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Gambia

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2022

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Overview

In 2021, The Gambia continued to experience a significant deterioration of food insecurity which was driven by the prolonged impacts of COVID-19 and climate-related events. To better understand the impacts of COVID-19 on the economy and household vulnerability to food insecurity and guide its operational response, the third Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) 2021 was conducted with the Government. The findings showed an upward trend, with up to a 30 percent rise in the number of people food insecure seen compared to the two previous CFSVA assessments [1]. The 2021 CFSVA findings show that 330,000 people are food insecure, representing 13.4 percent of the population. Among this group, 6,000 people are severely food insecure, while over 38,000 people are moderately food insecure. The analysis also highlighted that people with minimally adequate food consumption (unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures) increased from 29 percent to 60 percent between 2016-2021.

To address the increased needs, WFP significantly scaled up life-saving and livelihood assistance in 2021 compared to 2020 (by over 46 percent). Working towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 to ensure food access for all especially the most vulnerable (target 2.1), WFP scaled up life-saving food assistance through direct food transfers and cash-based transfers to targeted food insecure people in all six regions to improve their food security, and provide targeted school children in 143 schools with daily hot meals through the school feeding programme.

To end all forms of malnutrition (SDG target 2.2), WFP reached vulnerable children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and people living with HIV through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes in targeted areas. Contributing to increasing agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers (SDG target 2.4), WFP and partners supported 10,000 smallholder farmers with interventions aimed to improve livelihoods and resilience. In addition, WFP provided support to the Government to develop a stronger response to crises and its national social protection system.

In addition to the regular food assistance programmes, WFP and the Government in cushioning families against the negative impact of Covid-19 provided food safety net assistance to 330,000 people. In response to the flood emergency in July 2021 that resulted in displacement and the loss of livelihoods to 163,000 people [2], WFP and the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) jointly carried out a three-month relief assistance of food and cash to 30,000 people affected.

Contributing to SDG 17 on revitalizing the global partnership for development, WFP worked closely with the Government to support national food security and nutrition goals. Several developments that include joint efforts on the development of the National Contingency Plan with NDMA; approval of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GASFP) alongside the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA); signing of the Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MoECCNAR) for the implementation of the Rural Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resilience Building Project (RICAR).

The Gambia also participated in the flagship UN Food Systems Summit 2021, with support from WFP and the Food and Agricultural Organization. Other advocacy efforts by WFP and France to encourage The Gambia to join the global School Meals Coalition were also successful, following the signing of the Declaration of Commitment by the President. The achievements of 2021 have helped to reinforce WFP's position as a key partner to the Government.

In 2022, WFP plans to strengthen its funding advocacy for school feeding and nutrition, both facing significant budget shortfalls while diversifying its partnerships portfolio. Increased collaboration between WFP, the Government, and global partners will continue to facilitate the final-year implementation of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2019-2022) in The Gambia, and help to shape the next CSP, beginning in 2023.

The Gambia's current CSP 2019-2021 was extended through a budget revision until the end of 2022, to ensure alignment with the Gambia's National Development Plan 2023-2027, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation 2023-2027. This year, an evaluation of the CSP 2019- 2022 was conducted in order to inform preparations for the upcoming second generation CSP, 2023-2027, which is currently in the development phase.

491,395

Total beneficiaries in 2021

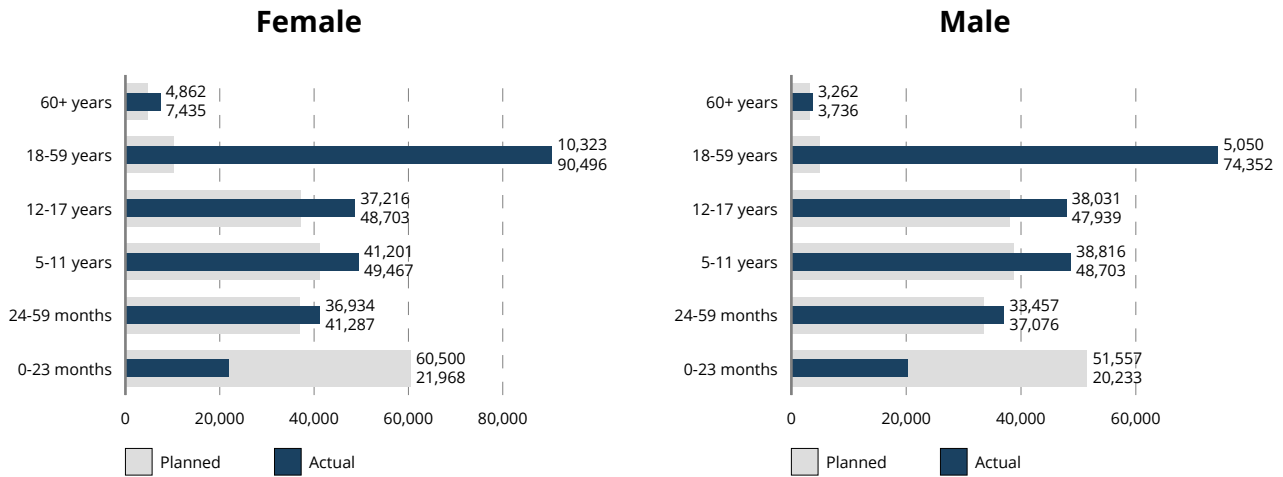


53% female

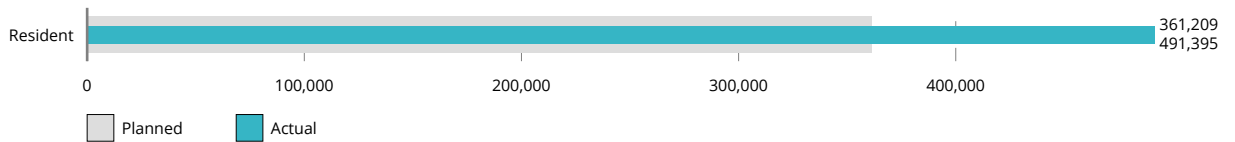


47% male

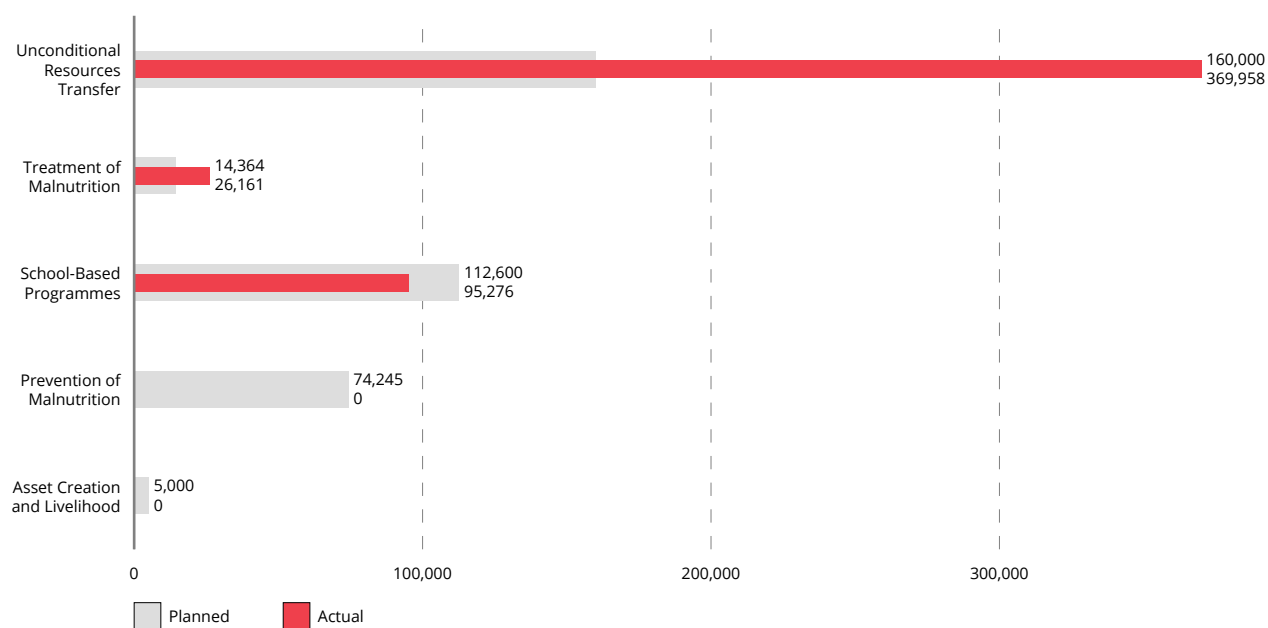
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



368,073

total actual food beneficiaries in 2021

of 361,209 total planned
(195,909 Female, 172,164 Male)



158,887

total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021

of 271,667 total planned
(81,587 Female, 77,300 Male)

