

SAVING
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Gambia

Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2021



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

2020, the second year of The Gambia Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2019-2021), was particularly challenging due to the consequences of COVID-19 on the implementation of activities. The pandemic had knock-down effects on the food insecure and economically vulnerable populations who were already struggling to maintain access to adequate nutritious foods and basic services.

WFP's activities were aligned with the Government development plans aiming towards enhancing access to food security and nutrition through sustainable and gender transformative approaches. WFP supported the Government's safety nets including school feeding, strengthening them to address the needs of the targeted vulnerable groups. Working towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 2.1, WFP scaled up its life-saving food assistance to 266,000 people to improve their food security and nutrition. Contributing to SDG target 2.3, WFP together with partners supported **400 smallholder farmers with interventions to contribute to improved livelihoods and resilience.**

Contributing to SDG target 17.9, WFP enhanced the capacity of the government institutions on the design and implementation of COVID-19 responses. Following a request from the Government, WFP co-chaired the COVID-19 Logistics and Safety (Log Safe) Sub-Committee (one of six national COVID-19 sub-committees). **WFP strengthened the operational capacity of the Government and ensured a functional logistics system** for an efficient and effective response to the COVID-19 emergency, including security and safety for both the affected populations and humanitarian actors. WFP supported the logistics capacity assessment which informed COVID-19 preparedness and response activities, including enhancing storage facilities for medical and non-medical items, logistics information systems, fleet management, border control, capacity strengthening of health and security staff and rehabilitation of quarantine centres.

WFP provided technical support during the nationwide food distribution of rice, oil, and sugar in May/June to 84 percent of the population in The Gambia. In collaboration with the World Bank, **WFP provided cash-based transfers (CBTs) to 41,512 vulnerable people across the country** in Banjul, Kanifing Municipality, West Coast Region and North Bank Region, while the World Bank provided CBTs to all the other provincial regions.

During school closures, **WFP distributed alternative take-home rations to 150,742 school children in 312 Lower Basic Schools through the school feeding programme, targeting 73,000 households.** In collaboration with UNICEF, WFP supported the development of the Government's school-reopening strategy, including the "catch-up plan" on teaching and learning to help schoolchildren recover instructional hours and learning disrupted by school closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

WFP was instrumental in facilitating the **establishment of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service**, operating passenger and cargo flights to The Gambia since early June (during a period when air spaces were closed). WFP provided support to The Gambia Civil Aviation Authority to develop standard operating procedures for the airport in the context of COVID-19, and provided information and communications materials to enable the implementation of the COVID-19 precautionary measures. These interventions contributed to the containment of COVID-19 in The Gambia while efforts are being strengthened in the context of the second wave.

Furthermore, WFP managed to expand its field presence by opening a field office in Basse, located in the most eastern part of the country, to implement the CSP's operational scale-up. This field office enables WFP to have a better access to beneficiary communities and local administration, with a focus on North Bank Region, Upper River, Lower River and Central River Regions. This expanded presence also enhances quality control, oversight, operational efficiency, and effectiveness in the delivery of WFP's assistance.

Due to movement restrictions introduced to curb the spread of COVID-19, face to face market price and food security monitoring could not be carried out. **WFP supported the Government to introduce mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping**, a remote data collection approach for monitoring food security at household level and market prices. Data collected informed decision making and planning during the response.

The results achieved in 2020 have successfully solidified WFP's position as the Government's partner of choice. This strengthened partnership will continue to facilitate the implementation of the CSP, including major projects such as the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme and Climate Adaptation Fund expected to kick off in 2021.



265,561

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 3,187 (53% Female, 47% Male)

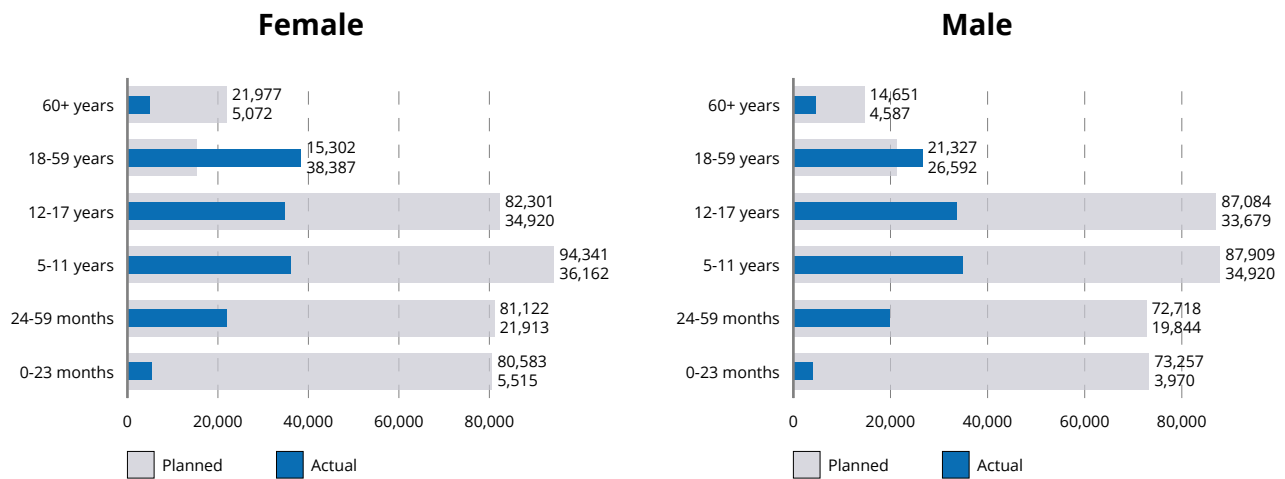


53% female

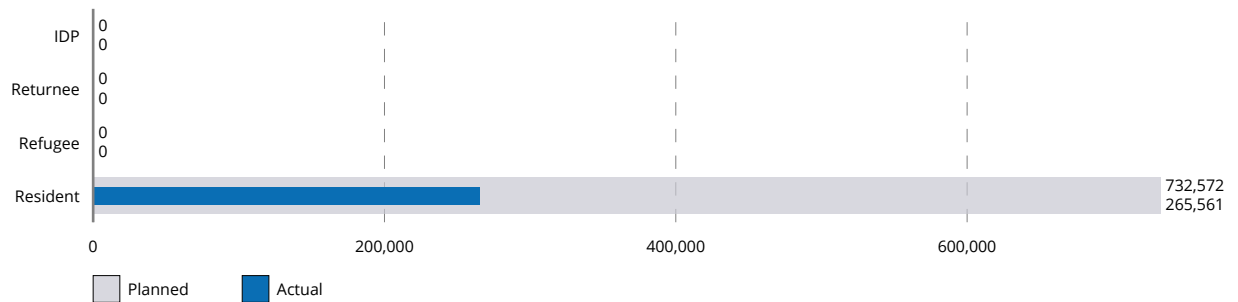


47% male

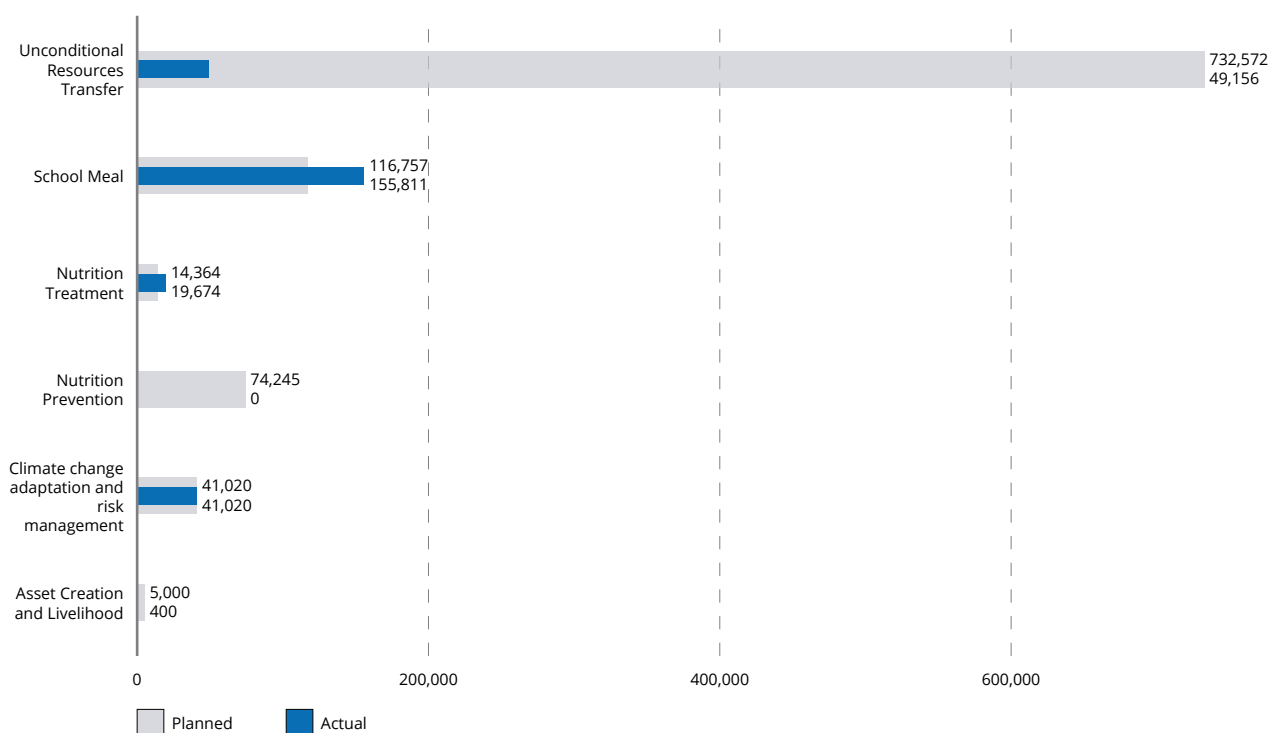
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

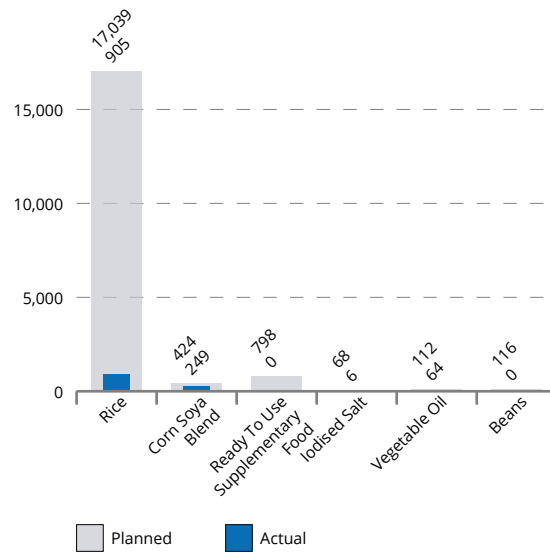


1,225 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
 of 18,558 mt total planned

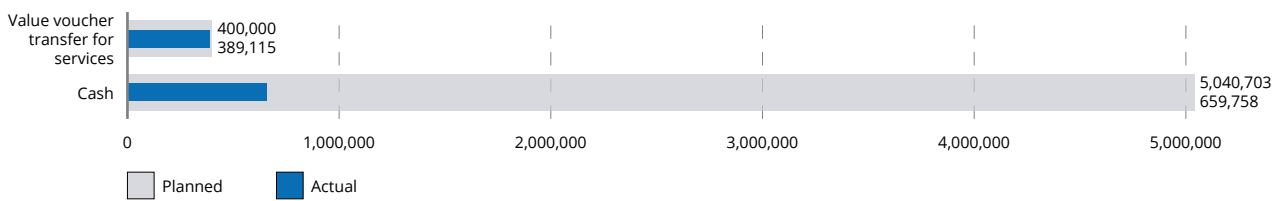


US\$ 1,048,872
total actual cash transferred in 2020
 of \$US 5,440,703 total planned

