide school meals for pre-school and primary schoolchildren vulnerable to food insecurity during the school year and strengthen the capacity of local governments to manage school meals programmes as a national safety net": Capacity strengthening increased to enable WFP adequately support Government through the handover process of school feeding programme.

SO3:

Activity 3 "Provide comprehensive nutrition programming including nutritious foods for pregnant or lactating women and girls and children under 5 to prevent or treat acute and chronic malnutrition, complemented by support for the Government in the management of nutrition programmes": Capacity strengthening activities increased in respond to the private sector fortification activities recently initiated by WFP for the fortification of cereal for Pregnant and lactating mothers.

SO4:

Activity 4 "Provide supply chain and market support (including for home-grown school meals) for farmers to increase productivity and access to markets, complemented by community asset creation through FFA activities": Capacity strengthening increased as WFP intensifies support to Government on resilience and resource mobilization for resilience and disaster risk reduction.

Activity 5 "Provide technical support to the Government on coherence between relevant policy instruments under the NDP; implementation of the NSPP, with a focus on a gradual transition to government ownership of the home-grown school meals programme; national management of nutrition programmes; and disaster preparedness and shock response systems": No changes made.

Beneficiary analysis

11. All the beneficiary caseload for all strategic outcomes remains the same with an increase only within Activity 1 (food assistance to crisis affected populations).

Strategic Outcome	Activity	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
Strategic Outcome 1	Food assistance to crisis affected population (CBT)	Current	2,550	2,450	2,550	2,450	10,000
		Decrease	(969)	(931)	(969)	(931)	(3,800)
		Revised	1,581	1,519	1,581	1,519	6200
	Food assistance to crisis affected population (Food)	Current	0	0	0	0	0

		Increase	30,786	29,578	30,786	29,578	120,728
		Revised	30,786	29,578	30,786	29,578	120,728
Strategic Outcome 2	Provision of school Meals to children (Food)	Current	1,237	1,188	61 287	56 928	120 640
		Increase (no change)	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	1,237	1,188	61 287	56 928	120 640
	Provision of school Meals to children (CBT)	Current	0	0	40648	39053	79,701
		Increase (no change)	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	0	0	40648	39053	79,701
Strategic Outcome 3	Provision of comprehensive nutrition programming for pregnant or lactating women and girls and children under 5	Current	5,940	0	26,608	22,665	55,213
		Increase(no change)	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	5,940	0	26,608	22,665	55,213
Strategic Outcome 4	Provision of assistance to smallholder farmers and communities	Current	3000	2000	0	0	5,000
		Increase(no change)	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	3000	2000	0	0	5,000
TOTAL (without overlap)		Current	12,727	5,638	86,198	78,327	182,890
		Increase	29,817	28,647	29,817	28,647	116,928
		Revised	42,544	34,285	116,015	106,974	299,818

Transfers

12. The rations will not change however capacity strengthening support will increase for Activity 2, and Activity 4.

Strategic Outcome	Strategic Outcome 1		Strategic Outcome 2		Strategic Outcome 3			Strategic Outcome 4
Activity	Activity 1		Activity 2		Activity 3			Activity 4
Beneficiary type	Households	Households	Children	Children	Children	Children	PLW	Households
Modality (indicate food or cash)	Food	CBT	Food	CBT	Food	Food	Food	CBT
cereals	312.5	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
pulses	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
oil	-	-	7.2	-	-	-	25	-
salt	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Supercereal	-	-	-	-	200	200	200	-
total kcal/day (to be completed for food and cash modalities)	2,100	1,660	1,216	1,216	787	787	984	2,100
% kcal from protein	84	84	21.5	21.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	84
cash (US\$/person/day;		0.28	0.5	0.12				2

use average as needed)								
Number of feeding days per year	60	120	196	196	180	360	360	128