Total Food and CBT



7,237 mt

total actual food transferred in 2021

of 5,509 mt total planned

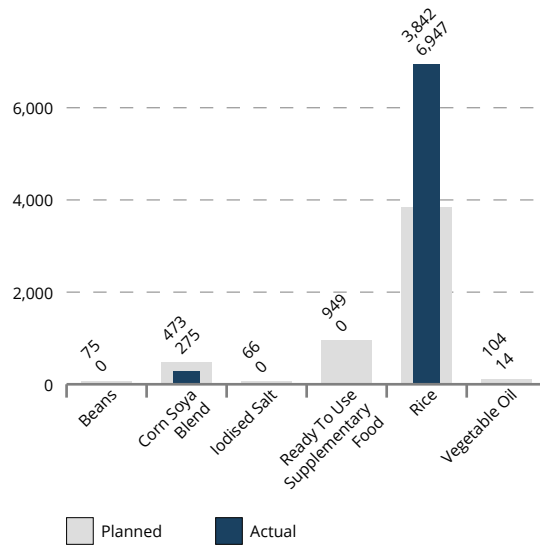


US\$ 891,755

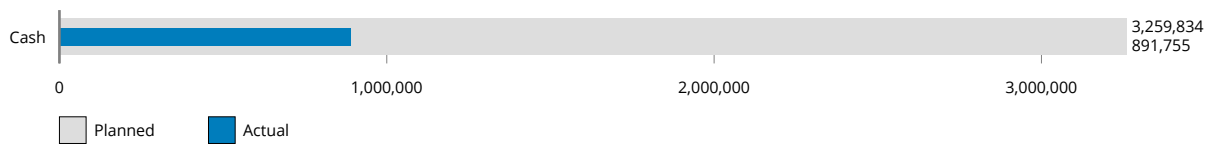
total actual cash transferred in 2021

of \$US 3,259,834 total planned

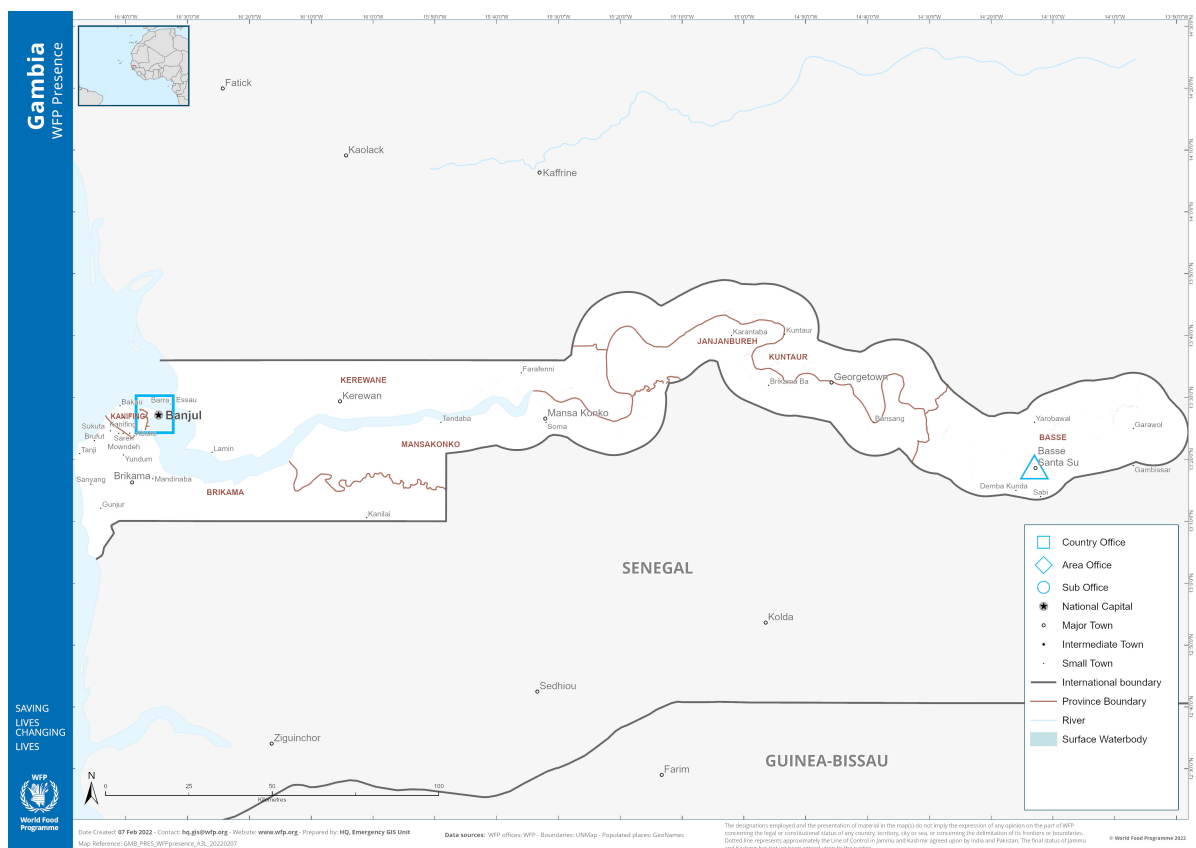
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



The Gambia is the smallest country in mainland Africa. With a population of 2.5 million, issues with poverty and underdevelopment persist, ranking 172 out of 189 in the 2020 Human Development Index. The Gambia has maintained a reputation of relative stability and peace, however, in recent years the region is experiencing recurring climate and border-related instability and conflict.

The results of the 2021 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) show an overall deterioration in food and nutrition security. When compared with the last CFSVA assessment which took place in 2016, results show a 30 percent increase in people marginally food insecure; 4.2 percent increase of people moderately food insecure, and 1.2 percent increase of people severely food insecure. Similarly, the nutritional status amongst children aged 6-59 months, shows wasting rates at 9.2 percent, underweight rates at 16.8 percent, and stunting rates at 18.6 percent.

The Gambia's progress towards the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has been average, some of which is the result of exogenous shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change. These factors have contributed to increasing poverty, food, and nutrition insecurity, and even driving large scale rural-urban migration.

Agriculture is a major industry and economic driver in The Gambia, accounting for approximately one-quarter of Gross Domestic Product and employing 70 percent of the labour force many of which are smallholder farmers. The main agricultural products grown locally include rice, groundnuts, millet, and sorghum. Constrained by low agricultural productivity, nearly 50 percent of the populations' food needs are reliant on imports. Women are important participants in the agriculture sector, especially in rice cultivation and horticultural production 42 percent of women are employed in this sector. Despite their good participation rate, women continue to face challenges in access to land, credit, technology, education, and markets.

In 2021, WFP remained an effective humanitarian and development actor through the scale-up of programmes including crisis response, school feeding, nutrition, and climate-smart resilience-building initiatives. Through the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2022, WFP has continued to position itself as an enabler and supporter of humanitarian and development initiatives alongside the Government, to strengthen the Government's policy design and implementation to assist the most vulnerable populations. In 2021, the country office also conducted an evaluation of the current CSP, in order to prepare for the upcoming CSP 2023-2027. The findings will help to strengthen accountability and learning, aiming to inform future design, implementation, and monitoring of programmes.

WFP operations in The Gambia are guided under five strategic outcomes. Crisis response relates to strategic outcome 1, serving as a contingency mechanism that enables WFP to respond rapidly to shocks. In 2021, WFP provided food assistance to targeted people through in-kind and cash-based transfers, in response to the ongoing impacts of COVID-19, and climate-related events such as windstorms and flash floods. Under strategic outcome 2, WFP continued to implement its school feeding programme in collaboration with the Government, targeting children with hot school meals in 143 schools across two regions, targeting food and nutrition insecure communities. WFP is in the process of handing over the school feeding programme to the Government and is providing country capacity strengthening to ensure optimal outcomes. Strategic outcome 3 focuses on nutrition. In 2021, WFP targeted people by addressing the nutritional needs of children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and people living with HIV, through the treatment and prevention of malnutrition and social behavioural change communication activities. Under strategic outcome 4, WFP strengthened the resilience of smallholder farmers through livelihood support interventions, reaching 10,000 smallholder farmers. To address the root causes of food insecurity, strategic outcome 5 activities strengthened the national capacities across a range of activities. These include emergency response, disaster risk reduction, vulnerability, food insecurity assessments, and the national social protection system by focusing on mainstreaming the school feeding programme as a national safety net.

COVID-19 Response

By December 2021, up to 10,000 cases of COVID-19 were registered in The Gambia, with only 10 percent of the total population fully vaccinated. Agriculture and tourism, the two main sectors of the economy, have been severely affected by the pandemic, resulting in further degraded food and nutrition security and access to other basic needs like shelter, water, education. Households severely affected by the pandemic are more food insecure, with results from 2021 CFSVA showing 16 percent food insecurity when compared to moderately and insignificantly affected households at 10 percent respectively.

In response, WFP partnered with the Government to provide four months of food assistance to affected food-insecure populations in all regions to cushion the negative impact of the pandemic. In addition, school feeding and nutrition-specific interventions targeting school-age children and children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women continued, bringing timely support to vulnerable populations during this period. WFP expanded its supplementary feeding programme for children aged 6-59 months to the most food and nutrition insecure areas of the West Coast Region. Support for fishmongers continued and linked this group to the home-grown school feeding programme.

With regard to strengthening the food security monitoring systems, the 2021 Cadre Harmonise (March and November) and the third Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) 2021 were conducted with the Government, which provided updated information on the status of livelihoods, food security, and the impacts of COVID-19. WFP further supported the Government's social protection agenda, through the National Social Protection Secretariat. A national cash working group was established and a national social registry aimed to improve monitoring of cross-border trade activities during the pandemic. Additionally, WFP supported the organization of a national social protection forum, which served as a national dialogue on a range of social protection issues including improving social protection for shock-response.

Risk Management

The Gambia faces a high risk of natural disasters and climate change. The 2021 July rainy season has been erratic with heavy windstorms and flash floods, which caused damages to infrastructure and livelihoods displacement, affecting 163,000 people [1]. In response, The United Nations Country Team reactivated the UN inter-agency disaster risk management working group with WFP being the leading agency. WFP quickly initiated immediate response by providing food and cash relief to the affected household along with the provision of COVID-19 preventive materials and sensitization to the beneficiaries.

To help the country better respond to crises such as storms, floods, droughts, fires and epidemics in the long term, WFP has provided technical support to the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) through a workshop, sessions and staff secondments to review the Regional and National Contingency Plan. The plan is being finalised.

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to challenge WFP's programming trajectory and resourcing outlook. The supply chain faced severe disruptions due to transportation congestion caused by COVID-19, including a five-month delay in the arrival of specialized nutrition commodities. Under WFP's school feeding program, support to 143 of 312 targeted schools was suspended due to funding shortfalls.

2021 was a presidential election year in The Gambia. This highlighted the persistent contextual risks, with political tensions between ethnic groups under the former regime linked to civil rights and governance issues. An election

preparedness plan and a business continuity plan, which includes response and mitigation measures, have been developed by WFP around the December 2021 presidential election period to mitigate potential risks.

In addition, WFP continued its business continuity plan to guide regular review and assessment of risks and define appropriate mitigation measures across its activities. The 2021 risk register has been reviewed regularly as part of the annual performance plan.