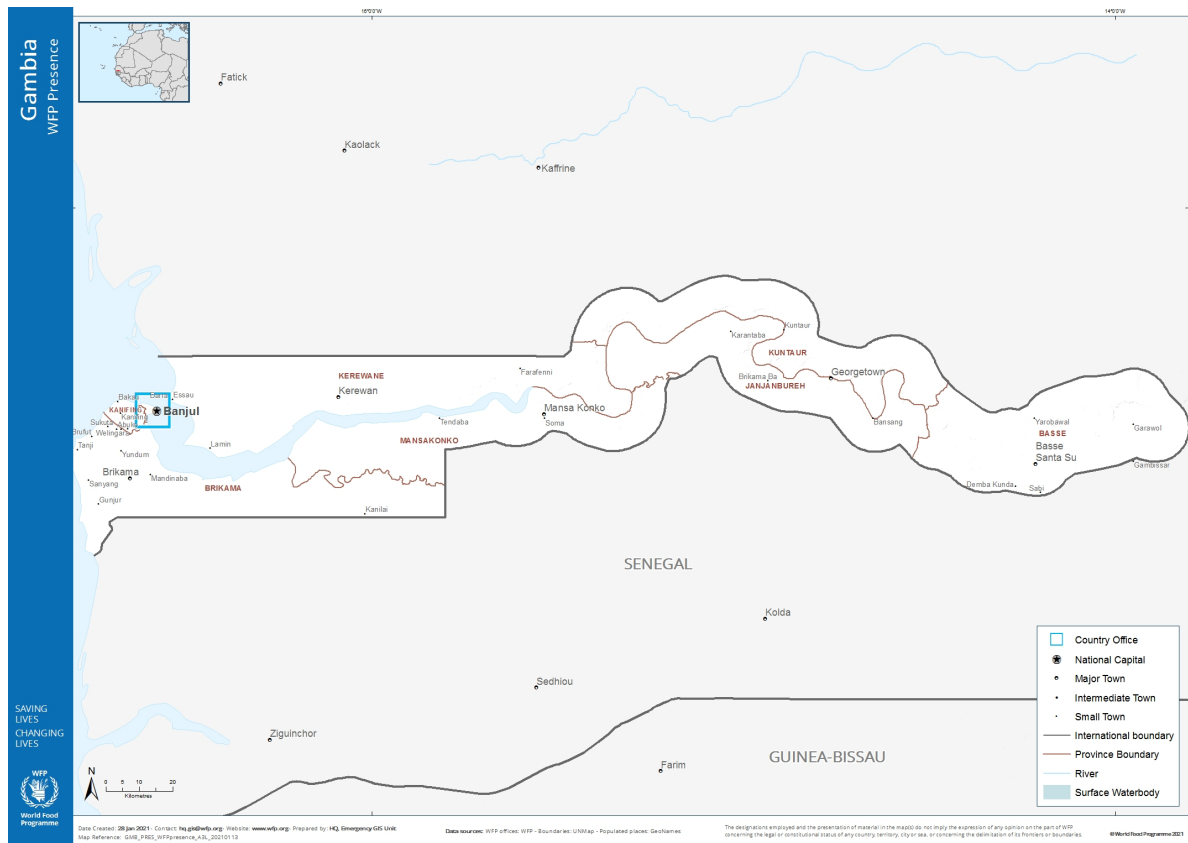
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



The Gambia has continued to demonstrate its commitment to the 2030 agenda through its national development plans. Despite this, food insecurity (SOFI 2019), poverty and malnutrition remain a concern. The country is ranked 172nd out of 189 in the 2020 Human Development Index. In 2019, the growth domestic product (GDP) was estimated at 6.1 percent, however, due to the impact of COVID-19, growth in 2020 is estimated to have been at about zero percent according to the International Monetary Fund January 2021 The Gambia country report. The impact of climate change combined with successive years of declining agricultural production has had a negative effect on lives and livelihoods. Poverty levels stand at 48 percent and food insecurity has declined to 8 percent mainly because of unsustainable food production systems, low smallholder productivity due to successive climate-related shocks and unmechanized agricultural methods.

The COVID-19 led to severe socioeconomic consequences, overstressing the national health care system's ability to respond. The increase in public health uncertainties dampened the prospects for a swift economic recovery and shifted the Government's priorities towards addressing the health emergency and its impact on the population.

The pandemic coincided with an early peak of the lean season and has exacerbated the food insecurity situation. The March 2020 Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis and pre-harvest assessments estimated that 136,000 persons across the six regions of the country were classified as being in crisis (CH phase 3 to 5), and in need of immediate food assistance until December 2020. Travel restrictions and border closures resulted in a truncation of the tourist season which severely reduced economic activities. Women's and girls' predisposition to lack of formal employment were further exacerbated by closure of weekly markets and schools, sectors where most women and youth are employed. The November 2020 CH however has shown some improvement with projections indicating that during the 2021 lean season, about 115,500 people will face a food and nutrition crisis, while 491,072 people will facing marginal food insecurity. Therefore, about 606,500 will need assistance if there are no interventions for the projected situation. COVID-19 has further increased the burden of acute malnutrition by 36 percent, from 42,676 children to 58,177.

WFP through its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2021 supports the Government in reaching food and nutrition security goals outlined in the Gambia National Development Plan (2017–2021). This is achieved through interventions contributing to Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17. **WFP prioritised critical lifesaving interventions while livelihood support interventions were re-prioritised.** Lean season and COVID-19 response activities were implemented under crisis-response related strategic outcome 1, which serves as a contingency mechanism that enables WFP to respond rapidly to shocks. Under strategic outcome 2, WFP continued to implement the school feeding



programme in collaboration with the Government. Under strategic outcome 3, WFP aimed to sustain the nutrition support to address the nutritional needs of children and pregnant and lactating women and girls and people living with HIV, through treatment and prevention of malnutrition. Under strategic outcome 4, WFP focused on building resilience of smallholder farmers through livelihood support interventions. To address the root causes of food insecurity, strategic outcome 5 activities strengthened the national capacities in emergency response, disaster risk reduction, as well as support in the development of a social protection system focused on mainstreaming the national school feeding programme as a national safety net.

COVID-19 Response

From the onset of the pandemic, WFP has provided support to the Government in line with the national COVID-19 response plan. WFP demonstrated its expertise in logistics and food distribution, supporting various assessments and distributions. WFP serves as co-chair of the national COVID-19 logistics and safety committee. As part of its initial support, WFP supported a Rapid Logistics Capacity Assessment to ascertain and determine the logistics and supply chain gaps and needs to inform the health emergency response. WFP supported a nation-wide assessment which recommended capacity augmentation in logistics coordination and information management as well as immediate actions to address the identified gaps.

WFP along with partners also **supported the Ministry of Agriculture to conduct a rapid assessment on the potential impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak** on agriculture, livelihoods and food security. This provided an estimate of the additional number of affected people in need of immediate assistance and resilience building. To address these increasing needs, the CSP was revised in 2020 through a budget revision (second budget revision to the CSP), which increased total requirements to USD 49 million and increased targeted beneficiaries under strategic outcomes 1 and 3. Despite the pandemic, both the Nutrition Decentralised Evaluation and the CSP Evaluation mandated by WFP successfully took place through a hybrid approach to data collection.

The school feeding programme was identified as a critical social safety net as children continued to stay at home. **Alternative take-home rations were introduced to support households with schoolchildren from July to October.** Under strategic outcome 3, WFP expanded the supplementary feeding programme targeting children aged 6-59 months to two other regions. Under strategic outcome 4, WFP identified quick impact interventions such as production, harvest, and post-harvest management support to women horticultural farmers and rice farmers, including women fish mongers, to help alleviate the gendered impacts of COVID-19.

In addition, WFP provided support to the Government's "Education Sector Safe School Framework for COVID-19" which proposed several protocols, procedures and standards to ensure children's safe return to school. WHO guidelines on COVID-19 preventive measures such as social distancing, handwashing and wearing of facemasks were observed and implemented during all distributions and assessments.

In the same vein, **WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture to establish a household food security and market price monitoring using remote approaches - mobile Vulnerability Assessment and Monitoring (m-VAM).** The project ensured continuity of the Government's food security and market price monitoring systems in the context of COVID-19 and movement restrictions. WFP also engaged the Ministry of Trade to start the process of establishing the Cross border Food Trade Monitoring System which aims to quantify and analyze informal cross-border trade to understand food trade dynamics between The Gambia and neighbouring countries and the implications on food security.

Risk Management

The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the overriding contextual factors compounding existing risks, creating uncertainties for both the short and intermediate term programming trajectory and resourcing outlook. The key contextual risk remains the political tensions among ethnic groups associated with civil rights and governance issues under the previous regime, which could have the potential to affect the delivery of assistance to vulnerable populations, especially as the 2021 election activities gear up. WFP also faced significant operational challenges due to the limited number of partners to support WFP's activities and insufficient funding. Furthermore, as a result of the COVID-19 state of emergency measures, WFP faced disruptions for some planned interventions that required face to face interactions with the beneficiary communities such as contingency planning, nutrition and HIV related social behaviour change communication sessions and food security assessments.

Mitigation measures undertaken included the deployment of surge support staff on the ground for supply chain, cash-based transfer and partnerships functions, which were augmented by remote support from Regional Bureau of West Africa. WFP also redesigned protocols for beneficiary interactions, and established remote monitoring and food



security assessments using the m-VAM approach, while enhancing advocacy to traditional and new donors to support the broader humanitarian response within a changing operational context.

To manage key risks, WFP activated its business continuity plan to guide regular review and assessment of risks, and define appropriate mitigation measures across its activities. To coordinate risk management activities effectively, in March 2020, the risk register was established and has been reviewed regularly as part of the annual performance plan. This was accompanied by implementation of mitigation measures identified, ensuring a strategic and pro-active approach to risk management.

Partnerships

WFP continued to position itself as the partner of choice, providing support to the Government in delivering national priorities in food and nutrition security, while working with other humanitarian actors in achieving its development aspirations under the National Development Plan 2017-2021. WFP's support focused on the provision of technical assistance towards capacity strengthening while taking on an implementation role where gaps in capacities were identified. WFP maintained strong collaboration with traditional multilateral partners such as the European Union to support progress towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2. Building on the overwhelming recognition from the Government, partners, and United Nations (UN) agencies, WFP was best positioned to lead national efforts in food and nutrition security during the 2019 UN Country Team retreat. UN partnerships were greatly enhanced in new areas such as climate action. New partnerships included the UN Peace Building Fund resulting in a joint project between WFP, UNFPA and ITC.

WFP's role as a key partner to the Government in emergency response was further reinforced by the COVID-19 pandemic. WFP's extensive expertise and capacity in supply chain facilitated swift and timely support. The partnership with the Gambia Red Cross Society and National Disaster Management Agency was further strengthened during collaborative activities vis-à-vis COVID-19. WFP supported the fumigation of health facilities and schools, distribution of supplies to the most vulnerable as well as facilitating the airlifting of medical supplies into the country via the UN Humanitarian Air Service.

As the state of COVID-19 public health emergency and related restrictions were gradually lifted, WFP partnered with the UN Office for Project Services and other UN agencies to support the Gambia Civil Aviation Authority to ensure COVID-19 preventive measures are adhered to by travelers, by providing communication support such as banners, foot and seat signs.