Food type / cash-based transfer	Current Budget		Increase		Revised Budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (US\$)	Total (mt)	Total (US\$)	Total (mt)	Total (US\$)
Cereals	3,582.610	1,719,651	3,395.471	2,207,058	6,978.081	3,926,709
Pulses	429.421	317,772	-	-	429.421	317,772
Oil and Fats	271.018	332,810	-	-	271.018	332,810
Mixed and Blended Foods	4,233.816	4,140,227	-	-	4,233.816	4,140,227
Other	201.826	32,292	-	-	201.826	32,292
TOTAL (food)	8,718.687	6,542,752	3,395.475	2,207,058	12,114.162	8,749,810
Cash-Based Transfers (US\$)		9,248,095	-	(2,243,759.60)		7,004,335
TOTAL (food and CBT value – US\$)		15,790,847	2 734	2 187 200	12,114.162	15,754,146

Supply chain

13. A supply chain budget matrix is revised to accommodate the inclusion of food transfers in activity 1.

Other considerations

14. A third party (working with local NGOs) monitoring of the school feeding programme was piloted in one of the regions (Central River Region). The pilot was a success as reports were timely and followup on recommendations timely therefore it will be expanded to the other three regions where WFP is implementing school feeding programme. This will be additional cost under Implementaiton, Activity 2.

3. COST BREAKDOWN

Resourcing Situation

15. The country office has already secured an in-kind donation of 2,300mt of rice from Government, equivalent of USD 1, 840,000 and negotiating matching funds of USD 988,291 from the EDMF, a total of USD 2,828,291. SRAC has allocated USD 2 million to cover pipeline breaks in 2019.
16. Current there are multi-year funding from the European Commission (2017 -2021) and Mastercard (2019 – 2020) about USD 5.8 million with USD 2 million registered under the CSP. Another major funding of about 2 million from European Commission expires in 2019.

COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION VALUE ONLY (US\$)						
WFP Strategic Results / SDG Targets	SR1/ SDG 2.1		SR2/ SDG 2.2	SR2/ SDG 2.3	SR 5/ SDG 17.9	Total
WFP Strategic Outcomes	Strategic Outcome 1	Strategic Outcome 2	Strategic Outcome 3	Strategic Outcome 4	Strategic Outcome 5	
Focus Area	Crisis Response	Resilience Building			Root Cause	
Transfer	391,006	1,618,379	396,625	185,600	(12,590)	2,579,020
Implementation	270,507	220,744	1,061	65,223	(27,693)	529,842
Adjusted DSC						626,495
Sub-total						3,735,357
ISC (6.5%)						242,798
TOTAL						3,978,155

OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, FOLLOWING THE REVISION (US\$)						
WFP Strategic Results / SDG Targets	SR1/ SDG 2.1		SR2/ SDG 2.2	SR2/ SDG 2.3	SR 5/ SDG 17.9	Total
WFP Strategic Outcomes	Strategic Outcome 1	Strategic Outcome 2	Strategic Outcome 3	Strategic Outcome 4	Strategic Outcome 5	
Focus Area	Crisis Response	Resilience Building			Root Cause	
Transfer	2,931,606	11,079,167	6,696,784	1,773,600	818,234	23,299,391
Implementation	340,294	860,641	854,663	410,131	201,329	2,667,057
Adjusted DSC	222,812	859,267	541,341	158,159	72,383	1,853,962
Sub-total	3,494,712	12,799,075	8,092,787	2,341,890	1,091,946	27,820,409
ISC (6.5%)	227,156	831,940	526,031	152,223	70,976	1,808,327
TOTAL	3,721,868	13,631,014	8,618,818	2,494,113	1,162,922	29,628,736