Partnerships

WFP strengthened its position as a strategic and enabling partner of choice to the Government of The Gambia through its Country Strategic Plan 2019-2022. In 2021, WFP supported national priorities in relation to food and nutrition security, disaster risk reduction, and resilience building. In line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)17, WFP strengthened partnerships with the national government, governmental donors, private sector, United Nations agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for effective coordination and implementation of operations, fostering a unified programming approach based on the humanitarian-development-peace triple nexus.

Emphasis was placed in 2021 on the partnership between the **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)** and WFP, to develop a National Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan (2022-2025). Due to The Gambia's risks to a variety of climate-related shocks, the plan aims to ensure a coordinated and effective humanitarian response. The plan is led by NDMA and technically supported by WFP through workshops, reviewing sessions, and staff secondments to foster information exchange, and is currently in the finalization phase. Similarly, WFP has also partnered with NDMA to provide broader essential needs like food, cash, shelter, and water accessibility to affected populations impacted by flash floods, funded by the **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)**.

WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the **Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MoECCNR)** for the implementation of a five-year project called Rural Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resilience (RICAR). The project has a significant budget of USD 10 million and is funded by **Adaptation Fund**, expected to begin in March 2022. With MoECCNR as the executing entity and WFP as the implementing entity, the project will support climate-resilient and diversified livelihoods for 168,000 people.

In 2021, WFP renegotiated the implementation arrangements with the Government of the Gambia through the **Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)**, regarding the Global Agriculture and Food Security Project (GAFSP). A five-year project with a total budget of USD 16 million; implementation is expected to begin in early 2022, with WFP allocated 47 percent of the total allocation. The Government is the executing entity through the MoA whereas WFP is the implementing entity. The GAFSP aims to increase food and nutrition security, and household incomes, particularly for vulnerable households through increased agricultural production and productivity, post-harvest management and commercialization, linking smallholders to home-grown school feeding, and active private sector participation.

Leveraging on experience, **the Government of The Gambia** continued to fund WFP through a donation of rice as part of WFP's food assistance to the national COVID-19 response. With this contribution, The Gambia once again qualified to access WFP's emerging donor matching fund in 2021. With continued financial support from the **European Commission**, daily hot meals were provided to children in 109 schools, and coverage of disaster risk reduction activities. WFP received new funding from **the Government of Japan** to support its nutrition programme, a significant contribution in 2021, as the only funding received for nutrition-related activities.

WFP's work was also made possible through private sector partnerships. In 2021, WFP's school feeding programme faced unprecedented resourcing challenges, which remained at only 40 percent funded. The contribution from **Japan Association for WFP (JAWFP)** was vital to enable assistance to school meals programmes across 34 schools in the Upper River Region. Similarly, a contribution from **Latter-day Saints Charities** will also help WFP continue school feeding activities in early 2022.

WFP continued to be an active member of the **UN Country Team** facilitating the coordinated response to the COVID-19 pandemic, co-chairing the national COVID-19 logistics and safety committee. WFP was instrumental in reactivating the **UN Inter-Agency Disaster Risk Management Working Group** and led the Group to support the national response to the nationwide windstorm response.

WFP and FAO supported the participation of The Gambia in the 2021 Food Systems Summit where the **Global School Meals Coalition** was launched. A joint effort by **WFP and France** to advocate with the Government successfully led to the Gambian President signing a 'Declaration of Commitment' to join the coalition in September, another step towards full national ownership of school feeding.

WFP partnered with eight partners in 2021, an increase since the previous year. However, ensuring steady, increased funding to achieve the full objectives of the need-based plan remains a challenge for 2022.

CSP Financial Overview

The Gambia Country Strategic Plan (CSP) underwent a third budget revision at the end of 2021, extending the current CSP until the end of 2022. This will allow WFP to align the next CSP with the National Development Plan 2023-2027 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation 2023-2027. The revisions increased the total country portfolio budget from USD 49.1 million to USD 66.5 million.

In early 2021, WFP prepared a resource-based implementation plan of USD 7.8 million. Later revised in relation to the need-based plan, this resulted in an increase to USD 11.4 million. The revision was led mainly by increased resources for activities including general food assistance, school feeding and the treatment of malnutrition.

Notably, USD 9.39 million was received as a multi-year contribution from 2022 to 2026 for strategic outcome 4 (support to smallholder farmers) and strategic outcome 5 (capacity strengthening of the national and sub-national institution towards zero-hunger). As a multi-year contribution, confirmed in 2021, it makes the CSP appear over-funded but the funds will be used over the next five-year period for those two activities.

Therefore, the needs-based plan and implementation plan appear to be 172 percent and 207 percent resourced, however funds that could be utilized in 2021, which excludes USD 9.39 million; leaves the needs-based and implementation plan at 110 percent and 119 percent resourced respectively. In addition, about 15 percent of forecast resources were realized towards the end of the year, while 54 percent were constrained with transfer modality restrictions, resulting in a low implementation rate of some programmes.

In 2021, WFP had 97 percent of available resources of the need-based plan earmarked at the strategic outcome level. However, contributions were unevenly distributed among outcomes based on donor requirements and restrictions. Up to 53 percent of funds earmarked were towards strategic outcome 1 (unconditional resource transfers through general food assistance) and 15 percent towards strategic outcome 2 (school feeding programme).

Strategic outcome 3 (treatment and prevention of malnutrition) received 11 percent of the available resources this year, which enabled WFP to cover one third of the needs-based plan requirement. The USD 1.5 million contribution from Japan in 2021 significantly improved the resourcing situation of strategic outcome 3, compared to 2020 where only 2 percent of the needs-based plan requirement was mobilized.

Strategic outcome 4 (support to smallholder farmers) and strategic outcome 5 (capacity strengthening of national and sub-national institution towards zero-hunger) also absorbed 11 percent of funds resourced, equal to 61 percent and 100 percent coverage of needs-based plan requirements respectively.
















WFP continued to receive contributions from the Government of The Gambia representing 16 percent of the overall funding requirement of the CSP. In 2021, the government provided in-kind contributions towards WFP's general food distribution to food insecure populations. While the contributions were expected in 2020, they were received in 2021, resulting in higher expenditure compared to the needs-based and implementation plans contributing to strategic outcome 1.

WFP accessed advance financing and the immediate response account facilities that enabled a timely crisis response to 30,000 windstorm affected people across the country. Additionally, with the internal project lending, WFP was able to procure food for the school feeding programme in advance towards a contribution from Latter-day Saint Charities.

In 2022, WFP will continue focusing on strengthening its partnership with the Government to continue ensuring the success of WFP's response while also diversifying its donor base through direct multilateral negotiations with potential partners, especially for nutrition sensitive activities.

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	2,311,472.0	2,120,372.0	7,251,597.0	5,664,108.0
02: Food insecure populations, including school-aged children have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	3,549,490.0	2,964,150.0	2,019,360.0	729,433.0
03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.	4,730,603.0	999,078.0	1,394,749.0	1,023,044.0
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	1,167,911.0	1,138,811.0	707,746.0	495,098.0
05: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to meet Zero Hunger Targets	553,602.0	539,809.0	949,540.0	293,530.0
Non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	9,389,934.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	12,313,078.0	7,762,220.0	21,712,926.0	8,205,213.0

Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 569,139.0	 566,299.0	 909,478.0	 695,004.0
Total Direct Costs	 12,882,217.0	 8,328,519.0	 22,622,404.0	 8,900,217.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 837,344.0	 541,354.0	 976,443.0	 976,443.0
Grand Total	 13,719,561.0	 8,869,873.0	 23,598,848.0	 9,876,661.0

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



A total of 330,000 people were assisted with rice across Gambia during the COVID-19 response.



30,000 people impacted by a strong windstorm were provided with in-kind (rice) and cash transfers in all regions.



Nearly 10,000 people affected by the 2020 floods received recovery assistance in form of cash and shelter support.

Strategic Outcome 1 contributes to SDG 2 (target 2.1), working towards ending hunger and ensuring everyone has access to food. In 2021, the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent economic impact have continued to exacerbate living conditions in The Gambia, affecting the populations' access to basic services and essential food and non-food items. Additionally, The Gambia experienced an increased frequency of extreme weather events, such as flash floods and windstorms that compounded an already fragile environment. A major windstorm during the July rainy season caused damage to housing, infrastructure, and livelihoods, affecting 163,000 people in all regions of the country [1].

Activities under this strategic outcome focused on crisis response targeting food insecure populations affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and seasonal shocks, reaching a total of 370,000 people through various activities in 2021. As part of these efforts, The Government and WFP partnered to provide rice to over 330,000 people targeted accordingly. Over the initial 4 months of the year, beneficiaries received a daily ration of 208 grams per person, a carry-over activity from the previous year due to delays caused by challenges faced by the government in procurement processes. The Government had provided rice supplies, distributed by WFP to vulnerable households with low food stocks, reduced food intake, no regular income, households with malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women, and women-headed households. The activity received the highest level of government commitment, with the Vice President and Ministers initiating distribution activities. To complement assistance, beneficiaries received social and behaviour change communications (SBCC) regarding the importance of dietary diversity and food preparation to improve nutrition outcomes.

Following the devastating windstorm of July 7, an initial assessment was conducted by the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) and partners including WFP. The assessment identified the most urgent needs of affected populations including food, shelter, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). As a result, WFP provided **emergency food relief** in the form of in-kind (rice) and cash transfers to a further 30,000 affected people, targeting primarily those who had lost food and livelihoods, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and children under the age of five. From August to October, each household received 50 kilograms of rice per month and a cash transfer of USD26 per month. The cash was aimed to cover other food needs and was calculated based on an estimated purchase of 20 grams of vegetable oil, 60 grams of beans, and 5 grams of salt per person per day, noting that beneficiaries had the option to purchase other products such as fish and fresh vegetables. Together with in-kind supplies of rice, this ration was estimated to provide 1,128 calories per person daily or 54 percent of the total daily calorie requirement. Other flow-on benefits included the local purchase of rice from smallholder farmers, helping to rebuild livelihoods and the local economy.