Leveraging on the 2019 partnership and humanitarian experience, the Government continued to fund WFP in 2020, through donation of rice for WFP's food assistance as part of its national COVID-19 response. With this contribution, The Gambia was once again qualified to access WFP's Emerging Donor Matching Fund. **The Government's confidence and recognition of WFP's immense contribution towards food and nutrition security** was further affirmed by nominating WFP as the partner of choice to act as technical supervising entity for two projects - The Global Agricultural Food Security Programme and the Climate Adaptation Fund. This opened greater collaborative opportunities for WFP to support the Government through two large multi-year funds (of USD 26 million) starting 2021.

Partnerships with the Ministries of Environment; Women, Children and Social Welfare; and Fisheries and water resources were strengthened, facilitating effective implementation of a fishery project supporting 810 women in 3 fish landing sites. This provided sustainable solutions for reducing gender challenges and impacts for women working in the fisheries value chain during the pandemic.

WFP signed memoranda of understanding and letters of understanding with the Ministries of Health and Agriculture, National Nutrition Agency, Gambia Red Cross Society, Gambia Horticulture Enterprise and Food Technology Services of the Ministry of Agriculture for the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan. An agreement with Maruo Farms, an aggregator and smallholder farmer service provider, was initiated to support the production of fortified rice. Partnership arrangements were also pursued with the University of The Gambia for collaboration in conducting research and generating reliable data that can support improved design and implementation of food security and nutrition programmes.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) continues to be a key approach within WFP for facilitating and achieving capacity strengthening for national and sub-national institutions towards zero hunger (SDG 2). WFP has partnered with WFP office in Egypt to facilitate experiential learning and knowledge transfer between The Gambia and Egypt. A partnership arrangement with the Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) based in Abidjan was also finalized in 2020. The CERFAM supported WFP to develop an operational guidance that outlines a step-by-step process for the effective planning and implementation of SSTC activities, in order to strengthen national capacities for the successful implementation of the national school feeding programme. The guidance reflects on the various opportunities available through SSTC to ensure that the objectives of the school feeding programme are achieved in a sustainable manner, in line with the national School Feeding Policy, national Social Protection Policy and WFP's global School Feeding Strategy (2020-2030).



CSP Financial Overview

The second year of The Gambia Country Strategic Plan (2019-2021) was resourced at 32 percent against the needs. A second budget revision was undertaken and approved mid-2020 to reflect the increased food security needs emerging from the compounded effects of COVID-19. **This increased the five-year country portfolio budget from USD 25.7 million to USD 49.1 million.**

This year's original implementation plan was prepared in late 2019 based on forecasts that 43 percent of the original needs-based plan (USD 8 million) [1] would be funded. Newly forecasted resources in 2020, mainly in-kind donations from the Government of The Gambia to implement the COVID-19 related food assistance, led to the revision of the yearly needs based plan (to USD 23.1 million) and implementation plan (to USD 3.4 million) [2].

Available resources in 2020 only covered 32 percent of the needs based plan and included multi-year contributions until 2021. Most of these funds could not be disbursed in 2020 however, due to the late confirmation and reception of funds (towards the end of the year), mainly affecting the implementation of activities under strategic outcome 1 (crisis response) and strategic outcome 2 (school feeding). COVID-19 state of emergency and related containment measures also heavily impacted procurement activities under strategic outcome 5 (capacity strengthening of national and sub-national institutions for zero hunger), while most activities requiring the face to face interaction with communities could not be implemented either. The latter impacted strategic outcome 3 (nutrition activities), strategic outcome 4 (support to smallholder farmers) and strategic outcome 5 (capacity strengthening of national and sub-national institutions). Expenditure levels were thus very low in 2020, equivalent to 27 percent of the available resources.


In 2020, WFP had 98 percent of available resources earmarked at the strategic outcome level, and contributions were unevenly distributed among strategic outcomes. About 43 percent of these funds were earmarked towards strategic outcome 1 and 27 percent towards strategic outcome 2, yet funding gaps remained high compared to their needs, especially for strategic outcome 1. Meanwhile, strategic outcome 4 and strategic outcome 5 only received 14 percent and 15 percent respectively, which adequately covered 100 percent of their respective needs based plan requirements. Funding towards strategic outcome 3 significantly decreased in 2020, and it only received 1 percent of the contributions in 2020 compared to 23 percent in 2019.

Flexible unearmarked funds made up two percent of contributions in 2020, and these were allocated mostly to the school feeding programme, maximizing the impact of the largest safety net in the country.

Contributions from the national Government continued to increase in 2020, accounting for 23 percent of the overall funding of the Gambia CSP to date. In 2020, the Government committed to providing in-kind contribution towards WFP's unconditional resource transfers to food insecure populations due to COVID-19 in addition to the regular lean season support. The Government had also endorsed WFP as its main implementing partner for the Global Agricultural Food Security Programme and a technical entity for the Climate Adaptation Fund.

In 2021, WFP will continue focusing on diversifying its donor base through direct multilateral negotiations with potential donors, while strengthening its partnership with the host Government to continue ensuring the success of WFP's response.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Crisis-affected populations, including those impacted by seasonal shocks are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	 11,641,474	 297,555	 2,866,431	 343,358
02: Food insecure populations, including school-aged children have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	 3,423,045	 1,622,630	 1,781,977	 696,585
03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.	 3,859,377	 16,652	 74,020	 25,308
04: 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	 1,117,050	 837,485	 934,167	 196,525
05: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to meet Zero Hunger Targets	 579,671	 261,787	 994,556	 156,184
Total:	 20,620,617	 3,036,109	 6,651,151	 1,417,960

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations, including those impacted by seasonal shocks are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises



Strategic outcome 1 contributes to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 2.1 working towards ending hunger and ensuring everyone has access to food. Activities under this strategic outcome focused on crisis response targeting populations affected by seasonal shocks. In 2020, the Government's measures to contain the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak compounded the already severe food and nutrition situation and increased vulnerability of the food insecure and economically vulnerable populations who were struggling to maintain access to adequate nutritious foods and basic services, due to the economic slowdown and loss of livelihoods.

WFP urgently scaled up operations in the context of the COVID-19 crisis to provide life-saving food assistance to additional food insecure and vulnerable populations. WFP also **strengthened the operational capacity of the Government to enable a timely and efficient response to the COVID-19 pandemic**. Importantly, the Government requested WFP to co-chair the COVID-19 Logistics and Safety (LogSafe) Sub-Committee (one of six national COVID-19 National Sub-committees). The LogSafe was mandated to ensure a functional logistics system for effective and efficient response to the public health emergency, security, and safety for both the affected populations and humanitarian actors.

Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas, including those affected by seasonal shocks and the pandemic, received food and cash-based transfers (CBTs) to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises. Concurrently, beneficiaries were sensitized through social behaviour change communication (SBCC) to improve nutrition practices. National partners and relevant stakeholders benefited from strengthened capacity to support affected populations to ensure safe and adequate access to food and nutrition, given the likelihood of recurrent natural hazards such as floods, droughts and windstorms. National partners were provided three vehicles, IT equipment including android tablets, laptops and installation of internet connectivity.

The COVID-19 hotline was also established, e-surveillance, repairs and maintenance of the central medical stores and an outpost of staff were part of the measures undertaken to strengthen the capacity of partners. Through the hotline, tens of thousands of COVID-19 related calls have been received. Surveillance and reporting have greatly improved, and the country is managing to contain the spread of the virus. Containment measures are being enforced at the airport and the central medical store is efficiently managing COVID-19 supplies. Furthermore, decisions on the COVID-19 response are informed by assessments facilitated by WFP on logistics capacity, safety and security.

The 2020 lean season coincided with the hardships triggered by the compounded impacts of COVID-19. Furthermore, the truncation of the tourist season, travel restrictions, a ban on agricultural weekly markets ("Lumos") and the closure of schools and non-essential businesses, limited both rural and urban opportunities from which populations derive their food and income. Market price for staples increased by over 8 percent compared to the same period in 2019 and

by 18 percent compared to the five year average. Loss of jobs and livelihood sources in urban areas resulted in increased vulnerabilities with an additional 40,000 people in areas being classified as vulnerable. Combined with an early peak of the lean season, the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) and further analysis on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic estimated that 733,000 people in rural and urban areas (approximately 40 percent of the population) were in need of immediate food and livelihoods assistance, through December 2020. An additional distribution was planned, however due to delays in the receipt of the rice donation from the Government, the distribution will be carried out in 2021.

The effects of climate change continued to persist in The Gambia. The effects of erratic rainfall patterns caused unpredictable weather that has been detrimental to people living in rural communities with low quality housing materials. The 2019 windstorm season caused serious damage to many households in the Central and Upper River Regions of The Gambia, forcing families to adopt negative coping mechanisms, which further increased their vulnerability. Following a joint assessment by the Government and WFP, 6,976 people impacted by the windstorm were provided with food assistance through CBTs (of approximately USD 60) for a period of three months between December 2019 and the first quarter of 2020. The transfers cushioned families from engaging in negative coping mechanisms due to food shortages.

WFP provided technical assistance to the Government for the unprecedented unconditional resource transfers to 84 percent of the population. The food assistance covered the food needs of populations in both rural and urban areas, including the suspected cases under quarantine. **The Government of The Gambia, the World Bank and WFP provided cash assistance to vulnerable populations across the country.** WFP provided CBTs to 41,512 individuals (5,189 households) in Banjul, Kanifing Municipality, West Coast Region and North Bank Region, while the World Bank provided CBTs to all the other provincial regions. Each household targeted received a monthly cash transfer of GMD 1,500 (approximately USD 32) to cover food requirements. Of the total households assisted, an estimated 380 households of people living with HIV (PLHIV) benefited from this support [1]. The transfer enabled households to meet their immediate food needs, as well as cushioning them from adopting negative coping mechanisms.

WFP supported capacity augmentation of the Government in logistics coordination and information management through the development of digitalized grievances redressal mechanisms including the hotline service, provision of equipment to enhance the services of the emergency operational centre, as well as training of government personnel. To ensure effective coordination and information management, WFP outposted one staff to the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) to provide operational support. In addition, WFP provided three vehicles, laptops, data collection tablets and Internet installations to the NDMA, Ministry of Health, Gambia Red Cross Society, national Social Protection Secretariat and the Government Spokesperson`s Office.

The NDMA and Gambia Red Cross Society have been critical partners in the delivery of food assistance in the form of CBTs to food insecure populations across the country. The NDMA received human resource, material and financial support from WFP to coordinate all shock responsive social safety net programmes.

WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Health as the government department lead in the national COVID-19 response. Technical support was provided to the Ministry, including on logistics capacity assessments, digitalized e-surveillance and emergency call centre, and coordination of the Logistics and Safety Sub-Committee. The Gambia Civil Aviation Authority, who is not a traditional partner, has been closely engaged, leading to the inclusion of The Gambia into the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service. The airport also received support on COVID-19 communication and visibility materials such as footsigns to ensure social distancing and inflight videos, ensuring travellers are aware of the COVID-19 travel regulations. Non-traditional partners like the Civil Aviation Authority have emerged as critical players following the COVID-19 outbreak as airspaces closed and there were restrictions on aviation. The Civil Aviation Authority became a key player in the response, by facilitating the airlift of medical and non-medical supplies as well as humanitarian workers.

The unprecedented food assistance to 84 percent of the population as emergency aid due to COVID-19 has shown that Governments can play a leading role in the Zero Hunger (SDG 2) initiative, through providing social safety nets. The Government of The Gambia has again been a donor to WFP by providing rice for onward distribution.