THE GAMBIA				
SR 1 – Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)	SR 2 – No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	SR 3 – Smallholder farmers productivity (SDG Target 2.3)	SR 5- Countries strengthened capacities (SDG Target 17.9)	
CRISIS RESPONSE	RESILIENCE BUILDING			ROOT CAUSES
OUTCOME 1: Crisis-affected populations, including those impacted by seasonal shocks, in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.	OUTCOME 2: Food-insecure populations, including school-aged children, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round.	OUTCOME 3: Nutritionally vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls in targeted areas have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.	OUTCOME 4: Food-insecure smallholder farmers, and communities in targeted areas, have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to better meet food security and nutrition needs all year round.	OUTCOME 5 National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to meet Zero Hunger Targets
OUTPUTS: 1.1. Crisis-affected beneficiaries (Tier 1) receive timely and adequate food or CBT (output A1) to meet their food and nutrition requirements. 1.2. Crisis-affected beneficiaries (Tier 1) receive SBCC messaging (output category E) to improve nutrition-related practices (SR2). 1.3. Crisis-affected targeted populations (Tier 2) benefit from enhanced national partners' capacity to ensure their safe and adequate access to food and nutrition (output C).	OUTPUTS: 2.1. Children attending pre- and primary school (Tier 1) receive a safe and nutritious meal every day they attend school, to meet their basic food and nutrition needs (output A1) and increase their school enrolment and attendance. 2.2. Food insecure people (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced local government and communities' capacity to implement home-grown school feeding and nutrition programmes, to meet their food and nutrition requirements (output C). * Outputs 2.1 and 2.2 will contribute to SDG 4.	OUTPUTS: 3.1. Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs (Tier 1) receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food (output B) to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). 3.2. Targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLW/Gs (Tier 1) receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food (output B) to prevent MAM. 3.3. Targeted beneficiaries, including children 6-59 months, adolescent girls, PLWG and other nutritionally-vulnerable individuals (Tier 1) receive SBCC-related messaging (output E) to improve nutrition-related practices and prevent malnutrition. 3.4 Food insecure people (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced local government and communities' capacity to implement nutrition programmes (output C). *All outputs contribute to SDG 3 and output 3.3, and 3.4 will also contribute to SDG 5.	OUTPUTS: 4.1. Smallholders (Tier 1) benefit from value chain and market access opportunities (output C) to improve income-earning opportunities and food security. 4.2. Community members (Tier 2) benefit from improved livelihoods and resilience from productive asset creation/rehabilitation (output D) to improve access to markets and improve their productivity. 4.3. Smallholders (Tier 1) benefit from large-scale reliable procurement (output F) from WFP and government to incentivize increased production. 4.4. Targeted beneficiaries (Tier 1) receive adequate food or CBT (output A2) to meet their food and nutrition requirements. *Outputs contribute to SDG 1.	OUTPUTS: 5.1. Food insecure people (Tier 3) benefit from the government's stronger capacity to align policies under the NDP (output I), to meet their basic needs, including food security and nutrition. 5.2. Food insecure people (Tier 3) benefit from the government's improved capacity to scale up safety nets (output C) to meet their basic food security and nutrition needs. 5.3 Food insecure people (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced local government and communities' capacity to implement nutrition programmes (output C). *Outputs contribute to SDG 1.
ACTIVITY 1: Provide food assistance and SBCC-related trainings to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of national partners to respond to crises (activity category: 1, modalities: food/CBT and CS). * Contingency measure.	ACTIVITY 2: Provide school meals to vulnerable pre-and primary school children vulnerable to food insecurity during the school year, and strengthen capacity of local government to manage school meal programmes as a national safety net (activity category: 4; modalities: food/CBT and CS).	ACTIVITY 3: Provide comprehensive nutrition programming, including nutritious foods to pregnant or lactating women and girls and children under five to prevent or treat acute and chronic malnutrition, complemented by support to government on management of nutrition programmes (activity category 5; modality CBT/food and CS).	ACTIVITY 4: Provide supply chain and market support (including HGSP) to farmers to increase productivity and access to markets, complemented by community asset creation through FFA (activity category: 7; modalities: food/ CBT and CS).	ACTIVITY 5: Provide technical support to the Government on (i) policy coherence between relevant policy instruments under the NDP (ii) the implementation of the National Social Protection Policy, with a focus on the gradual transition of ownership the HGSP programme to the government, (iii) national management of nutritional programmes and (iv) disaster preparedness and shock response systems. (activity category: 9; modality: CS).