In collaboration with the NDMA and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), **an early recovery intervention** providing support to populations who were affected by heavy floods in 2020 was conducted. The support provided 9,300 people with food assistance in the form of cash transfers to households for two months, covering the West Coast Regional and Upper River Region affected by the floods. Over 1,200 households with destroyed houses received corrugated iron sheets and nails to support the rebuilding of shelters. Six communities have been provided with boreholes for safe drinking water providing immediate recipients and other satellite villages, consisting of thousands of people, with access to safe water. By working alongside other actors to provide comprehensive support beyond food and nutrition assistance, affected populations and other communities were able to better recover with integrated assistance from climate-related events. Through a field-level agreement, NDMA partnered with WFP to

support the distribution of shelter materials and the drilling of boreholes. Following the implementation, WFP conducted process and post-distribution monitoring.

In addition to responding to the immediate humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable, **WFP continued building the capacity of the NDMA on emergency preparedness and response.** A training was organized in May 2021, establishing a pool of trainers across national, regional, and district levels to strengthen the capacity for effective emergency response. WFP facilitated the review of the National Contingency Plan and the development of two Regional Contingency Plans including the Central River Region (CRR) and North Bank Region (NBR). This support complemented various efforts already deployed to strengthen NDMA capacity, notably the deployment of a temporary staff member (September-December), who worked closely with NDMA on the coordination of the emergency response and support preparedness and response efforts. The capacity strengthening also included technical guidance and advice to several key areas across the project cycle, including planning and implementation, information management, targeting, and monitoring in addition to the development of national food distribution guidelines for the NDMA.

In **augmenting the Government's storage capacity**, particularly for the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the NDMA, two mobile storage units were provided by WFP. Additionally, the Ministry of Health's central medical stores were renovated by the WFP to ensure improved storage of medical and non-medical items. The support provided was in response to findings from the 2020 COVID-19 capacity assessment of the government that highlighted the limited availability of storage facilities for efficient emergency response.

WFP continued to serve as the **co-chair of the COVID-19 logistics and safety committee** in The Gambia, meeting bi-weekly to review needs and response mechanisms. It aims to ensure a functional logistics system for effective and efficient response to the emergency, security, and safety of affected populations and respondents. The logistics and safety committee has been consistent in its support to the government and acknowledged as the best committee in the 2021 COVID-19 review session by all stakeholders.

The UN agencies in The Gambia collaborated with the Government on emergency preparedness and response.

The United Nations Country Team reactivated the UN inter-agency disaster risk management working group, with WFP taking the lead in coordinating this mechanism. The design of the coordination mechanism is broad, involving key stakeholders such as multilateral and bilateral agencies, non-government organizations and civil society organizations (especially those representing vulnerable groups and communities), and the private sector. It is fully aligned with the principles of delivering as One UN and with the Government's approach to coordination. The inclusive mechanism through the working group aims to enhance synergies and effective resource mobilization for the prevention and preparedness of humanitarian crises, drawing on collective expertise from a range of actors.

WFP's work has been based on a deliberate strategy to promote gender equity by including gender targeting in crisis response programs. Special targeting criteria prioritizing female-headed households have been included in food assistance and cash transfer programmes, with a Gender Age Marker of 4. Furthermore, pregnant and lactating women have been a critical group targeted for assistance through WFP's crisis response-related food and cash assistance programmes.

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



50,000 children were provided with daily hot meals in 143 schools in two regions.



1,000 mt of various food commodities were supplied by smallholder farmers to schools under the home-grown school feeding programme.



Food Management Committees at schools have 50/50 gender ratio. Women take up key roles such as treasurers and hold decision-making power.

This strategic outcome focuses on providing daily hot school meals to children facing challenging learning circumstances, nutrition, and food insecurity, including those at the early childhood development (ECD) level and lower basic school (LBS) level. In The Gambia, WFP works with the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MoBSE) to cover 541 LBSs across all six regions in the country. Of these, the Government is funding and directly implementing school feeding in two regions including the West Coast and Lower River, directly supporting 282 schools. School feeding encourages children to attend school regularly and concentrate on learning throughout the school year, by helping children access adequate and nutritious food. As shown in the WFP data tables below (outcome results), an enrolment rate of children at the LBS level for 2021 is showing 96.6 percent, 6 percent above the target; retention rate has increased from a baseline of 82 percent to 95 percent, with girls reaching 99 percent retention rate.

In 2021, WFP reached a total of 49,324 children (26,791 girls, 22,533 boys) in 143 schools through the school feeding programme in two regions. This was less than half of the initially planned target by WFP (121,800 children in 312 schools, in four regions) due to resourcing constraints faced globally from the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic that continued to impact investment in national education programmes. This meant that the prioritization of 143 schools was based on the most vulnerable regions and districts of the country, following a careful targeting process by WFP and partners.

Each ration provided to children contained a mixture of nutritious foods including vegetables, rice, beans, oil, groundnuts, fish, locust beans, and cassava. The meals were prepared using local products with a menu developed for alternate days and specific dishes. The ration is the accompanying menu under the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme and endorsed by the Government of The Gambia. The HGSF model encourages the sourcing and procurement of local foods from smallholder farmers; as well as greater community participation where Food Management Committees (FMCs) utilize WFP's cash-based transfers for the preparation of school meals. **As a result, smallholder farmers provided a total of 1,000 metric tons of various food commodities to WFP supported schools, encouraging local production and supporting the community more broadly.**

The home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model jointly administered by the Government and WFP has continued to expand over the past years, now covering over 400,000 children in all six regions of the country. It also serves as a reliable market for over 2,000 smallholder farmers and processors, where women are the main suppliers of vegetable products. However, due to overall funding shortfalls to the school feeding programme, this subsequently impacted the HGSF component; including reducing income generating opportunities for smallholder farmers linked to the programme, and up to 72,500 school children missed out on receiving daily hot meals from WFP.

WFP organized training programmes for FMCs across all 143 schools, to develop and embed processes and structures. The trainings aimed to strengthen school feeding initiatives with topics such as managerial capacity, covid responsive school feeding practices, local procurement, quality control measures and enforce accountability.

WFP continued to support the government's transition to full national ownership of the home-grown school feeding programme. Since 2019, The Government has taken over the implementation of school feeding in two of the six regions in The Gambia with a dedicated budget line. In 2021, the government was able to increase the number of schools in its regions of operation by 26. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has inevitably slowed down the expansion to other districts and the inclusion of new schools. The lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic led to the development of a draft School Health and Nutrition Policy that better aligns the school feeding programme with national development priorities, covering all relevant sectors of government. Furthermore, among the key issues discussed this year was the transition and handover plan by 2030, with the draft ready for discussion and validation by early 2022.

Gender and age were fully integrated across school feeding activities, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker monitoring code of four. The role of women and girls in the HGSP continue to be maintained and strengthened. **Women hold key management and decision-making positions in the school food management committees, with a 50/50 gender ratio, and the treasurer role is allocated to the lead person of the mother's club.** All the cooks in WFP-supported schools are women and therefore have a huge influence over the kitchen management including food procurement and meal distribution; meanwhile, cooks received training on nutrition-sensitive cooking, hygiene and safety matters and receive in-kind rice as compensation for their work. **At the school level, girls' enrolment netted a gender parity of 1.06 and 1.05 at ECD and LBS levels respectively.** Niamina West District in WFP-supported Central River Region achieved an impressive gender parity of 2.1.

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.



10,000 children aged 5-69 months were provided with monthly food rations for the treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).



15,000 malnourished pregnant and lactating women and girls, and mothers living with HIV received monthly food rations of specialized nutritious food.



40,000 people were reached with Social and Behavioral Change Communication through community engagement on dietary, care, and sanitation practices.



Two fortification projects are being piloted with private sector partners to address micronutrient deficiencies.

This outcome focuses on improving the nutritional status of vulnerable populations including children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG), and people living with HIV (PLHIV). It targets four provincial regions and semi-urban districts of the West Coast Region, contributing to the National Development Plan and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2. Alongside global partners and the Government including the Ministry of Health, National Nutrition Agency, and Food Technology Services, WFP provides nutrition assistance and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to the targeted groups of beneficiaries.

The Gambia has a high burden of malnutrition, posing a high cost to human capital with intergenerational effects. The three nutritional status indices had consistently improved in the period leading up to the COVID-19 pandemic. Stunting had decreased from 25 percent to 18 percent, wasting reduced from 12 percent to 5.1 percent, and underweight decreased from 16 percent to 12 percent between 2013 and 2019 respectively (2013 GDHS, 2019-20 GDHS). However, CFSVA 2021 results show a steep decline in the populations' nutritional status with stunting rates at 18.6 percent, wasting rates at 9.2 percent, and an underweight rate of 16.8 percent (2021 CFSVA), reversing pre-pandemic gains. Deep-rooted issues in The Gambia that contribute to these factors include poverty, food insecurity, poor dietary choices, complementary feeding practices, poor caretaking practices, poor sanitation, frequent infections, and poor maternal nutritional status.

SBCC was provided through community engagement, directly benefiting 40,000 people to improve dietary, care, and sanitation practices. Targeted populations, the majority of which were women (90 percent), received messages to promote the consumption of locally available and diversified foods, exclusive breastfeeding, and hygiene practices to boost their nutrition status. The SBCC sessions were first provided to 700 community members as a 'training of trainers' course, which enabled them to then sensitize their community members on good nutrition practices.

The sessions included mixed methods of communication such as group discussions, culinary demonstrations, and role-play using the SBCC pictorial and discussion cards. The SBCC was also conducted through radio sensitization, reaching further into communities. While figures remain low, an increasing number of men attended the programme in 2021, following a targeted attempt to engage men through SBCC sessions.

Cooking demonstrations on appropriate weaning foods were conducted in all regions. Sessions on the causes of malnutrition, consequences, and prevention measures were delivered before practical demonstrations of the preparation of hygienic complementary food. Feedback from participants was positive, helping to expand their knowledge and understanding of dietary diversification, and improve their preparation skills to include hygienic, culturally acceptable food.

The treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) through therapeutic supplementary feeding reached 9,639 children, who received monthly food rations of specialized nutritious food of Super Cereal Plus (6 kilograms per month). Other recipients included 15,322 malnourished pregnant and lactating mothers and girls and 1,128 people living with HIV; identified through reproductive and child health clinics and anti-retroviral treatment sites, were

provided with Super Cereal with sugar and fortified oil.