Gender and age were taken into consideration during the planning and implementation of the activities particularly in the context of COVID-19 as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker monitoring code of 4. CBTs provided by WFP and the Government adopted a gender-sensitive criterion, focusing on women headed households and other vulnerable population groups, such as pregnant and lactating women and persons with disabilities. WFP also targeted vulnerable communities in both rural and urban areas including PLHIV, while ensuring SBCC targeted both men and women.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide food assistance and SBCC-related trainings to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of national partners to respond to crises.	4

Strategic outcome 02: Food insecure populations, including school-aged children have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round



Strategic outcome 2 focuses on provision of food assistance to food insecure populations, particularly school children in targeted areas to ensure they have access to adequate and nutritious food year-round. It is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal target 2.1. Food assistance is provided through the school feeding programme. The Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education has the overall responsibility for the school feeding programme, undertaking the planning and monitoring of programme activities. Currently, the school feeding programme covers all six education regions in the country. The Government provides funding and directly implements the school feeding programme in two regions (West Coast and Lower River), while WFP covers the other four regions (Banjul, North Bank, Central River and Upper River). However, the school feeding programme does not cover all schools within each region as priority has been given to areas with poor education, nutrition and food security indicators. School feeding in WFP-supported regions targets children aged 3-12 years covering the Early Childhood Development (ECD) level and Lower Basic Schools (LBS).

In WFP's global school feeding strategy (2020-2030), The Gambia is recognized among 20 other countries in the context of low and lower-middle income economies for its emerging national ownership of the school feeding programme. WFP continues to support the Government in its efforts towards full ownership and implementation of an effective, efficient and sustainable programme. In 2020, WFP focused on systems strengthening, providing technical assistance to national institutions to improve the delivery of school feeding activities. **At policy level, WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education for the development of a 10-year handover strategy (2020-2030)**, to transfer schools (part of the four administrative regions currently supported by WFP) under the Government's ownership. The strategy outlines a roadmap for the detailed and costed handover plan with time-bound targets that will have to be formally agreed between the Government and WFP. It also spells out the responsibilities of the various entities in the run up to 2030, with clear criteria for prioritisation of regional handover. The handover plan will be used to assess progress and take remedial action where necessary. The Government also aims to achieve universal access to school feeding for all children in the ECD and LBS schools across the country, particularly through home-grown school feeding. The latter will support local procurement system and transition to an integrated school health and nutrition programme with strengthened systems and functional institutions, as well as an improved national policy and regulatory environment.

At operational level, WFP ensured provision of food assistance to schoolchildren throughout the academic year. During the first quarter of 2020, prior to the COVID-19 school shutdown, WFP and the Government jointly provided school meals to 239,142 school children (150,742 supported by WFP and 88,400 by the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education). Of this total, 54 percent were girls. The COVID-19 pandemic led to the suspension of school-based services including school feeding for eight months. This caused loss of teaching and learning time. Girls were disproportionately affected due to risks related to child marriages, domestic work, early pregnancy and other factors that had been identified as a key constraint to their return to school. **WFP, jointly with UNICEF and non-governmental organization partners, supported the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education to develop the Education Sector COVID-19 Response Plan.** This evidence-based plan aimed to ensure that all children and families received appropriate information on COVID-19, learning continuity, and engagement. As part of this plan, WFP jointly with the Government ensured continuity of food assistance to schoolchildren from low-income families, through alternative

take-home rations, to ensure their food needs are covered during school closure period (March-November 2020).

To achieve this, **WFP supported undertaking assessments to inform arrangements** for school feeding during the closure period and when schools reopened. WFP also facilitated fumigation of the school premises and classrooms ahead of school reopenings, and trained all key stakeholders (food committee members, cooks and teachers) on hygienic practices. WFP also supported schools to make all possible adjustments to the set-up of school kitchens and canteens, in line with the WHO guidelines on COVID-19 preventive measures. Alternative take-home rations were provided to 73,939 households, and each schoolchild received a ration of 16.6 kg of polished rice and 2 liters of fortified vegetable oil. Furthermore, **WFP supported the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education to develop national guidelines for the distribution of alternative take-home rations**, a new assistance modality. WFP partnered with the Gambia Red Cross Society (GRCS) to distribute and monitor the distribution processes in all the schools. In each Regional Education Directorate, school feeding implementation is managed by the food management committee which is a school based local institution. Accountability to affected populations was reinforced through deliberate policies and guidelines that ensured communities participate in decision making and leadership positions in the food management committees. This ensured the effective delivery of the school feeding programme.

School feeding remains the largest social safety net, promoting food security and resilience for many families, and serving as an incentive to send children to school. During the 2020 academic year, the **school feeding programme reached 61 percent of targeted children (239,345)** through daily hot meals. School enrolment rate nationwide increased by 5 percent, from 374,962 children in 2019 (including 205,204 were girls). The home-grown school feeding facilitates provision of nine food commodities in the daily school feeding menu and each child receives 1,368 kcal on average depending on the daily menu. School feeding contributed to improving the nutritional status in over 60 percent of children that received daily nutritious and balanced school meals. The 2020 Evaluation of the European Union funded school feeding in the Central River Region, mandated by WFP, identified the school feeding programme as a 'success story'.

Gender considerations were fully integrated into the implementation of school feeding activities in 2020, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker monitoring code of 4. In some regions, the school feeding programme contributed to the increased retention of boys in school. Take-home rations distributed were collected by mothers or women guardians (in exceptional cases of single fathers). WFP also continues to work with various women groups across the country to ensure gender equality in home-grown school feeding activities.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide school meals to 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.	4

Strategic outcome 03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.



Strategic outcome 3 focused on improving the nutritional status of vulnerable populations including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls and people living with HIV (PLHIV) in all provincial regions contributing to national and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 targets. Working in partnership with the Government and partners, WFP provided nutrition assistance and social and behaviour change communication to targeted groups of beneficiaries.

Though the Government of The Gambia has put in place several measures to address undernutrition, poverty intimately intertwined with hunger and malnutrition, remains one of the key challenges. Progress was made in reducing chronic and acute malnutrition over the past decade, but specific national targets of reducing stunting to 12 percent, underweight to 8.5 percent and wasting to 5 percent are yet to be achieved in totality, and prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies is still alarmingly high. Micronutrient deficiency is highly prevalent mostly in PLW/Gs and children, especially in rural areas. With the emergence of COVID-19, all progress made and gains are at risk of being reversed. The deep-rooted issues of poverty, food insecurity, poor dietary choices and complementary feeding practices, poor caretaking practices, frequent infections such as diarrhea, poor maternal nutritional status are persistent. The Gambia Demographics Health Survey (GDHS) 2019/2020 shows high prevalence of anemia among children aged 6-59 months (45 percent) and pregnant women (44 percent).

WFP provided comprehensive nutrition support to PLW/Gs and children aged 6-59 months, to prevent or treat acute and chronic malnutrition. WFP worked in close collaboration with the Government who led the management of the nutrition programme and with the private sector which supported the production of fortified blended cereals (FBC), to reinforce efficiency and complementarity in the implementation of the activities. Malnourished children aged 6-59 months received monthly food rations of specialized nutritious foods of Super Cereal Plus (6kg per month). Malnourished PLW/Gs including PLHIV, identified through reproductive and child health clinics, were also provided with Super Cereal Plus. Complementary feeding (rice, vegetable oil and salt) in the context of COVID-19 was provided to isolation and treatment sites in the country and to families under quarantine. Complementary ration of Super Cereal Plus was also provided to children in quarantine centres following request from the Ministry of Health.

Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) was provided through community engagements, focusing on raising awareness on infant and young child feeding, and health and care practices. Nutrition education and counselling was conducted at all distribution sites and in Lower River Region, whereas SBCC was expanded to non-primary health care villages. Community health workers and health facility staff provided SBCC to mothers, caregivers, adolescent girls, heads of households, traditional leaders-*Alkalos* and local community leaders. A total of 109,088 people were reached with SBCC messages, including 50,000 people who were reached through radio programmes. Awareness and messaging focused on exclusive breast feeding, hygiene, preparation, and consumption of locally available diversified foods to boost the nutrition status of children and mothers. This aimed to increase access to and consumption of foods rich in micronutrients which has been identified as one of the top strategies for sustainably reducing the 'hidden hunger' particularly among vulnerable households with poor dietary diversity.

Advocacy and sensitization on the socioeconomic impact of child undernutrition was conducted through mass media sensitization referencing the findings of the Cost of Hunger in Africa study in The Gambia. **WFP implemented series of trainings to strengthen partners' capacity on management of acute malnutrition (MAM)**, anthropometric measurements, nutrition education and counselling, and data collection and reporting for PLHIV and of nutrition programmes.

The MAM treatment programme reached 19,674 children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs (8,586 and 11,088 respectively). The highest number of MAM admissions for children were reported in July (3,712 new admissions) during the lean season. This demonstrated the relevance of the prevention of acute malnutrition programme which had been suspended during this period due to funding shortages. The pipeline breaks for targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) programme also resulted in beneficiaries not receiving adequate number of monthly rations. Although all the children identified as moderately malnourished were reached with treatment support, the performance of nutrition outcomes were below target with default rate of 12 percent; recover rate of 55 percent; and non-responsive rate of 16 percent. This may be attributed to the effects of COVID-19 on food security and nutrition as well as movement restrictions which impeded the implementation of all nutrition activities, including SBCC campaigns which were limited to avoid gatherings, annual active screening and registration. These activities have been associated with positive nutrition outcomes. Following the issuance of the Specialised Nutritious Food Substitution Guide, WFP adapted the guidance and provided Super Cereal Plus to PLHIV (among PLW/Gs assisted). However, the treatment of MAM and PLW programmes experienced shortage of funding from July 2020 to January 2021 respectively

To curb micronutrient deficiency and provide sustainable access to nutritious food, **WFP is supporting private sector Gambia Horticultural Enterprise (GHE) and Maruo Farms in the production of FBC and fortified rice** respectively. Maruo Farms is expected to produce 100 mt of fortified rice while GHE will be producing 10 mt of FBC as a pilot.

Nutrition specific and sensitive interventions implemented by WFP have substantially contributed to the reduction of wasting (from 6.2 to 5 percent) underweight (from 13.9 to 12 percent) and stunting (from 19 to 18 percent) [1]. However, the gains in the substantive reduction of malnutrition since 2015 are very fragile and projections are showing an increase of malnutrition by about 36 percent as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic if nothing is done. As such, nutrition interventions need to be sustained, strengthened and scaled up to support the Government's efforts towards achieving the SDG targets and National Development Plans.

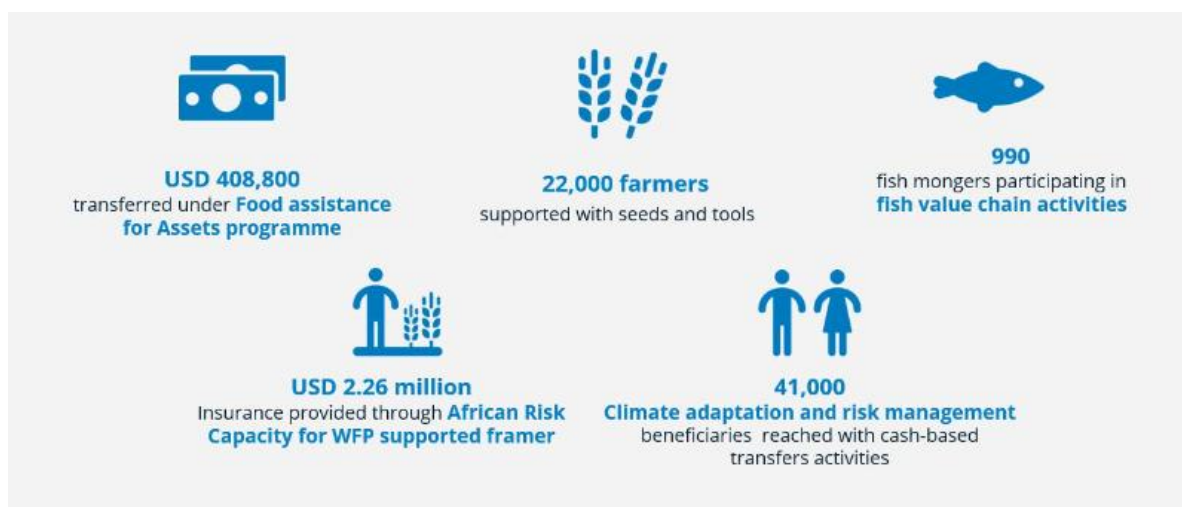
WFP has continued and will continue to work with various ministries, department and agencies of the Government of The Gambia as implementing partners on nutrition activities. Capacity strengthening has been a critical part of the 2020 interventions, with 113 health workers trained on nutrition guidelines on HIV care, anthropometric measurement, SBCC and management of malnutrition. The Ministry of Health was also provided with two vehicles to support nutrition programme implementation and monitoring of field activities.

The Decentralized Evaluation of nutrition activities 2016-2019 indicated that nutrition activities are well aligned with The Gambia policy framework. The only area where WFP has not yet explicitly engaged is in the area of addressing overweight/obesity. The evaluation went further to state that stakeholders consider WFP to be a strong and pivotal partner in supporting the national policy agenda for nutrition. WFP's support to the COHA has notably increased advocacy for nutrition including in the Sun Business Network. The study strongly recommended a continuation and scale up of nutrition interventions to cover all regions of the country. WFP will continue to build on the lessons learned on a holistic approach and as part of joint UN nutrition interventions under strategic outcome 3.

Gender and age were fully integrated in the nutrition activities resulting in Gender and Age Marker monitoring code of 4. The PLW/G program beneficiaries accounted for 56.4 percent of 2020 nutrition specific beneficiaries. SBCC activities specifically targeted women boosting the nutrition status of children and mothers. Going forward, WFP will strengthen its feedback mechanisms including incorporating satisfaction surveys in the process monitoring to ensure there is inclusion of beneficiaries in the planning and implementation process.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
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 p	4

Strategic outcome 04: 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



Strategic outcome 4 targets food insecure smallholder farmers and communities in selected areas, enhancing their livelihoods and resilience in order to better meet their food security and nutrition needs all year round. This is achieved by addressing challenges and unleashing potential along the three linked food system elements of i) production (including agricultural inputs and skills, livelihood diversification and macro-insurance cover); ii) transformation (including harvest and post-harvest management, reliable market access and links with the home-grown school feeding programme, nutrition fortification activities, food safety and quality); and iii) consumption (including food assistance during the lean season [1]). WFP aims to facilitate the mainstreaming of a gender-transformative approach to provide capacity strengthening to smallholder farmers to enable them to overcome market constraints.

Under this strategic outcome, WFP prioritised the implementation plan for the peace building fund in the context of COVID-19 restrictions, and intensified resource mobilisation for multi-year funded activities to be implemented from 2021. Accordingly, resources available for cash-based transfers were prioritised to cover the needs of smallholder farmers affected by the impact of COVID-19 to ensure access to livelihood support. Targeted households included those who had lost crops and incomes due to failure to sell their produce. In fact, the weekly mobile markets remained closed for a prolonged period of time as part of COVID-19 containment measures, leading to waste of perishable vegetable crops.

In 2020, **WFP participated in the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica programme for the second year, and provided macro parametric insurance** coverage for drought related risks for the 2020/21 agricultural season, covering the whole country. This has insured WFP-supported farmers with a USD 2.26 million crop insurance policy in the event of a drought. WFP provided technical support to the Government to improve their risk transfer parameters, and in the development of the operational plan for their ARC programme. WFP's technical support and inputs enabled the Government to define and contextualise relevant set of risk transfer parameters, which made the ARC policy more applicable to the context and needs of the country's most vulnerable people.

WFP, working in partnership with UNFPA and the International Trade Centre, received a 24-month grant from the Peacebuilding Fund to address the root causes of conflict within communities, due to land degradation. Under this project, **WFP promoted the consumption of nutritious vegetables by supporting 95 vegetable gardens and WFP distributed vegetable seeds and tools to 22,083 farmers, of which 90 percent were women.** Under this project, WFP also implemented Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities that engaged 400 women rice growers to participate in collective rice harvesting, to prevent on-farm pre-harvest losses in the Jahally and Pacharr rice schemes. WFP ensured COVID-19 measures were taken into consideration during implementation of activities. A total of 28.8 mt was harvested in the 24 ha in both Jahally and Pacharr. Additionally, the project supported 6,574 farmers improve their post-harvest management infrastructure, helping construct concrete rice drying floors, and providing tarpaulins to nine communities in Central River North and South regions. The communities targeted are also highly vulnerable to climate shocks and increased conflicts (mainly arising from land encroachment) - to reduce susceptible pressure on natural resources, the initiative helped identify coping mechanisms the communities may

adopt, to implement adaptive and mitigation mechanisms.

In 2021, WFP looks forward to support from the Global Agriculture and Food security Program (GAFSP), in collaboration with the African Development Bank. The project will aim to increase food and nutrition security and income at household level through increased: agricultural production and productivity, post-harvest management and commercialization, links between smallholder farmers with assured markets, including schools (home-grown school feeding), and active private sector participation. Preparations for the roll-out of the project have already begun with the development of two concept notes on capacity strengthening of smallholder farmers to produce food surpluses and compete in institutional markets, and on capacity strengthening of schools to provide safe and nutritious foods that are procured from local farmers. Furthermore, WFP finalised consultations with stakeholders for the development of a Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS) strategy which will be completed early 2021. WFP in partnership with the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources also looks forward to receiving funding for a five-year project through the Climate Adaptation Fund in 2021 for implementation of a resilience-strengthening project titled Rural Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resilience (RICAR).

WFP worked with The Gambia Red Cross Society to improve the working and sanitary conditions of 990 fish mongers (89 percent women) in three selected fishing wharfs at Tanji, Brufut and Gunjur in West Coast Region. The women associations were supported in the reduction of post-harvest losses, improvement of product quality, modernisation of the processing infrastructure for dried and smoked fish, to improve quality and enhance marketing using climate smart technology. The information on COVID-19 was shared with the women associations during implementation.

Gender and age were fully integrated in smallholder farmer support and FFA activities. This was guided by WFP's commitment to promote gender equality and economic empowerment of women. Gender mainstreaming was achieved by targeting women smallholder farmers who were already identified through existing government structures based on their vulnerabilities. In addition, FFA activities used community-based approaches to identify vulnerable households and existing community needs. WFP worked with communities to ensure identified interventions addressed the needs of the communities, such as post-harvest loss management.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide supply chain and market support (including HGSP) to farmers to increase productivity and access to markets, complemented by community asset creation through FFA.	3

Strategic outcome 05: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to meet Zero Hunger Targets



Strategic outcome 5 aimed to provide capacity support across the different areas of WFP's Country Strategic Plan portfolio in The Gambia, with focus on the school feeding programme, nutrition interventions, social protection, disaster risk reduction, and early warning systems. It is aligned to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 17.9, focusing on providing support to national plans in developing countries to enable them to implement all the SDGs. In 2020, WFP focused its efforts on augmenting the capacity of The Gambia national and sub-national institutions to meet Zero Hunger targets with emphasis on technical support in the design and implementation of the COVID-19 response interventions.

WFP has a long history and experience in The Gambia in implementing and supporting social protection programmes, and has remained a key strategic partner for the Government in the social protection sector in 2020, through its strong engagement and commitment. WFP aims to reinforce its support to the development and delivery of the overall social protection system through enhancing programme delivery, and supporting development of the national social registry and operational systems that are aimed to strengthen the design and implementation of comprehensive and predictable social protection programmes. WFP supports the efforts of the Government to implement and advance the National Social Protection Policy (2015-2025) and programmes, under the leadership of the National Social Protection Secretariat in the office of the Vice President, working closely with the World Bank and other partners.

In the context of the COVID-19 response, WFP provided technical support to the National Social Protection Secretariat to facilitate stakeholder coordination and leadership for the National Social Protection Steering Committee. Through the National Social Protection forum, **WFP supported in mapping social protection interventions to inform gaps and priorities for the COVID-19 social protection response plan.** Similar support was also provided to the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education in the development and implementation of their respective response plans including formulation of guidelines for school feeding in the context of COVID-19. The newly established National Social Protection Secretariat was also provided with information technology equipment, to ensure activities are efficiently coordinated. Going forward, WFP aims to reinforce its contribution towards designing comprehensive social protection programmes and strengthening the country's capacity to prepare and respond to shocks and emergencies, aligning existing disaster risk management frameworks with different components of the social protection sector.

WFP provided technical support in food security and nutrition analysis including information gathering and dissemination to strengthen the early warning system, statistics and market information system. This was achieved through capacity strengthening, and enhancing the methodology, tools, equipment and mobility to conduct surveillance and vulnerability assessments. The latter helped identify the most vulnerable households eligible for social safety net interventions in agriculture, food security and nutrition. Food and nutrition security analysis done was based on the CILSS-coordinated Harmonised Framework and its list of indicators.

The restrictions and measures put in place to curb the spread of COVID-19 limited the Government's ability to sustain monitoring of market prices and food security in the context of lockdowns. With limited access to communities,

traditional face to face approaches were not feasible. **WFP supported the Government to introduce the mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM), a remote data collection approach for monitoring market prices and food security at household level.** The mVAM was used to monitor food security in all the eight regions in the country, and monitor food prices from 11 markets across the country. This analysis and information was useful for policy and decision-making, and fed into WFP's corporate analysis through the VAM portal. Two mVAM bulletins were produced and disseminated to various stakeholders, providing information on the current status of food security in the country and market prices for early warning. The Government was also trained on data collection and the food security indicators.

WFP collaborated with FAO and other partners to support the Government in the annual pre-harvest assessment, which provides information on the performance of the crossing season and the impact on food security, feeding the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis. WFP supported data collection and technical analysis for the March and November CH analysis process. WFP ensured that data collection tools, processes and analysis were responsive to the gender needs. For example, WFP ensured that data sampling, data collection/sources and analysis informed the capturing and reporting of gender disaggregation and needs. Furthermore, WFP provided financial and technical support to the Government through the Ministry of Trade to set up a cross border food trade monitoring system, which will be collecting volumes and values of food inflows and outflows for the country.

Gender considerations were fully integrated into the implementation of activity 5, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker monitoring code 4. WFP supported the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare in collaboration with Gambia Red Cross Society (GRCS) for capacity strengthening of women and women groups across the country. WFP together with GRCS developed a gender transformative initiative on food systems around fish value chain in Brufut, Tanji and Gunjur in West Coast region, benefiting 880 women and 110 men with institutional capacities and implements.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
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 of the home-grown	4

Cross-cutting Results

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

In 2020, The Gambia continued to grapple with gender inequality on several fronts with women and girls being disproportionately affected. The prevalence of under-18 marriages remain a challenge. There are low rates of ownership and control of land, and minimal control of assets and financial services by women. Poverty is high among households headed by women, as well as malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among children in pre-school and primary school. **These gender inequalities have undermined individual and community food security and progress towards sustainable development.** While the proportion of households living below the poverty line is 31.6 percent in urban areas, the proportion is higher (69.5 percent) in rural Gambia. Rural areas account for 42.2 percent of the country's population, but hold 60 percent of its poor, affecting women and men differently. There is a strong gender division of labour in the agricultural sector, with over 50 percent rural women working in the sector.