This year, the programme was extended to cover a further five semi-urban districts in the West Coast Region, due to increasing urban vulnerability. This was indicated in the 2020 urban vulnerability analysis, where 43 percent of households in urban areas have insufficient economic capacity to meet their essential needs; and 5.1 percent have highly insufficient economic capacity and are very vulnerable. **The total quantity of specialized nutritious food provided for the treatment of children, pregnant and lactating mothers, and girls, people living with HIV is 657 metric tons.**

In 2021, the therapeutic supplementary programme endured significant delays in the arrival of specialized nutritious commodities for six months. **Despite the supply chain challenge and funding shortfalls, the MAM treatment programme reached 9,639 children and had a coverage rate of 9.24 percent, default rate of 9.76 percent, and recovery rate of 75.25 percent (77.14 percent for females), adherence rate of 46.78 percent, and mortality rate of 0 percent.**

The lack of timely nutrition data to guide decision making has been a consistent challenge. To support this development, WFP provided ongoing monitoring of the nutritional status of children and women of childbearing age. **The Government was supported to set up 19 nutrition sentinel surveillance sites across the country that provides quarterly nutritional updates.** The surveillance collects anthropometric measurements, minimum dietary diversity, and minimum acceptable diet.

Efficient and effective delivery of nutrition programmes depends on the capacity of WFP's field partners to implement to a high standard. A series of trainings were conducted to **358 health personnel and multi-disciplinary facilitation teams from all health regions.** Trainings included basic nutritional assessments, treatment and prevention of malnutrition, exclusive breastfeeding, infant and young child feeding, and dietary diversification.

Private sector engagement was also positive, with partnerships developed to pilot two food fortification projects, as it is a proven, cost-effective, scalable, and sustainable intervention that helps to address micronutrient deficiencies. WFP partnered with the Gambia Horticulture Enterprise (GHE) to **support the production of locally produced fortified blended food consisting of maize, soya, and premixes through the provision of equipment and raw materials.** The processing line has been installed and tested, however, due to a lack of continuous funding, the implementation was stalled; unable to carry out necessary quality control checks, market release, and possible use of the product for WFP nutrition interventions. Additionally, **WFP has piloted rice fortification in the Central River Region, alongside local partner Maruo Farms,** with the longer-term aim of the project to be linked to the home-grown school feeding programme - to increase nutrition intake for children and to provide a market for smallholder farmers. A rice fortification strategy is being developed, along with a hazard analysis critical control point plan to support Maruo Farms in its operations.

The **Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN)** is a private sector initiative that mobilizes businesses to act, invest and innovate to improve nutrition. Due to its effective advocacy and connection to the global Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, the Government recognized the need for private sector engagement around nutrition. **Members of the SBN The Gambia were trained through capacity building workshops, receiving technical guidance from WFP.** The training provided information on basic nutrition, food safety, quality, and standards to SBN members, who are heavily involved in food processing and animal rearing industries. Areas of interest for members included processing and marketing of local cereals, legumes, fruits and vegetables, poultry rearing, milk processing, small ruminants rearing, beekeeping, moringa processing, and mango exportation. Additionally, **in mobilizing academia and research institutions under the SUN platform,** a consultative meeting was held with respective institutions on feasible approaches and pathways for further engagement on nutrition.

Gender and age were fully integrated into nutrition activities resulting in the Gender and Age Marker monitoring code of 4. The nutrition data is aggregated by sex and female beneficiaries account for more than 50 percent of the treatment programme for children aged 6-59 months; while the PLWG and PLHIV support targets only women. During distributions, the participation of men was regularly encouraged, to ease the physical burden to women who have been the primary recipients of rations. SBCC activities specifically targeted women, boosting the nutrition status of children and mothers but also deliberately targeted men, following the recommendation of the decentralized nutrition evaluation. Men were reached through SBCC by targeting the Bantabas village, where members of the community frequently visited and sensitized on dietary diversity, health, and domestic care practices.

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



Africa Risk Capacity Replica programme reached 37,500 potential drought-affected people with a total value of USD 2.26 million crop insurance.



44,000 trees were planted in 10 communities to mitigate the effects of climate change and increase the resilience of communities to climate risks.



1,300 mt of various food commodities distributed were procured locally by smallholder farmers, generating over USD 88,000 of income.



990 fishmongers (880 women) benefited from the facility-based supply chain support to reduce post-harvest losses.



9 rice drying floors were constructed for 6,574 women rice farmers to minimize post-harvest losses and increase the quality of rice production.

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 creating opportunities across the three interlinked food system elements that include: Production, access to agricultural inputs and skills, livelihood diversification and macro-insurance cover; food transformation, including food processing, harvest and post-harvest management, food safety and quality; and creating reliable market access through linkage to the home-grown school feeding programme and other formal markets.

For a third consecutive year, WFP participated in the **Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica programme macro-insurance cover**. This year, macro parametric insurance coverage was provided for drought-related risks for the 2021/22 agricultural season, covering the whole country. As a result, WFP was able to provide coverage to 37,568 potential drought-affected people, with a total value of USD 2.26 million crop insurance. In addition, WFP provided technical support to the Government to improve the risk transfer parameters, which enabled the development of a more contextually relevant set of parameters by early 2021. This ensured the ARC policy was more applicable to The Gambia's needs and local environment.

Funding for the **Rural Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resilience Building Project (RICAR)** was released for the first year out of the significant five-year USD 10 million contribution from the Adaption Fund. To support this project, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the executing entity, the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MoECCNAR), and WFP, as the implementing entity - with implementation scheduled to begin in 2022. The overall goal of the five-year project is to enhance the adaptive capacity of rural populations in The Gambia, targeting 168,000 smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities through activities including diversified production of staple foods and fresh produce, asset creation and risk transfers.

Alongside partners including the UN Population Fund and International Trade Centre, WFP continued implementation of the UN Peacebuilding Fund project. The project aims to strengthen community coping mechanisms against risks of climate-induced conflicts and to mitigate gender and youth related vulnerabilities and tensions in The Gambia.

Through this project, reforestation and agroforestry were implemented through the planting of 44,000 forest and fruit trees across 10 communities in the North Bank Region, Central River Region, and Upper River Region. This initiative aimed at mitigating the effects of climate change through carbon capture and increasing the resilience of communities to climate risks including windstorms, drought, increased temperatures, and floods. Additionally, participants were trained in soil conservation, crop production, environment protection, livelihood technologies and peacebuilding training were delivered in recognition of the role women play in creating a self-sustaining environment with durable peace and in reconciling communities; preventing conflict from restarting; integrating civil society; create rule of law mechanisms, and address underlying structural and societal issues.

Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) continued linking smallholder farmers to the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) market, to contribute to value chains development for improved food security and economic development. In 2021, smallholder farmers contributed a total of over 1,000 metric tons of various food commodities to supply food to WFP supported schools through its school meals programme. Additionally, 150 metric tons of rice was procured locally from smallholder farmers and distributed to vulnerable communities through the COVID-19 crisis response. Other initiatives included linking smallholder farmers to local traders, resulting in the supply of 167 metric tons of bulb onions conducted jointly with WFP, the International Trade Centre (ITC), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and Ministry of Agriculture. Additionally, WFP completed the construction of nine rice drying floors for 6,574 women rice farmers in the Central River Region to minimize post-harvest losses and ensure smallholder farmers were able to supply good quality rice to schools through the HGSF programme. **Overall, activities generated over USD 88,000 income for smallholder farmers through joint programming and collaboration between partners.**

WFP in partnership with The Gambia Red Cross Society continued to improve the working and sanitary conditions and supply chain for 880 women and 110 men fishmongers in three selected fishing wharfs at Tanji, Brufut and Gunjur. Water access has been provided and construction of storage facilities, smokehouses, bathrooms, resting sheds and fish drying racks are ongoing. The project will help to reduce post-harvest losses and ensure the quality of processed fish through extended shelf-life, for supply to schools through the HGSF programme. However, the project is facing funding constraints to complete all its planned activities.

Gender markers were mainstreamed in many activities for smallholder agricultural market support. This was guided by WFP's commitment to promoting gender equality and economic empowerment among women, men, boys, and girls, particularly women as critical participants of rice production, vegetable gardening and the fishing industry. Women make up 90 percent of beneficiaries in three fish landing site projects and are economically empowered through support with fish processing facilities for value addition and post-harvest loss reduction. The construction of bathrooms and resting sheds where women can lactate ensured the wharfs are inclusive and gender friendly. More importantly, women also take part in the fish landing site management body. The UN Peacebuilding Fund highlighted the important role of women in peacebuilding by reducing gender related vulnerabilities and tensions. As a result, women and girls have been the major beneficiaries of various climate change, agriculture, and peace building related training.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide supply chain and market support (including HGSF) to farmers to increase productivity and access to markets, complemented by community asset creation through FFA.	4

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



WFP supported the development of the data sharing and protection protocol for the National Social Registry.



WFP supported the Government with the development and review of Multi-Hazard Regional and National Contingency Plans.



358 community health nurses and multi-disciplinary facilitation teams received capacity training on Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).

VAM

WFP and the Government jointly led the conduction of 2021 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA).



WFP staffed a programme policy officer to support the school feeding technical office of the Government.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP was committed to enhancing the capacity of the national and sub-national level institutions across all intervention areas including social protection, school feeding, emergency response, nutrition intervention, risk management, livelihood support, and climate change amongst others.

WFP supported the development of the Governments' **National Social Registry and its operational systems**, which are aimed at strengthening the design and implementation of comprehensive and predictable social protection programmes. **WFP has also been supporting the development of the data sharing and protection protocol for the National Social Registry, making The Gambia, the first global country where WFP has supported governments in such an activity.** In addition, together with UNICEF, WFP co-facilitated the national social protection forum which served as a national platform on a range of social protection issues including shock response, school feeding, and systems development. The forum presented a call-to-action with thirteen identified priority areas to the Government, including shocks and disaster response, financing, social registry, policy, and legislation. WFP facilitated two training sessions for eight newly recruited staff of the national social protection secretariat. Topics focused on social protection implementation planning and coordination; this included a set-up of a social protection cash working group to discuss strategic and technical issues.

WFP provided considerable **support in the review of the Multi-Hazard National Contingency Plan (2022-2025)**. This involved the development of regional contingency plans and facilitating the national contingency plan review workshop, with WFP providing direct technical support at both national and regional levels. The national contingency plan identified five key hazards that include floods, windstorms, fire, drought, and epidemics. The plan aims to reduce adverse impacts of anticipated disasters to affected populations by ensuring that humanitarian response is effective and coordinated, to maximize the existing capacity and minimize gaps, duplications, delays, and other constraints.

To strengthen early warning and preparedness mechanisms, WFP provided technical and infrastructure support to the Department of Water Resources and National Disaster Management Agency through **the installation of four automatic weather stations and technical support to the Government's Africa Risk Capacity Replica technical working group**. The early warning will enable the government to advise communities on the expected risks and prepare accordingly, including advising farmers on the weather patterns, the types of crops to plant to minimise losses.

Considering the prevalence and the knowledge gaps in malnutrition across the country, WFP was strongly engaged in **reinforcing the capacity of 358 community health nurses and multi-disciplinary facilitation teams on the**

management and community assessment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). Officers in charge of health facilities and nutrition focal points through the sentinel surveillance survey were also trained on nutrition, data collection, reporting, and proper use of Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tapes. In addition, WFP contributed to strengthening nutrition support to vulnerable malnourished groups in the context of COVID-19 in The Gambia by providing technical support to the Government.

WFP **supported the Urban Vulnerability Analysis and the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA)** which provided the Government, the UN and humanitarian partners, civil society, and the donor community timely and relevant information on households' food and nutrition insecurity as well as their vulnerability status. The analysis delivered a wide range of training ranging from data collection methods to effective use of data collection tools. The capacity building was delivered to enumerators comprising of academics and professionals both from the government and private sector.

In the prevention and management of food and nutrition crisis, WFP technically and financially **supported the Seasonal Food and Nutrition Analysis including the March and November Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis as well as the Household Economy Analysis (HEA).** Both analyses provided results on the current and projected situation which required an emergency response to save lives and protect livelihoods. WFP ensured the data collection tools, processes and analysis were responsive to the gender needs by ensuring the sampling, data collection, 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 that can collect volumes and values of food inflows and outflows for the country and eventually assist in the construction of the food balance sheet.

In working towards **the full national ownership of the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) by the Government,** WFP supported a refresher training programme for the Food Management Committees (FMCs), who manage the school kitchens in 143 schools supported by WFP throughout 2021. The training helped enhance the school feeding managerial capacity, COVID-19 responsiveness, school feeding practices, local procurement knowledge and skills, quality control measures, and enforcement of accountability. WFP continued to support the HGSF transition process by providing a programme policy officer to work with the school feeding technical office to support the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MoBSE). This office funded by WFP has provided support in the planning of rations and monitoring school feeding activities in the two government-supported regions and serves as liaison bureau to facilitate high-level consultations between WFP and MoBSE through the office of Permanent Secretary. Among the key issues discussed this year was the transition and handover plan by 2030 with a draft ready for discussion and validation in early 2022. A sequel to this is the strengthening of the 2017 School Feeding Policy to be replaced by a draft School Health Nutrition Policy developed in 2020.

Recognizing the multi-purpose benefit of school feeding as a social protection intervention, the Government continued to roll out this programme to vulnerable people. Through regular consultations, the WFP together with MoBSE visited one of the regions and met with government authorities, local leaders, communities, schoolteachers, and children to discuss the importance of school feeding and its impact on the lives of children and their family's resilience building. MoBSE detailed the Government's plans for school feeding and encouraged parents to send their children to school with the promise of access to nutritious daily meals. The Government leads a technical working group on HGSF, which meets monthly to provide oversight and direction to the programme, while WFP continued to serve as a technical adviser to the group, bringing expertise and information on school feeding from the region and the international arena.

Gender was taken into consideration under Strategic Outcome 5, with a Gender and Age Marker monitoring code 1. In its various assessments and studies, WFP guaranteed data collection was disaggregated by sex and age groups to allow gender and age-inclusive analysis. WFP ensured the women's representation in multiple capacity strengthening workshops it held for the Government. However, gender and age-related considerations should be strengthened in future planning and implementation including social protection.

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	1

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

In 2021, WFP and its partners continued to contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 5: Gender equality, as stipulated in The Gambia's National Women's Council Act. The Government of The Gambia has demonstrated that Gender empowerment is a focus area for the country with gender parity realized since 2007 in primary school enrolment. Meanwhile, achieving gender equality across all segments of society remains an ongoing challenge.

WFP has made gender equality a significant part of its programme implementation in 2021. The home-grown school feeding programme is an integral example and opportunity to encourage women's empowerment. This is achieved by ensuring gender equity in the school food management committees (FMCs), placing women in key management and decision-making positions. For example, the role of treasurer in the community engagement manual was purposefully reserved for the leadership of an affiliated community organization, the mothers club.

For the first time in 2021, all cooks participating in WFP-supported schools were women; having full decision-making power of school kitchens, while furthering their skills through trainings on nutrition-sensitive cooking, hygiene, and safety. To remunerate the time dedicated to schools, the cooks received food supplies of rice. Moving forward, WFP has initiated policy discussions with the Government to adopt a cash-giving approach for cooks, aiming to promote greater flexibility, choice, and dignity.

Women play an important role in The Gambia in the processing and selling sections of the fishing industry. However, despite their active participation, women face gender and non-gender-specific constraints. To overcome these barriers, WFP initiated a gender-focused intervention targeting 880 women at three fish landing sites (Tanji, Burufut, and Gunjur). The project aims to provide participants with clean water through boreholes, shelters for resting and breastfeeding, clean toilets, fish drying racks, cooler boxes storage, smokehouses, and energy-efficient smoke stoves. As of the end of 2021, all target sites have been equipped with several water points. Toilets, sheds, and drying racks are under construction, while smokehouses and cold storage development remain on hold until resources become available. Women have benefited from a significantly improved working environment with better fish processing facilities and sanitary conditions, leading to increased income. In addition, women are represented in the fish landing site management body and decide on the day-to-day operations of the sites.

Women have been a key target group of WFP's resilience activities. Through a UN Peacebuilding Fund project aimed at strengthening community responses to the risks of climate-induced conflict, 30 women were trained in agricultural production techniques, which resulted in cascaded learnings to a further 1,500 women in their respective communities. Another 200 women were trained in soil conservation and peacebuilding. The approach to trainings has proven to be an effective way to strengthen women's capacity to participate in agriculture, community engagement, and peacebuilding processes.

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

In July 2021, the country experienced an unprecedented windstorm that destroyed many lives and caused damage to property. Partnering with the Government and the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), WFP provided food assistance in the form of rice and cash to affected families in six districts, to cover needs for a three-month period. To identify households most at risk from the event, WFP conducted a targeting exercise that sought the views of women and men regarding protection concerns, focusing on cultural practices and including women's access to wealth and property.

Beneficiaries were identified per household to include all members. Some protection challenges were experienced during implementation, where WFP identified potential exclusion issues for women in polygamous households. In these situations, the male head of the household collects entitlements on behalf of his wives and children. While there is an intention to share these equally with family members, it is difficult to track whether all women and children in the household fairly received entitlements. Given patriarchal cultural norms, the solution to enrol married women as direct beneficiaries is not always possible; such practices might promote household and community tensions. Mitigation measures such as sensitization sessions conducted by WFP and cooperating partners aim to be integrated into future implementations.

WFP continued to reinforce its commitments on accountability to affected populations through three core areas: consultation, information provision, and community and feedback mechanisms (CFMs). At every distribution site, there was a CFM desk and signs to help facilitate this process. Feedback was registered on a tablet and escalated to the appropriate staff internally or externally to WFP for resolution. Those lodging feedback were notified by phone or in person once the issues were resolved. A total of 290 volunteers were trained to assist in handling feedback and engaging with beneficiaries and community members at CFM desks.

WFP also ensured affected populations received adequate information on the different types of assistance interventions. These included the purpose of interventions, targeting process, CFMs, duration of assistance, transfer modality, ration size, frequency of distributions, distribution set-up, and COVID-19 prevention measures.

Up to 14 WFP staff were trained on improving internal processes such as fact checking, receiving, and responding to feedback and complaints. Other important issues were covered such as safeguarding confidentiality when providing assistance to HIV related beneficiaries, reporting and referring gender-based violence cases, 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 Sudan-Sahel region, The Gambia experiences considerable climate variability. Rainfall is seasonal, with the majority falling during the months of June to October, and often accompanied by flood and windstorms, due to its geographic positioning on the flood plain of The Gambia River. These circumstances make the country vulnerable to rising sea levels, as well as saltwater intrusion upriver, and into agricultural areas located along the river.

The 2021 July rainy season was accompanied by heavy windstorms and flash floods, which caused damage to infrastructure and livelihoods, affecting 160,000 people across the country (1). In addition, despite its rich biodiversity, ongoing habitat destruction has led to local species extinction and degradation of ecosystem services, as a result of urbanization, cultivation, uncontrolled burning, and wood utilization. Environmental degradation and unsustainable land-use practices are reducing the generation of ecosystem goods and services that support both agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods in the country.

WFP and partners have been extensively trying to address these challenges. As the leading agency of the environmental group to the UN's Common Country Analysis (CCA), WFP advocated and coordinated other climate-related agencies' involvement such as UN Environment Programme, UN Development Programme, and the International Trade Centre, to contribute to the collective response. Issues covered by the group include The Gambia's vulnerability to climate change, afforestation, and pollution. CCA provides a contextual analysis of The Gambia in various areas including the environment and is part of the UN Cooperation Framework being developed that helps to address these actions.

The implementation of a joint Peacebuilding Funded project with two other UN agencies commenced in 2020 to address conflicts arising from climate change. In 2021, WFP deepened engagement, planting 41,000 trees to reduce the impact of erosion, flash flooding, and windstorms; constructed rice drying floors in farming communities to decrease post-harvest loss; and conducted training of trainers for identified community members on better agricultural practices, further cascading to their communities.