WFP worked in close collaboration with several ministries, particularly on the gender transformative agenda. These included: the Ministries of Women, Children and Social Welfare; Agriculture; Basic and Secondary Education. WFP also collaborated with other United Nations (UN) agencies for improved gender integration and commitments towards gender equality. Joint assessments on various initiatives were done. WFP and partners implemented innovative gender projects for women in education, where 79,708 take-home rations (household rations) for schoolchildren were collected by women, 632 female school cooks received assistance, 6,976 households (51 percent were headed by women) impacted by the windstorm received support and 49,156 beneficiaries (51 percent women) were assisted as part of the COVID-19 response. WFP further held community outreach campaigns with other UN Agencies such as UNDP, UNICEF and the University of The Gambia towards gender equality and empowerment of women and girls.

A new gender transformative intervention was developed to support 880 urban poor women and 110 men with basic services of potable water from a borehole, safe spaces for women and their children as well as climate smart technologies in fish preservation industry- solar powered refrigeration including new drying kilns all meant to improve efficiency, reduce losses, and reduce inhalation of smoke for fish mongers and their children (often carried to the landing sites).

Due to COVID-19 restrictions in the country, there was reduced interaction with communities; however, through mobile monitoring approaches, WFP was able to engage with beneficiaries. Some 50 percent of the beneficiaries indicated that mainly women make decisions on the use of food and cash received through WFP's support.

COVID-19 is exposing more people to food security vulnerability, particularly women, mainly due to the reduction in economic activities caused by containment measures such as restrictions and market closures, reduction in remittances and a truncated tourist season. Across all strategic outcomes of the Country Strategic Plan, there were enhanced efforts to prioritise interventions to promote gender equality. **Attention was placed to support beneficiaries with a gender lens across all interventions, including food assistance and cash assistance programmes.**

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP developed a protection strategy in 2020 to guide programmers and partners to enhance commitments to the 'do no harm principles' when providing assistance to beneficiaries. As part of this strategy, WFP **developed a checklist to identify protection risks during assessments** and men, women, young women and young men were consulted separately during targeting exercises, to gather information on protection concerns as well as nuances about cultural norms and sensitivities. The various categories of vulnerable people were included in every assessment, including the elderly, people with special needs and disabilities, single heads-of-households, and pregnant and lactating women.

There were four field missions conducted in 2020 where protection questions were raised. These included: i) Vulnerability and Assessment Mapping in April/May 2020 for the overall food security assessment; ii) school feeding take-home ration (THR) assessment in four regions (April/May 2020) after the schools closure in March and prior to the THR initiative; iii) monitoring of women in fish landing sites in two regions (June/August 2020) towards addressing the negative impacts of COVID-19; and iv) monitoring of the current peace and resilience-building programme in three regions (July 2020). **The findings were used to adjust WFP's programme processes in close consultation with beneficiaries.** For example, for cash-based transfers under the COVID-19 response, the beneficiary targeting criteria was revised to include people with disabilities among the most vulnerable groups.

There were no major protection concerns noted from WFP assistance; however, people living with disabilities highlighted that other community members needed to include them in community initiatives and also desist from demeaning language in reference to their challenges. WFP also involved community leaders, the Government and made referrals to the relevant agencies where needed.

WFP continued to **reinforce its commitments on accountability to affected populations through three core areas: consultation, information provision, and community and feedback mechanisms (CFMs)**. WFP ensured that beneficiary communities received adequate information on the different assistance interventions, including on: the purpose of the interventions, targeting process, CFMs, duration of assistance, transfer modality, ration size, frequency of distributions, distribution set-up as well as processes that considered implementation of the COVID-19 prevention measures. Several channels were used to disseminate the information, including stakeholder and community sensitizations for regional government teams, community leaders through community outreach and radio programmes. National, regional and community level structures were engaged to support the planning and implementation of the programmes, especially for the COVID-19 emergency food assistance as well as the school feeding THR. For example, for school feeding, planning involved the food management committees, while for the emergency food assistance, village development committees were involved.

WFP supported the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) to establish a national hotline (1215) that provided a platform for beneficiaries to channel their feedback on the Government's and WFP's assistance. Going forward, WFP intends to set up and manage an in-house hotline facility to facilitate beneficiaries' direct interface with WFP. Currently, WFP does not have a comprehensive CFM across its range of activities. In 2020, WFP embarked on the process of consolidating its various CFM platforms to ensure coherence and uniformity across all its programme activities. WFP's staff were trained on receiving and responding to feedback, fact-finding, and responding to complaints. Staff were also trained on safeguarding confidentiality when reporting and referring gender-based violence, cases on protection issues and cases of fraud, corruption, sexual exploitation and abuse.

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

Situated within the Sahel region, The Gambia experiences considerable inter-annual and inter-decadal climate variability. Rainfall is largely seasonal, the majority falling from June to October. The topography consisting of the riverine flats and flood plain of the Gambia River as well as mangrove swamps intersected by tidal creeks, flanked by savannah and low hills make the country very vulnerable to rising sea levels, as well as saltwater intrusion up-river, and into agricultural areas located along the river.

WFP and the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources **submitted a proposal to the Adaptation fund worth USD 10 million which was approved for implementation for a 5-year project on rural climate resilience and adaptation.** Through the UN Peacebuilding Fund project WFP promoted consumption of nutritious vegetables by distributing vegetable seeds and tools to 2,000 women farmers in 95 vegetable gardens. Also, cash-based transfers for 400 women rice growers were made to support harvesting and infrastructure for post-harvest management through the construction of concrete rice drying floors and provision of tarpaulins.

WFP participated in the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica programme for the second year and provided macro parametric coverage for the 2020/21 agricultural season and technical support to the Government. **This has provided farmers with a USD 2.3 million crop insurance policy cover in the event of drought during the year 2020.**

The Global Agriculture and Food security Project (GAFSP) to be implemented in collaboration with the African Development Bank is expected to kick off early 2021. The GAFSP aims to increase food and nutrition security, and household incomes, particularly for vulnerable households, by increasing agricultural production and productivity, post-harvest management and commercialization, linking smallholders to assured institutional markets, such as school canteens (home-grown school feeding), and active private sector participation. The project will also support development and rehabilitation of basic infrastructure in schools, such as school kitchens and storage facilities for farmer organisations. Furthermore, the project will expand the development of civil works such as feeder roads and de-silting of canals. WFP has developed two concept notes to guide the roll-out of the project. One focuses on capacity building of smallholder farmers to produce food surpluses and compete in institutional markets, while the second one focuses on capacity building of schools to provide nutritious foods procured from local farmers.

WFP worked with The Gambia Red Cross Society to improve the working and sanitary conditions of 990 fish mongers (89 percent women) in three selected fishing wharfs at Tanji, Brufut and Gunjur. **The women associations were supported to reduce post-harvest losses, improve product quality and modernize the processing infrastructure for dried and smoked fish, improving quality and enhancing marketing using climate smart technology.** Examples of the latter include solar powered water supply system for sustainability and to make water accessible in the three sites and construct multi-purpose spaces to increase productivity and working conditions. The information on COVID-19 was shared with the women associations during implementation.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

- There are no prevention of malnutrition beneficiaries this year due to pipeline breaks all year round as a result of funding shortages. Thus, no Super cereal was distributed as indicated in B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided for prevention of acute malnutrition.

CSP Financial Overview

[1] This was the 2020 needs based plan budget prior to the approval of the budget revision in 2020 (second budget revision to the Country Strategic Plan since 2019).

[2] Cash-based transfer requirements for macro-insurance climate change adaptation and risk management activities (SMS_CAR) were included in the needs based plan after the second budget revision.

Strategic outcome 01

- Due to confidentiality reasons, unidentified people living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy (ART) were not identified in the reporting process of beneficiaries. In anticipation of funding in 2021, the implementation of food assistance through cash-based transfers will be reviewed to roll out the intervention to ART clients.

- There were delays in receiving the rice donation from the Government of The Gambia to WFP for the lean season response. Thus, no beneficiaries were reached through food transfers in 2020 and this distribution will take place in the first quarter of 2021.

Strategic outcome 02

- Take-home rations for pre-primary and primary level students were provided as alternative take-home rations exceptionally during school closures as part of COVID-19 containment measures (not planned originally). Thus, there are no planned values.

- Attendance rate was not collected in 2020 nor in 2019. Consultations are ongoing with the Ministry of Education to track attendance in the Education Management Information System and internal processes are under review to collect data on attendance.

- Graduation rate was not collected in 2019 (only the drop-out rate was collected in 2019).

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Gambia Demographics Health Survey (GHDS) 2019/2020 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2018.

Data results:

- There are no Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) beneficiaries (A.1 Beneficiaries (children 6-23 months)) who received food transfers for prevention of malnutrition in 2020 due to funding shortages. Thus, no Super Cereal was distributed either (B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods) as part of prevention of acute malnutrition.

- No locally fortified blended cereals were produced this year because the technical team could not travel to install the equipment on time as a result of the COVID-19 travel restrictions. Thus, no fortified foods were distributed in 2020. This activity will continue in 2021 (B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided).

- As the BSFP for children aged 6-23 months was not implemented this year, the Minimum Accepted Diet for 6-23 months was not collected.

- The annual active screening for acute malnutrition which determines the eligible population could not be conducted in 2020 due to the pandemic, so the coverage could not be determined. The next active screening is planned to take place in 2021

- Data on Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women was not collected this year as planned due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The data is planned to be collected in 2021.

- Some PMTCT mothers benefited through the moderate acute malnutrition treatment programme, but the component for people living with HIV will be rolled out from 2021.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Cash-based transfers to the most food insecure households and potential migrants to provide them with predictable incomes especially during the lean season.

Data results:

- For the indicator G.12.1 (Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes), both planned and actual values are zero as there was no trigger for a pay-out. As the severity of the climate related indicators in the model determines the number of people to benefit from a pay-out, the planned value cannot be determined ahead unless a threshold is reached.
- WFP did not purchase any food commodities from smallholders in 2020
- Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base could not be tracked as there were no assets created/enhanced due to the support provided to the Government and prioritization of the national COVID-19 response.