This is the third year that WFP has participated in the Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica programme, which provides macro parameter coverage for the 2021/22 agricultural season and USD 2.3 million in policy coverage in the event of drought in The Gambia in 2021. WFP has also worked with the Government to improve its risk transfer parameters for the 2021/22 and 2022/23 seasons to make ARC more effective in the country. WFP's technical input to the government has enabled a more contextualized set of risk transfer parameters that make the ARC policy more relevant to The Gambia's needs and environment.

WFP has continued advocacy efforts to secure resources for environment-focused project implementation. This year, WFP received approval from the Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund to implement multi-year climate adaptation projects that enable the establishment of climate-related micro-insurance for smallholder farmers in The Gambia.

Fatoumatta's First Steps

Fatoumatta Bah is a one-year-old girl from Dalaba, a village in the Central River Region in the Gambia. At birth, she was underweight and unhealthy, making frequent visits with her mother to the clinic. For a long time, she was unable to learn to walk and always needed to be physically close to her mother.

Fatoumatta's health concerns added to the vulnerable circumstances already faced by the family. Her parents, Fatim Bah, her mother, and Demba Bah, her father, are both smallholder farmers raising two children.

The past two years have been an exceptionally difficult time, due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Movement restrictions disrupted activities in the agricultural growing season, resulting in smallholder farmers experiencing poor harvests. Fatoumatta's family, like many others, experienced a reduction in household income. In the meantime, food prices have continued to go up, making it more difficult to access basic needs like food, water, health care. This past year, many farmers were forced to spend the money saved for agricultural production to support families with food items.

Even before the pandemic, climate change has posed a long-term threat to food security and nutrition in The Gambia. Reduced crop yields, impaired nutrient quality, and dietary diversity, as well as disrupted water and sanitation, undermine nutrition. Fatoumatta is just one of 17,300 children, aged 6-59 months, suffering from malnutrition in The Gambia.

In September 2021, Fatoumatta's circumstances began to change. Enrolled in the WFP supplementary feeding program at the local child health clinic in Dalaba, the parents are seeing some changes. During her treatment, she receives a monthly ration of six kilograms of specialized nutritious food called Super Cereal Plus, which supports malnourished children with nutrients to support healthy growth. As the child's caregiver, Fatima also receives on-site education on good nutrition, hygiene practices, and the introduction of nutritious, local food products to diversify her children's meals.

After two months of treatment, she gained two kilograms, increasing from 11.5kg to 13.1kg. The parents were also able to witness her stand on her feet and play with other children. *I am very happy that now she does not need to be with me all the time. During her sickness, her father and I were not able to sleep, always taking care of her. Now we all sleep at night, said Fatim Bah.*

In The Gambia, the provision of specialized nutritious food is helping around 18,000 vulnerable food insecure people, including malnourished children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and people living with HIV in 2021. The programme aims to optimize the nutritional value and adequacy of the diet, improve quality of life, and improve various health parameters of disadvantaged families. The programme also delivers social and behavioural change communications to 40,000 beneficiaries on good eating practices, water, sanitation, and hygiene practices (WASH) food diversification, good health, and nutrition. WFP also conducts step-by-step cooking demonstrations with the community to help improve cooking and eating habits. The demonstrations have been well attended by the community, with topics covering appropriate weaning food and the preparation of hygienic complimentary food.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] 2016 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis; 2011 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis.

[2] 2021, SitRep No.6 24/09/2021, NDMA, the Government of The Gambia.

Context and Operations

[1] 2021, SitRep No.6 24/09/2021, NDMA, the Government of The Gambia

Strategic outcome 01

[1] 2021, SitRep No.6 24/09/2021, NDMA, the Government of The Gambia.

[2] 2021, The Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA).

Strategic outcome 03

2013 Gambia Demographic and Health Survey (2013 GDHS)

2019-20 Gambia Demographic and Health Survey (2019-20 GDHS)

2020, The Gambia Urban Vulnerability Assessment and Market Analysis, December 2020

2021 The Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (2021 CFSVA)

Environment

(1) SitRep No.6 24/09/2021, NDMA, the Government of The Gambia, 2021.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	170,173	232,039	136%
	female	191,036	259,356	136%
	total	361,209	491,395	136%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	51,557	20,233	39%
	female	60,500	21,968	36%
	total	112,057	42,201	38%
24-59 months	male	33,457	37,076	111%
	female	36,934	41,287	112%
	total	70,391	78,363	111%
5-11 years	male	38,816	48,703	125%
	female	41,201	49,467	120%
	total	80,017	98,170	123%
12-17 years	male	38,031	47,939	126%
	female	37,216	48,703	131%
	total	75,247	96,642	128%
18-59 years	male	5,050	74,352	1472%
	female	10,323	90,496	877%
	total	15,373	164,848	1072%
60+ years	male	3,262	3,736	115%
	female	4,862	7,435	153%
	total	8,124	11,171	138%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	361,209	491,395	136%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	5,000	0	0%
Prevention of Malnutrition	74,245	0	0%
School-Based Programmes	112,600	95,276	84%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Treatment of Malnutrition	14,364	26,161	182%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	160,000	369,958	231%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Rice	3,000	6,741	225%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	75	0	0%
Iodised Salt	66	0	0%
Rice	842	206	25%
Vegetable Oil	45	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	473	275	58%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	949	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	59	14	24%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	432,000	349,463	81%
Cash	2,187,834	542,293	25%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	640,000	0	0%

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.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	81,600	32,653
			Male	78,400	31,374
			Total	160,000	64,027

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	81,600 78,400 160,000	174,164 167,332 341,496
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,000	6,741
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	432,000	349,463

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food or CBT to meet their food and nutrition requirements					
General Distribution					
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	0	370,496	
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.23: Number of institutions supported for the delivery of shock responsive and nutrition sensitive social protection programmes	institution		1	
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.17: Quantity of inputs for GFD activities (e.g. weighing scales) distributed	non-food item	10		
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.27: Number of villages assisted	village	93		
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	3	43,112,040	
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site		313	
C: Crisis-affected targeted populations benefit from the strengthened capacity of national partners to ensure their safe and adequate access to food and nutrition					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	70		
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	6	21	
E*: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive SBCC-messaging to improve nutrition-related practices					
Individual capacity strengthening activities					
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	2,500	2,500	
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	2,500	25,000	
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).	individual	0	125,000	
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.2: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)	individual	750	25,000	

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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Households - Location: Gambia - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution (GD)								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	2.15		≤2	5.1	2.37	1.91	Joint survey
	Male	2.25		≤2	5.3	2.32	2.06	Joint survey
	Overall	2.21		≤2	5.2	2.32	2.05	Joint survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.7		>6	6.7	6.11	5.13	Joint survey
	Male	5.77		>6	6.5	6.09	5.19	Joint survey
	Overall	5.76		>6	6.5	6.09	5.18	Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	98.7		≥97	85.5	96.5	91.8	Joint survey
	Male	96.7		≥97	86.5	93.3	91.6	Joint survey
	Overall	96.8		≥97	86.2	93.4	91.6	Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	1.1		≤2.5	11.7	2.1	5.8	Joint survey
	Male	2.6		≤2.5	10.5	5.2	5.8	Joint survey
	Overall	2.5		≤2.5	10.7	5.1	5.8	Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0.2		≤0.5	2.8	1.4	2.5	Joint survey
	Male	0.7		≤0.5	3.1	1.5	2.7	Joint survey
	Overall	0.6		≤0.5	3	1.5	2.6	Joint survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	57.97		≤50	12.1	52.07	52.76	Joint survey
	Male	59.27		≤50	12.7	47.02	54.89	Joint survey
	Overall	59.25		≤50	12.6	47.4	54.64	Joint survey

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

Resilience Building

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.

Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	17,930	9,955
			Male	15,273	8,480
			Total	33,203	18,435
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	40,017	38,977
			Male	38,447	37,448
			Total	78,464	76,425
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	933	416
			Total	933	416
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	17,930	0
			Male	15,273	0
			Total	33,203	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	40,017	0
			Male	38,447	0
			Total	78,464	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,028	206
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,187,834	542,293

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	312	
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	22,926,024	
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				
School feeding (on-site)				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	4,033	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	
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				
School feeding (on-site)				
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*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	22	

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.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: 18-59 years - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	Overall			>3				
Target Group: 6-14 years - Location: Gambia - Modality: - Subactivity: School Feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female			>90				
	Male			>90				
	Overall			>90				
Enrolment rate	Female	92.8		>90	101.7	102.5	99.1	Secondary data
	Male	85.7		>90	91.4	92.4	90.5	Secondary data
	Overall	89.3		>90	96.6	97.4	94.8	Secondary data
Gender ratio	Overall	1.08		>1	1.11	1.11	1.09	Secondary data

Graduation rate (new)	Female	84.3	>85	99	95.8		Secondary data
	Male	79.7	>85	90.2	86		Secondary data
	Overall	82.1	>85	94.7	91.2		Secondary data
Retention rate	Female	84.3	>85	99	95.8	92.2	Secondary data
	Male	79.7	>85	90.2	86	84	Secondary data
	Overall	82.1	>85	94.7	91.2	88.2	Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	15.7	<10	1	4.2	8	Secondary data
	Male	20.3	<10	5.3	14	16	Secondary data
	Overall	17.9	<10	9.8	8.8	11.8	Secondary data

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.				Resilience Building	
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.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	312	0
			Male	312	0
			Total	624	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	40,092	0
			Male	34,153	0
			Total	74,245	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	4,212	5,205
			Male	3,588	4,434
			Total	7,800	9,639
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	PMTCT clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	0	804
			Male	0	396
			Total	0	1,200
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	5,940 5,940	15,322 15,322
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,481	289

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted children 6-59 months, and PLW/G receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious foods to treat moderate acute malnutrition				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.3.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition	individual	0	36
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.3: Number of individuals (male) trained in child health and nutrition	individual	0	75
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	266	290
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	2,808,000	3,571,200
B: Targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to prevent moderate acute malnutrition.				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	4.46	16
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	151.2	285
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				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.3: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using traditional media (i.e. songs, theatre)	individual	36,000	0
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	1,500	5,000
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	10,000	25,000
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.3: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using traditional media (i.e. songs, theatre)	individual	10,000	25,000

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.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: 18-59 years - Location: Gambia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Nutrition treatment activities								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	0		>70	52.2			Joint survey
Target Group: 6-23 month - Location: Gambia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Nutrition treatment activities								

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	18.8	<15	17.26	18	20.4	WFP
	Male	13.3	<15	14.34	13	18.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	16.1	<15	16.01	16	19.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: 6-23 months - Location: Gambia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Nutrition treatment activities							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	9.2	>70	7.3			Joint survey
	Male	10.7	>70	7.3			Joint survey
	Overall	10	>70	7.3			Joint survey
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	100	>70			100	WFP
	Male	100	>70			100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	>70			100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: 6-59 months - Location: Gambia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Nutrition treatment activities							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0	<15	8.4	13		WFP
	Male	0	<15	11.65	10		programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	9.76	12		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	0	0		WFP
	Male	0	<3	0	0		programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	80	>75	77.14	51	77	WFP
	Male	75	>75	72.55	63	72	programme monitoring
	Overall	77.4	>75	75.25	55	75.04	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	93.3	>66	45.26	61.3	97.6	WFP
	Male	94.5	>66	49.17	58.5	98.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	93.9	>66	46.78	60.4	97.9	WFP programme monitoring

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				Resilience Building	
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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	3,000	0
			Male	2,000	0
			Total	5,000	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	640,000	0

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted beneficiaries receive adequate food or CBT to meet their food and nutrition requirements.				
Food assistance for asset				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	5,000	
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$		80,000
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	20	
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	10	
C: Smallholders benefit from access to value chains and markets that improve income-earning opportunities and food security				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	275	30
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	5	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session		2
D: Community members benefit from improved livelihoods and resilience derived from productive asset creation and repair to improve productivity and access to markets.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.158: Community common centres established/rehabilitated	centre		9
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.50: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	8	3
G: Community members benefit from improved livelihoods and resilience derived from productive asset creation and repair to improve productivity and access to markets				
Macro-Insurance Climate Actions				
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.9: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	individual		37,568
G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2*.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	US\$		400,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	US\$		2,066,267

Outcome Results								
Activity 04: Provide supply chain and market support (including HGSF) to farmers to increase productivity and access to markets, complemented by community asset creation through FFA								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Gambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0		>10	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0		>70				WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 05: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to meet Zero - Root Causes Hunger Targets				
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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Food insecure people benefit from enhanced local government and community capacity to implement nutrition programmes.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	8	
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.				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	175	
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	200	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	7	

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: National Stakeholders - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0		≥8			9	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
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.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: 18-59 years - Location: Gambia - Modality: - - Subactivity: School Feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	46		=50				WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: 18-59 years - Location: Gambia - Modality: - - Subactivity: School Feeding (take-home rations)								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	100		=100		100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		=0				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100		=100		100		WFP programme monitoring
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.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: 18-59 years - Location: Gambia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Nutrition treatment activities								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	50		=50				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	42		≥50				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	58		≥50				WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: 18-59 - Location: Gambia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female			>90	94			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring -
	Male			>90	95			
	Overall			>90	95			
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female			=100	99			WFP programme monitoring - WFP programme monitoring
	Male			=100	99			
	Overall			=100	99			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female			>90	96			- - WFP programme monitoring
	Male			>90	96			
	Overall			>90	96			
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	0		≥90	99	72		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		≥90	99	93.3		
	Overall	0		≥90	99	74.2		

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: 18-59 years - Location: Gambia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall			=100	96			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Gambia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	90		≥90	97	96	95	WFP
	Male	90		≥90	97	96	95	programme monitoring
	Overall	90		≥90	97	96	95	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Environment indicators

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

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.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: SMP - Location: Gambia - Modality: - - Subactivity: School Feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0		=100			0	Secondary data

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.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: 6-59 months - Location: Gambia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Nutrition treatment activities								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0		=100				Secondary data

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Children enjoying school meals

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

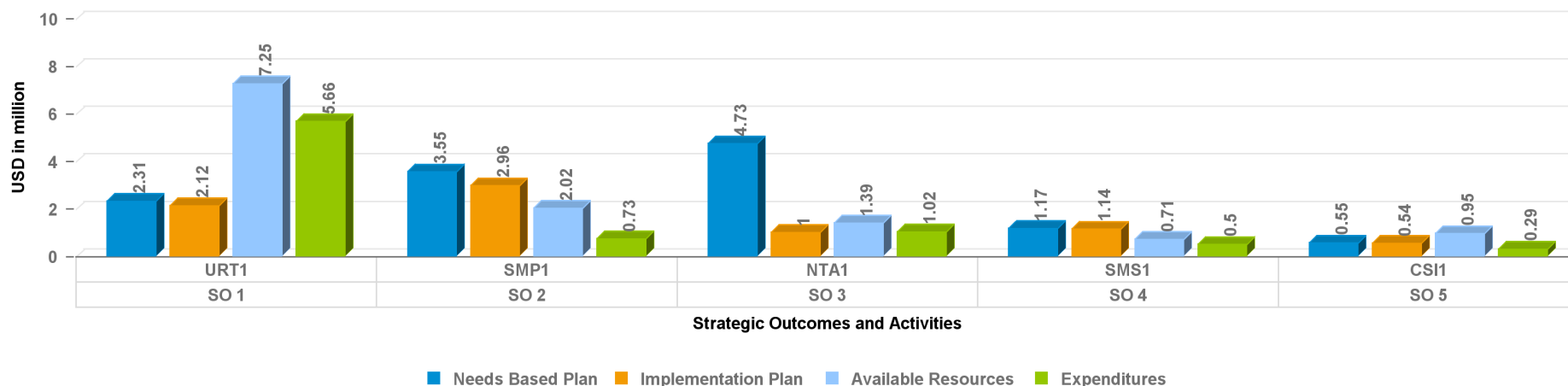
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 2021 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.	2,311,472	2,120,372	7,251,597	5,664,108
	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.	3,549,490	2,964,150	2,019,360	729,433
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			5,860,962	5,084,522	9,270,958	6,393,541
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.	4,730,603	999,078	1,394,749	1,023,044
		Non SO Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			4,730,603	999,078	1,394,749	1,023,044

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Annual Country Report

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	1,167,911	1,138,811	707,512	495,098
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	234	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			1,167,911	1,138,811	707,746	495,098
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	553,603	539,809	949,540	293,530
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			553,603	539,809	949,540	293,530
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	9,389,934	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	9,389,934	0

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Annual Country Report

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Total Direct Operational Cost		12,313,078	7,762,220	21,712,926	8,205,213
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		569,139	566,299	909,478	695,004
	Total Direct Costs		12,882,217	8,328,519	22,622,404	8,900,217
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		837,344	541,354	976,443	976,443
	Grand Total		13,719,561	8,869,873	23,598,848	9,876,661



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

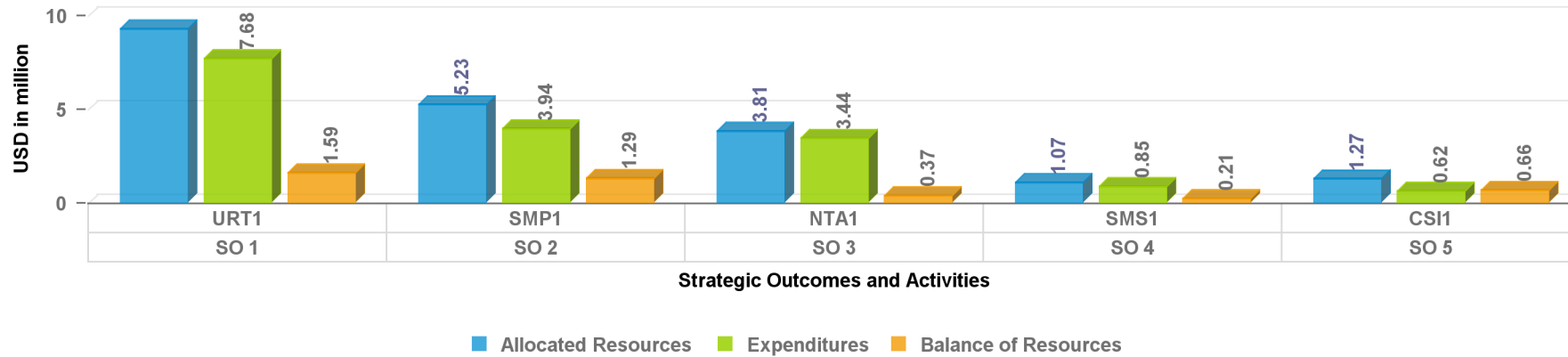
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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
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 HGSGF) 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 2021 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	17,224,846	8,392,589	875,176	9,267,765	7,680,276	1,587,489
	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.	11,008,001	5,230,973	0	5,230,973	3,941,045	1,289,927
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			28,232,847	13,623,561	875,176	14,498,737	11,621,321	2,877,416

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Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	11,102,583	3,807,591	0	3,807,591	3,435,886	371,705
		Non SO Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			11,102,583	3,807,591	0	3,807,591	3,435,886	371,705

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Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	2,781,941	1,067,390	0	1,067,390	854,976	212,414
		Non Activity Specific	0	234	0	234	0	234
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			2,781,941	1,067,624	0	1,067,624	854,976	212,648

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Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	1,629,549	1,271,662	0	1,271,662	615,652	656,010
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,629,549	1,271,662	0	1,271,662	615,652	656,010
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	9,389,934	0	9,389,934	0	9,389,934
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	9,389,934	0	9,389,934	0	9,389,934
Total Direct Operational Cost			43,746,920	29,160,372	875,176	30,035,548	16,527,835	13,507,713
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,367,978	1,715,911	63,756	1,779,667	1,565,193	214,474

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Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			46,114,898	30,876,283	938,932	31,815,215	18,093,028	13,722,187
			2,997,468	1,849,185		1,849,185	1,849,185	0
			49,112,366	32,725,468	938,932	33,664,400	19,942,213	13,722,187

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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