Progress towards gender equality

National Gender Policy review, 2020

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality not reported as PDMs could not be conducted as usual due to the pandemic


Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women not reported due to unavailable data

Environment

Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified not reported as it is a mandatory indicator which may not have applied to the activities implemented in 2020. A request was made to the CO in 2021 to replace the indicator with another corporate indicator. The replacement of this indicator on the logframe will take effect in 2021.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	10.4	12.8	11.6	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	21,171	20,341	41,512	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	36,895	24,291	61,186	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			37.2	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	121,699	103,342	225,041	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	25,069	24,087	49,156	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	4.1	5.9	5.1	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	4,636	3,950	8,586	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	200	200	400	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	356,946	123,592	35%
	female	375,626	141,969	38%
	total	732,572	265,561	36%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	73,257	3,970	5%
	female	80,583	5,515	7%
	total	153,840	9,485	6%
24-59 months	male	72,718	19,844	27%
	female	81,122	21,913	27%
	total	153,840	41,757	27%
5-11 years	male	87,909	34,920	40%
	female	94,341	36,162	38%
	total	182,250	71,082	39%
12-17 years	male	87,084	33,679	39%
	female	82,301	34,920	42%
	total	169,385	68,599	40%
18-59 years	male	21,327	26,592	125%
	female	15,302	38,387	251%
	total	36,629	64,979	177%
60+ years	male	14,651	4,587	31%
	female	21,977	5,072	23%
	total	36,628	9,659	26%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	732,572	265,561	36%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	5,000	400	8%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	41,020	41,020	100%
Nutrition Prevention	74,245	0	0%
Nutrition Treatment	14,364	19,674	136%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School Meal	116,757	155,811	133%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	732,572	49,156	6%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	15,973	38	0%
Iodised Salt	0	1	163%
Vegetable Oil	2	3	132%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	1,066	867	81%
Iodised Salt	68	6	8%
Vegetable Oil	70	62	88%
Beans	116	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	424	249	59%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	798	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	40	0	0%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	2,355,700	252,825	11%
Cash	2,045,003	387,248	19%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	640,000	19,685	3%
Value voucher transfer for services	400,000	389,115	97%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Crisis-affected populations, including those impacted by seasonal shocks are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises					- Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide food assistance and SBCC-related trainings to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of national partners to respond to crises.						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	ART clients	General Distribution	Female Male Total	2,496 2,496 4,992	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	373,612 358,960 732,572	24,729 23,759 48,488
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	373,612 358,960 732,572	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Inpatients	General Distribution	Female Male Total	345 345 690	334 334 668
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	15,976	41
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,355,700	252,825
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food or CBT to meet their food and nutrition requirements	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		General Distribution	individual	42,840	41,512
	A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed					
A: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food or CBT to meet their food and nutrition requirements	A.5.17: Quantity of inputs for GFD activities (e.g. weighing scales) distributed		General Distribution	non-food item	5	21
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food or CBT to meet their food and nutrition requirements	A.6.27: Number of villages assisted		General Distribution	village	75	331
	A.8*: Number of rations provided					
A: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food or CBT to meet their food and nutrition requirements	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		General Distribution	ration	2	3

	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)								
C: Crisis-affected targeted populations benefit from the strengthened capacity of national partners to ensure their safe and adequate access to food and nutrition	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	80				426
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)								
C: Crisis-affected targeted populations benefit from the strengthened capacity of national partners to ensure their safe and adequate access to food and nutrition	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	5				10
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches								
E*: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive SBCC-messaging to improve nutrition-related practices	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	Number	2,000				2,076
E*: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive SBCC-messaging to improve nutrition-related practices	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	Number	2,000				3,113
	E*.5*: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media								
E*: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive SBCC-messaging to improve nutrition-related practices	E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	0				40,000
E*: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive SBCC-messaging to improve nutrition-related practices	E*.5.2: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	500				60,000

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide food assistance and SBCC-related trainings to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of national partners to respond to crises.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Households; Gambia;									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution (GD)	Female	2.15	≤2	≤2.1	2.37	1.91		Joint survey
		Male	2.25	≤2	≤2.1	2.32	2.06		
		Overall	2.21	≤2	≤2.1	2.32	2.05		

Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution (GD)	Female	5.7	>6	≥6	6.11	5.13	Joint survey
		Male	5.77	>6	≥6	6.09	5.19	
		Overall	5.76	>6	≥6	6.09	5.18	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution (GD)	Female	98.7	≥97	≥97	96.5	91.8	Joint survey
		Male	96.7	≥97	≥97	93.3	91.6	
		Overall	96.8	≥97	≥97	93.4	91.6	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution (GD)	Female	1.1	≤2.5	≤2.5	2.1	5.8	Joint survey
		Male	2.6	≤2.5	≤2.5	5.2	5.8	
		Overall	2.5	≤2.5	≤2.5	5.1	5.8	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution (GD)	Female	0.2	≤0.5	≤0.5	1.4	2.5	Joint survey
		Male	0.7	≤0.5	≤0.5	1.5	2.7	
		Overall	0.6	≤0.5	≤0.5	1.5	2.6	
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution (GD)	Female	57.97	≤50	≤54	52.07	52.76	Joint survey
		Male	59.27	≤50	≤54	47.02	54.89	
		Overall	59.25	≤50	≤54	47.4	54.64	

Output Results

Activity 02: Provide school meals to 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.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category N*: School feeding provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	13,213 11,256 24,469
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	17,994 15,329 33,323	13,795 11,752 25,547
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	33,522 32,207 65,729
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	42,057 40,408 82,465	48,927 47,009 95,936
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Total	969 969	632 632
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	17,994 15,329 33,323	9,318 7,938 17,256
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	42,057 40,408 82,465	31,528 30,292 61,820
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,320	934
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,045,003	387,248
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: □ Children attending pre- and primary school receive a safe and nutritious meal every day they attend school to contribute to their basic food and nutrition needs and increase their school enrolment and attendance	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	312	312
	A.8*: Number of rations provided					
A: □ Children attending pre- and primary school receive a safe and nutritious meal every day they attend school to contribute to their basic food and nutrition needs and increase their school enrolment and attendance	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		School feeding (on-site)	ration	22,926,024	11,639,862

	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)								
C: Food insecure people benefit from enhanced capacities in local government and communities to implement home-grown school feeding and nutrition programmes, in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		School feeding (on-site)	individual		4,033		4,317	
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)								
C: Food insecure people benefit from enhanced capacities in local government and communities to implement home-grown school feeding and nutrition programmes, in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		School feeding (on-site)	training session		3		3	
	N*.2*: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)								
N*: Children attending pre- and primary school receive a safe and nutritious meal every day they attend school to contribute to learning capacity of school children	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		School feeding (on-site)	Days		22		21	

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide school meals to 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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
6-14 years; Gambia;									
Attendance rate (new)	School Feeding (on-site)	Female		>90	>90				
		Male		>90	>90				
		Overall		>90	>90				
Enrolment rate	School Feeding (on-site)	Female	92.8	>90	>94	102.5	99.1		Secondary data
		Male	85.7	>90	>94	92.4	90.5		
		Overall	89.3	>90	>94	97.4	94.8		
Gender ratio	School Feeding (on-site)	Overall	1.08	>1	>1.09	1.11	1.09		Secondary data
Graduation rate (new)	School Feeding (on-site)	Female	84.3	>85	>85	95.8			Secondary data
		Male	79.7	>85	>85	86			
		Overall	82.1	>85	>85	91.2			

Retention rate	School Feeding (on-site)	Female	84.3	>85	>88	95.8	92.2	Secondary data
		Male	79.7	>85	>88	86	84	
		Overall	82.1	>85	>88	91.2	88.2	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School Feeding (on-site)	Female	15.7	<10	<10	4.2	8	Secondary data
		Male	20.3	<10	<10	14	16	
		Overall	17.9	<10	<10	8.8	11.8	

Output Results

Activity 03: 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.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	HIV/TB Care& treatment;	Female Male Total	312 312 624	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	40,092 34,153 74,245	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	4,212 3,588 7,800	4,637 3,949 8,586
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	5,940 5,940	11,088 11,088
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,262	249
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Targeted children 6-59 months, and PLW/G receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious foods to treat moderate acute malnutrition	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	266	349
A: Targeted children 6-59 months, and PLW/G receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious foods to treat moderate acute malnutrition	A.6.MGD2.3: Number of individuals (male) trained in child health and nutrition		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	60	64
A: Targeted children 6-59 months, and PLW/G receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious foods to treat moderate acute malnutrition	A.6.MGD2.3.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	40	49
	A.8*: Number of rations provided					
A: Targeted children 6-59 months, and PLW/G receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious foods to treat moderate acute malnutrition	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	ration	1,782,000	839,730
	B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided					
B: Targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to prevent moderate acute malnutrition.	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	4.46	0
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					

B: Targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to prevent moderate acute malnutrition.	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	200	0
B: Targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to prevent moderate acute malnutrition.	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	151.2	249.5
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
E*: Targeted beneficiaries including children aged 6-59 months, adolescent girls, PLWG and other nutritionally-vulnerable individuals receive nutrition-related messaging to improve nutrition-related practices and prevent malnutrition	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	5,500	2,558
E*: Targeted beneficiaries including children aged 6-59 months, adolescent girls, PLWG and other nutritionally-vulnerable individuals receive nutrition-related messaging to improve nutrition-related practices and prevent malnutrition	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	10,000	8,728
	E*.5*: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media					
E*: Targeted beneficiaries including children aged 6-59 months, adolescent girls, PLWG and other nutritionally-vulnerable individuals receive nutrition-related messaging to improve nutrition-related practices and prevent malnutrition	E*.5.3: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using traditional media (i.e. songs, theatre)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	individual	36,000	0
E*: Targeted beneficiaries including children aged 6-59 months, adolescent girls, PLWG and other nutritionally-vulnerable individuals receive nutrition-related messaging to improve nutrition-related practices and prevent malnutrition	E*.5.3: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using traditional media (i.e. songs, theatre)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	individual	10,000	109,088

Outcome Results

Activity 03: 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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
18-59 years; Gambia; Food									
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Nutrition treatment activities	Overall	0	>70	>60				WFP programme monitoring
6-23 month; Gambia; Food									
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Nutrition treatment activities	Female	18.8	<15	<15	18	20.4		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	13.3	<15	<15	13	18.8		
		Overall	16.1	<15	<15	16	19.8		
6-23 months; Gambia; Food									



Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Nutrition treatment activities	Female	9.2	>70	>50				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	10.7	>70	>50				
		Overall	10	>70	>50				
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Nutrition treatment activities	Female	100	>70	>70		100		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	100	>70	>70		100		
		Overall	100	>70	>70		100		
6-59 months; Gambia; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Nutrition treatment activities	Female	0	<15	<15	13			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	<15	<15	10			
		Overall	0	<15	<15	12			
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Nutrition treatment activities	Female	0	<3	<3	0			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	<3	<3	0			
		Overall	0	<3	<3	0			
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Nutrition treatment activities	Female	80	>75	>75	51	77		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	75	>75	>75	63	72		
		Overall	77.4	>75	>75	55	75.04		
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Nutrition treatment activities	Female	93.3	>66	>66	61.3	97.6		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	94.5	>66	>66	58.5	98.2		
		Overall	93.9	>66	>66	60.4	97.9		

Output Results

Activity 04: Provide supply chain and market support (including HGSP) to farmers to increase productivity and access to markets, complemented by community asset creation through FFA

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category D: Assets created

Output Category G: Linkages to financial resources and insurance services facilitated

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Total	20,510 20,510 41,020	20,510 20,510 41,020
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	3,000 2,000 5,000	240 160 400
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,040,000	408,800
	A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed					
A: Targeted beneficiaries receive adequate food or CBT to meet their food and nutrition requirements.	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed		Food assistance for asset	US\$	5,000	20,000
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Targeted beneficiaries receive adequate food or CBT to meet their food and nutrition requirements.	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	site	18	9
	A.7*: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes					
A: Targeted beneficiaries receive adequate food or CBT to meet their food and nutrition requirements.	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	retailer	7	1
	A.8*: Number of rations provided					
A: Targeted beneficiaries receive adequate food or CBT to meet their food and nutrition requirements.	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		Food assistance for asset	ration	400	400
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Smallholders benefit from access to value chains and markets that improve income-earning opportunities and food security	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	250	0

C: Smallholders benefit from access to value chains and markets that improve income-earning opportunities and food security	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	7	0
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Smallholders benefit from access to value chains and markets that improve income-earning opportunities and food security	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	1
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: Community members benefit from improved livelihoods and resilience derived from productive asset creation and repair to improve productivity and access to markets.	D.1.50: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	4	9
	G.1*: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP					
G: Community members benefit from improved livelihoods and resilience derived from productive asset creation and repair to improve productivity and access to markets	G.1.9: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	41,020	41,020
	G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP					
G: Community members benefit from improved livelihoods and resilience derived from productive asset creation and repair to improve productivity and access to markets	G.2*.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	400,000	400,000
	G.3*: Total sum insured through risk management interventions					
G: Community members benefit from improved livelihoods and resilience derived from productive asset creation and repair to improve productivity and access to markets	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	2,256,126	2,256,126

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide supply chain and market support (including HGSP) to farmers to increase productivity and access to markets, complemented by community asset creation through FFA



Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Smallholder Farmers; Gambia;									
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	>10	>10	0			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	>70	>60				WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 05 : National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to meet Zero Hunger Targets	- Root Causes
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Output Results

Activity 05: 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 a gradual transition to government ownership of the home-grown school meals programme, (iii) national management of nutritional programmes and (iv) disaster preparedness and shock response systems

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Food insecure people benefit from enhanced local government and community capacity to implement nutrition programmes.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	16
C: Food insecure people benefit from enhanced local government and community capacity to implement nutrition programmes.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	10	12
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Food insecure people benefit from the government's strengthened capacity to scale up safety nets to meet their basic food security and nutrition needs.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	250	378
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Food insecure people benefit from the government's strengthened capacity to scale up safety nets to meet their basic food security and nutrition needs.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Individual capacity strengthening activities	training session	225	269
C: Food insecure people benefit from the government's strengthened capacity to scale up safety nets to meet their basic food security and nutrition needs.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	7	2

Outcome Results

Activity 05: 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 a gradual transition to government ownership of the home-grown school meals programme, (iii) national management of nutritional programmes and (iv) disaster preparedness and shock response systems

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source



National Stakeholders; Gambia; Capacity Strengthening

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥8	>5	9			WFP programme monitoring
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
18-59 years; Gambia	Act 02: Provide school meals to 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.	School Feeding (on-site)		Overall	46	=50	≥46		
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
18-59 years; Gambia; Food	Act 03: 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.	Nutrition treatment activities	Decisions made by women	Overall	58	≥50	≥50		
			Decisions made by men	Overall	42	≥50	≥50		
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	50	=50	≥50		
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up

18-59; Gambia	Act 02: Provide school meals to 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.	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)		Female	0		≥80	91.90
				Male	0		≥20	8.10
				Overall	0		≥100	100
18-59 years; Gambia	Act 02: Provide school meals to 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.	School Feeding (take-home rations)		Female	100	=100	>100	100
				Overall	100	=100	>100	100

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
18-59; Gambia; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance and SBCC-related trainings to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of national partners to respond to crises.	General Distribution	Female	0	>90	>90	100	
			Male	0	>90	>90	100	
			Overall	0	>90	>90	100	
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
18-59; Gambia; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance and SBCC-related trainings to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of national partners to respond to crises.	General Distribution	Female	0	=100	=100	99	
			Male	0	=100	=100	99	
			Overall	0	=100	=100	99	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
18-59; Gambia; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance and SBCC-related trainings to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of national partners to respond to crises.	General Distribution	Female	0	>90	>90	100	
			Male	0	>90	>90	100	
			Overall	0	>90	>90	100	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
18-59; Gambia; Cash, Food	Act 02: Provide school meals to 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.	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	≥90	≥90	72	
			Male	0	≥90	≥90	93.30	
			Overall	0	≥90	≥90	74.20	

Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
6-59 months; Gambia; Food	Act 03: 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.	Nutrition treatment activities	Female	90	≥90	≥90	96	95
			Male	90	≥90	≥90	96	95
			Overall	90	≥90	≥90	96	95
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
18-59 years; Gambia; Food			Overall	0	=100	≥80	63.60	70

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
SMP; Gambia	Act 02: Provide school meals to 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.	School Feeding (on-site)	Overall	0	=100	>90		0

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Children at Muhammedan School in Banjul enjoying a nutritious meal at school.

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

Financial Section

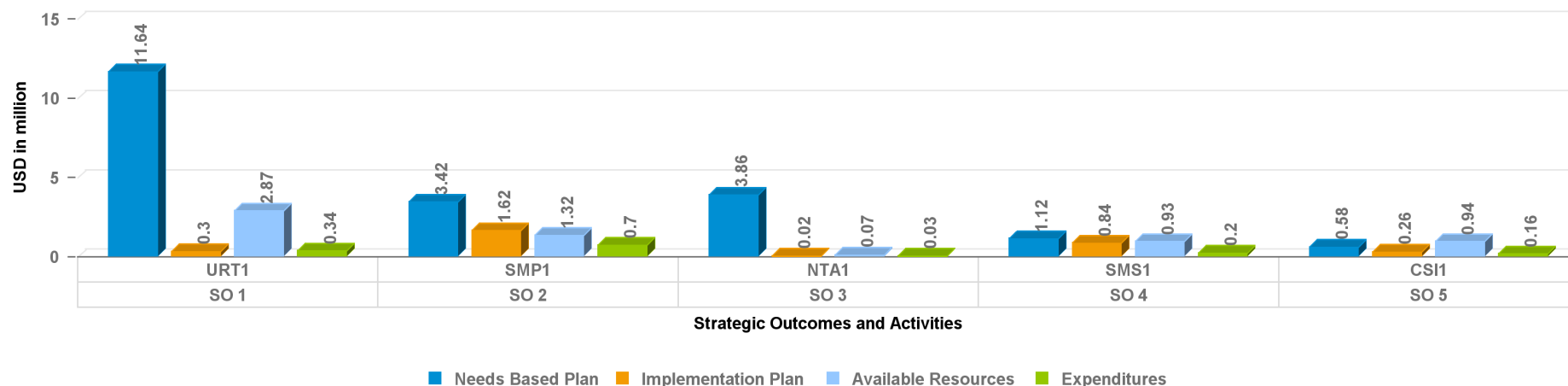
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations, including those impacted by seasonal shocks are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 2	Food insecure populations, including school-aged children have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.
SO 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
SO 5	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to meet Zero Hunger Targets
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CSI1	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 a gradual transition to government ownership of the home-grown school meals programme, (iii) national management of nutritional programmes and (iv) disaster preparedness and shock response systems
NTA1	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.
SMP1	Provide school meals to 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.
SMS1	Provide supply chain and market support (including HGSP) to farmers to increase productivity and access to markets, complemented by community asset creation through FFA
URT1	Provide food assistance and SBCC-related trainings to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of national partners to respond to crises.

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Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations, including those impacted by seasonal shocks are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide food assistance and SBCC-related trainings to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of national partners to respond to crises.	11,641,475	297,555	2,866,431	343,358
	Food insecure populations, including school-aged children have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	Provide school meals to 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.	3,423,045	1,622,631	1,324,160	696,586
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	457,818	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			15,064,520	1,920,186	4,648,409	1,039,944
2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.	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.	3,859,377	16,652	74,021	25,308
		Non SO Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,859,377	16,652	74,021	25,308

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Annual Country Report

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
3	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	Provide supply chain and market support (including HGSF) to farmers to increase productivity and access to markets, complemented by community asset creation through FFA	1,117,051	837,485	933,933	196,526
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	234	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			1,117,051	837,485	934,167	196,526

Annual Country Report

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to meet Zero Hunger Targets	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 a gradual transition to government ownership of the home-grown school meals programme, (iii) national management of nutritional programmes and (iv) disaster preparedness and shock response systems	579,671	261,788	936,424	156,184
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	58,132	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			579,671	261,788	994,556	156,184
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,983	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	3,983	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			20,620,620	3,036,111	6,655,136	1,417,962
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,062,474	195,626	754,858	374,753
Total Direct Costs			21,683,093	3,231,737	7,409,994	1,792,715
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,409,401	210,063	214,072	214,072
Grand Total			23,092,494	3,441,799	7,624,066	2,006,787


 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

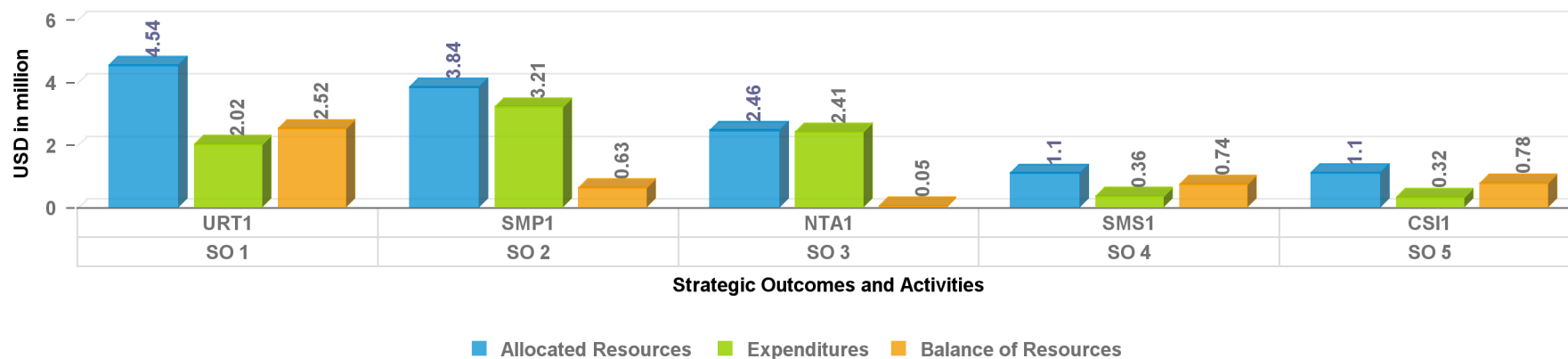
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations, including those impacted by seasonal shocks are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 2	Food insecure populations, including school-aged children have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.
SO 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
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Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI1	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 a gradual transition to government ownership of the home-grown school meals programme, (iii) national management of nutritional programmes and (iv) disaster preparedness and shock response systems
NTA1	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.
SMP1	Provide school meals to 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.
SMS1	Provide supply chain and market support (including HGSSF) to farmers to increase productivity and access to markets, complemented by community asset creation through FFA
URT1	Provide food assistance and SBCC-related trainings to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of national partners to respond to crises.

Annual Country Report

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected populations, including those impacted by seasonal shocks are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide food assistance and SBCC-related trainings to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of national partners to respond to crises.	14,913,375	4,539,241	0	4,539,241	2,016,168	2,523,073
	Food insecure populations, including school-aged children have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	Provide school meals to 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.	7,458,510	3,839,186	0	3,839,186	3,211,612	627,574
		Non Activity Specific	0	457,818	0	457,818	0	457,818
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			22,371,885	8,836,245	0	8,836,245	5,227,780	3,608,465

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Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.	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.	6,371,980	2,461,555	0	2,461,555	2,412,843	48,712
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			6,371,980	2,461,555	0	2,461,555	2,412,843	48,712

Annual Country Report

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	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	Provide supply chain and market support (including HGSF) to farmers to increase productivity and access to markets, complemented by community asset creation through FFA	1,614,030	1,097,285	0	1,097,285	359,878	737,408
		Non Activity Specific	0	234	0	234	0	234
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			1,614,030	1,097,519	0	1,097,519	359,878	737,641

Annual Country Report

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to meet Zero Hunger Targets	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 a gradual transition to government ownership of the home-grown school meals programme, (iii) national management of nutritional programmes and (iv) disaster preparedness and shock response systems	1,075,946	1,102,362	0	1,102,362	322,122	780,240
		Non Activity Specific	0	58,132	0	58,132	0	58,132
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,075,946	1,160,494	0	1,160,494	322,122	838,372
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,983	0	3,983	0	3,983
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	3,983	0	3,983	0	3,983
Total Direct Operational Cost			31,433,842	13,559,796	0	13,559,796	8,322,622	5,237,174
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,798,839	1,250,294	0	1,250,294	870,189	380,105
Total Direct Costs			33,232,680	14,810,089	0	14,810,089	9,192,811	5,617,279

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Annual Country Report

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			2,160,124	872,741		872,741	872,741	0
			35,392,805	15,682,831	0	15,682,831	10,065,552	5,617,279



This donor financial report is interim
Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures