



World Food  
Programme

SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES

# Gambia

## Annual Country Report 2023

---

Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2024

# Table of contents

<b>Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Operational context</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>From Fields to Future</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Programme performance</b>	<b>12</b>
Strategic outcome 01	12
Strategic outcome 02	14
Strategic outcome 03	16
Strategic outcome 04	18
Strategic outcome 05	20
<b>Cross-cutting results</b>	<b>22</b>
Gender equality and women's empowerment	22
Protection and accountability to affected populations	23
Environmental sustainability	24
Nutrition integration	25
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Financial Overview</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Annex</b>	<b>34</b>
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	34
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>35</b>
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	35
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	35
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	35
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	36
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	36
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	36
Cross-cutting Indicators	51

# Overview

According to an August 2023 press release from the Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of The Gambia, the country's economy continued to exhibit remarkable resilience [1], supported by a recovery of the tourism sector, public and private sector consumption and investments. However, The Gambia continued to grapple with the negative impacts of the global food crisis and increased levels of food insecurity. These factors compounded existing vulnerabilities, such as floods and long dry spells, low levels of agricultural production and high food prices. Overall, 319,628 people faced a crisis level of acute food insecurity (IPC 3) as per the November 2022 *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis. In this context, WFP continued to support the Government as it confronted external economic pressures and climate-related shocks, as well as its critical hunger and nutrition challenges.

Due to the increasing need for assistance and nutrition-sensitive interventions, WFP's work in The Gambia was vital. The sub-office in Basse allowed WFP to enhance its operations by leveraging its strong field presence. In 2023, 312,958 people (54 percent women) received assistance - a 21 percent increase from 2022 - while USD 1,848,994 was injected into the local economy. WFP's efforts were closely aligned with the government's key objective: to support the most vulnerable communities (including school-aged children and smallholder farmers). It also supported the government's evidence-based decision making and targeted support to vulnerable people through its key role in national food security monitoring and assessments. The 2023 National Food Security Survey [2], Nutrition Sentinel Surveillance Survey and monthly market and price monitoring reports [3] all fed into the November 2023 *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis.

Collaborative efforts with the Gambian Government and other partners played a critical role in WFP implementing activities according to its five strategic outcomes. WFP assisted 71,550 people (36,491 women) through food distributions, cash transfers and capacity strengthening during the lean season. Despite funding constraints, significant outreach of Social Behavioural Change Communication was achieved. WFP's school meals programme contributed to improving food security for 180,418 school-aged children (97,089 girls) who were reached through cash and food assistance. This success was attributed to effective funding and implementation, particularly from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) [4]. Despite funding limitations that impacted the delivery of nutrition-focused activities, WFP implemented both treatment and prevention of malnutrition activities in The Gambia. WFP supported 7,907 children aged 6 to 23 months, and 3,755 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls prevention programme. With a focus on enhancing livelihoods and improving the resilience of smallholder farmers, WFP reached 1,032 women (100 percent of target) who benefited from new fish processing facilities and compost production training. WFP exceeded its 2023 goals as it successfully strengthened the capacity of national institutions to meet Zero Hunger targets. For example, crucial strategies and training materials were developed to support market systems and food safety standards.

WFP supported the Government through the Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica, a risk transfer mechanism [5]. For example, a 2022-2023 agricultural season policy (purchased in 2022) enabled WFP to receive an insurance payout of USD 187,641 to help mitigate impacts of the long dry spell of 2022, which resulted in late sowing of crops in the Central River, Lower River, North Bank and Upper River regions of the country. As part of this, cash-based transfers (CBTs) were made to 1,092 households (8,736 people; 43 percent women). Multiple assessments were conducted regarding WFP's planned use of transfer modalities, including a market assessment that helped to identify functional markets for CBTs.

Despite funding challenges, WFP adapted its strategies to meet evolving needs. It focused on capacity strengthening, school-based nutrition programmes, and gender-sensitive approaches. WFP's activities were not only aimed at immediate relief, but also strived to enhance long-term resilience and self-reliance, while contributing significantly towards national targets for Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

In 2023, WFP concluded the design of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028. Key inputs were derived from prior experiences, as well as from the collaborative efforts and contributions of several consultations with key stakeholders, including the Government, donors, United Nations agencies, cooperating partners, civil society and the private sector. Evaluation findings and recommendations of the CSP 2019-2024 and of the decentralized evaluation of nutrition activities also informed the new CSP design.

Aligning with WFP's Gender Policy, the Country Office used a comprehensive approach to target, design and implement gender-sensitive activities across its programmes. In addition, WFP collaborated with other UN agencies in gender advocacy activities.

# 312,958

## Total beneficiaries in 2023

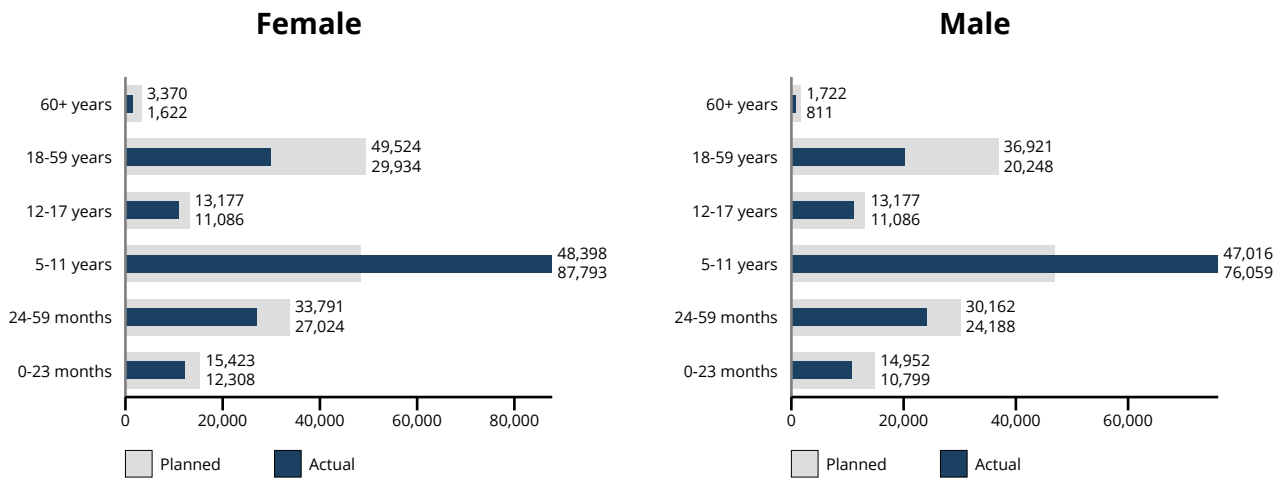


54% female



46% male

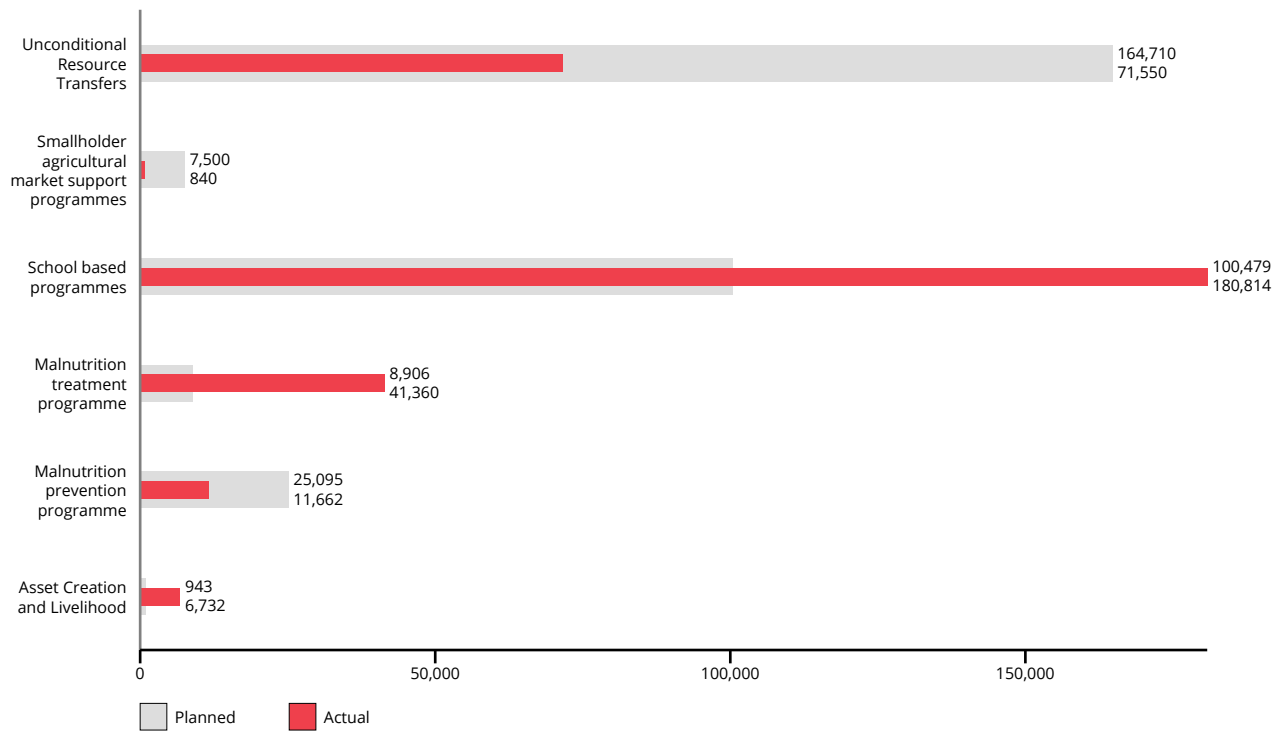
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



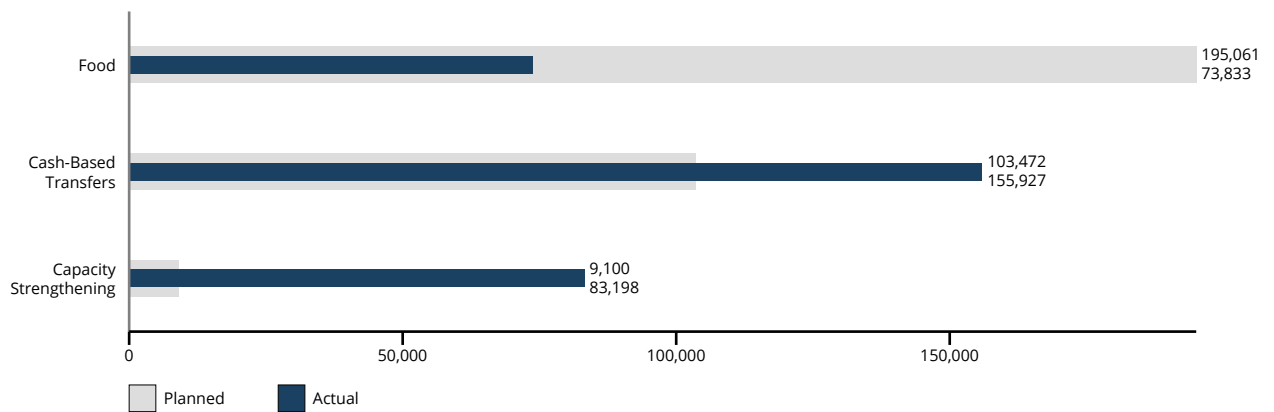
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



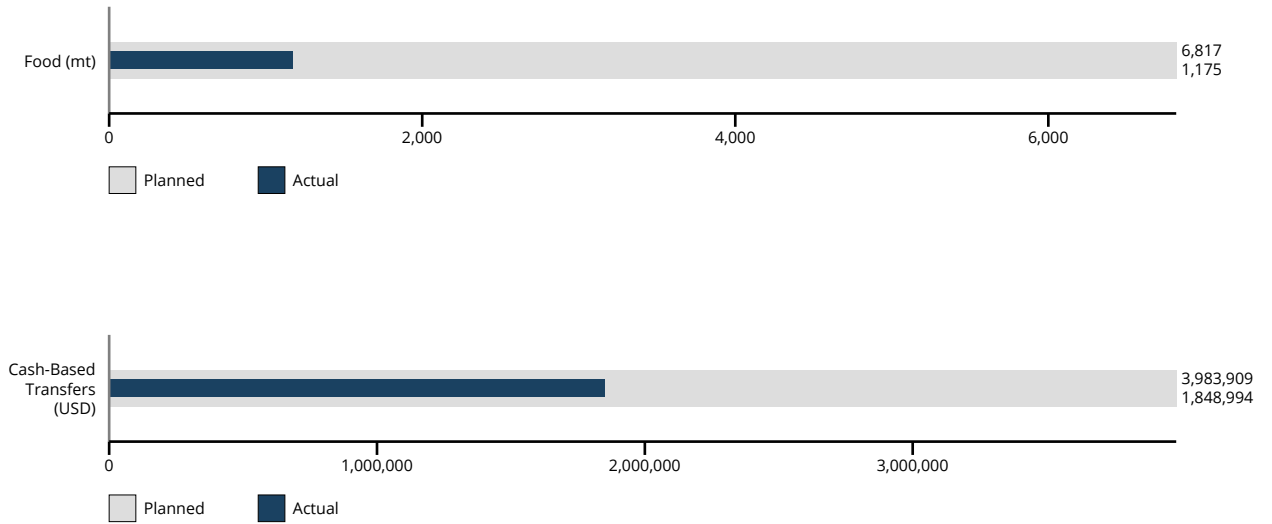
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



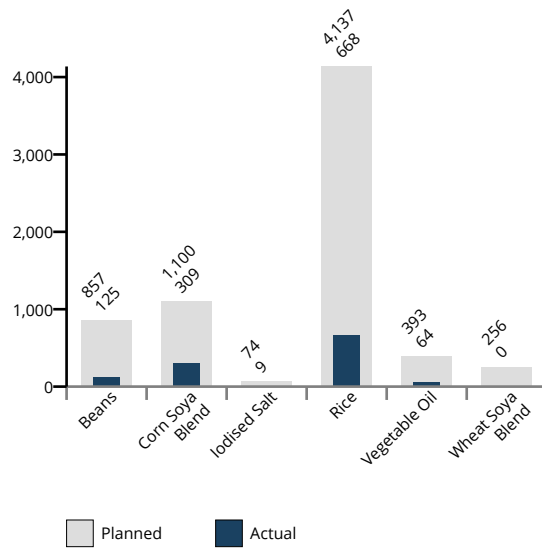
## Beneficiaries by Modality



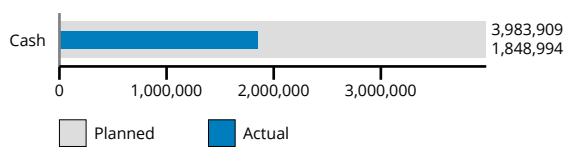
### Total Transfers by Modality



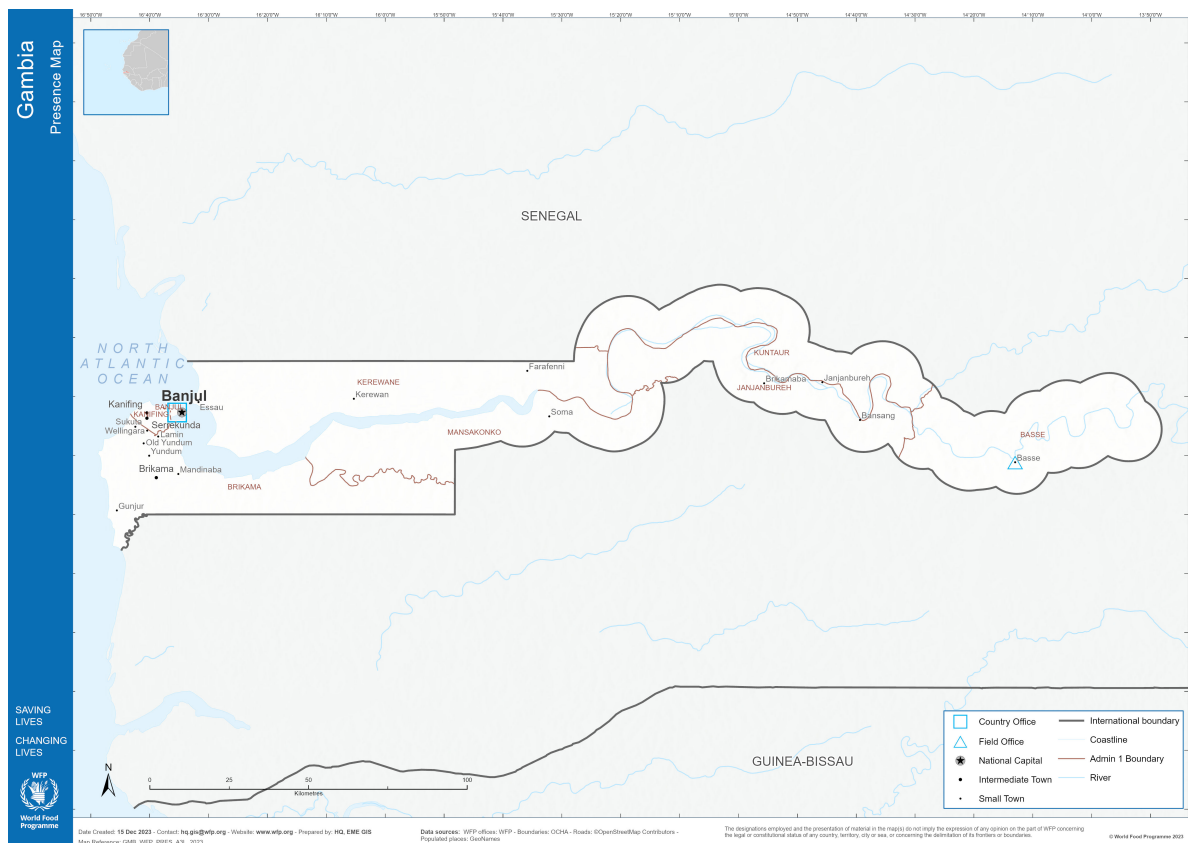
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context



Located on the West African coast, The Gambia is the smallest country in mainland Africa and one of the most densely populated, with an estimated 2.7 million inhabitants [1]. It was classified as a Low Income and Food Deficit country according to the Integrated Household Survey 2020 [2], as 49 percent of the population lived below the poverty line of USD 1.25 per day. The economy of The Gambia is heavily reliant on agriculture, which contributed 25 percent of its gross domestic product and employed about 70 percent of the labour force (32 percent in active primary agricultural production) [3]. The country produces less than 50 percent of its food requirements and is heavily reliant on imported food, leaving it vulnerable to price shocks. The Gambia also ranked 174<sup>th</sup> out of 191 countries on the Human Development Index, 2021 [4].

The Gambian primary education enrolment rate stagnated during the 2000s, then significantly improved from the early 2010s. This upward trend coincided with a renewed commitment from the Government to increase both the levels of participation in education, and the coverage and quality of the national school feeding programme. The Gambian Government has demonstrated an increased commitment to school meals through its institution of a national budget line in 2018, which has funded government managed school meals programmes in two regions.

During the June-August 2023 lean season, 13 percent of the population (319,628 people) were classified as being in either Crisis (IPC 3) and Emergency (IPC 4) phases of acute food insecurity. According to the 2023 *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis [5]. In the forthcoming lean season (June-August 2024), 226,724 people (9 percent of the population) are projected to be in Crisis and Emergency phases (1,580 at Emergency phase) Furthermore, 605,460 people are projected to be in the Stressed (IPC 2) phase, with households having a minimally adequate level of food consumption, unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies. In the absence of humanitarian support, people in this large group are at risk of moving into the Crisis phase.

The 2023 National Food Security Survey highlighted high food prices as one of the most pressing issues for 24 percent of the Gambian population, followed by the reduction or loss of income, as reported by 23 percent of people surveyed. These figures implied that respondents had limited access to sufficient and nutritious food at the household level. This was in addition to 30 percent of the population being highly vulnerable to climate shocks, such as flooding (recorded mainly among urban and peri-urban settlements).

The impacts of the Ukraine crisis, especially the drastic increase in the prices of fertilizer, fuel, meat, seeds and wheat, continued to reduce the purchasing power of vulnerable communities, which further exacerbated levels of food

insecurity in The Gambia. If the ongoing Ukraine conflict leads to a prolonged reduction in food imports and Gambian food prices remain elevated, the number of food insecure people in the country will significantly increase, as indicated by the *Cadre Harmonisé* findings. The considerable impact of the Ukraine crisis on the country's food and agricultural sectors indicated their high vulnerability to external shocks, as well as the urgent need for increased investments aimed at strengthening resilience in these sectors.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2019-2024 concluded in February 2024. Therefore, 2023 was the last full year of implementation of the organization's five strategic outcomes. While aiming to contribute to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger, strategic outcomes 1-4 provided life-saving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations, ensured school children had access to adequate and nutritious food; improved the nutrition status of vulnerable populations (including children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G)); and built the resilience of smallholder farmers and rural communities.

WFP provided nutrition-specific support to targeted populations, including the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for children aged 6 to 59 months, PBW/G, and mothers living with HIV. Treatment of acute malnutrition in children aged 6 to 23 months is planned for the pre-lean/lean season response from May-October 2024. Nutrition education was also incorporated across all of WFP's activities through community-based Social and Behavioural Change Communications. Under strategic outcome 3, which focused on nutrition, WFP is exploring the piloting of food fortification practices in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and private sector partners.

Strategic outcome 5 contributed to SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals. As such, WFP sought to strengthen the capacities of national institutions to meet zero hunger targets. In 2023, a WFP-commissioned evaluation in partnership with Development Impact Evaluation (DIME; World Bank) and funded by the Global Agriculture and Food security Project, released preliminary results on the impact of home-grown school feeding activities on various educational, nutritional, health and food security outcomes among children. The final report is expected in April 2024; the findings and recommendations of which will inform WFP's future programming and delivery of school meals within its country strategic plan 2024-2028.

## Risk management

Two risks are influencing the Gambian context including natural disasters (floods, drought and windstorm) and the escalating clashes between Senegalese forces and MFDC rebels forcibly displacing populations along the southern border of Casamance in Senegal with influx into The Gambia. On the operational side, the Home-grown School feeding (HGSF) programme, WFP's flagship programme in The Gambia, continued to be impacted by high inflation rates and the continued devaluation of the local currency, the Dalasi.

Overall, WFP CO in collaboration with its partners continued to monitor the major country risks including neighbouring conflicts (*Casamance*). To mitigate operational risks, WFP monitored market prices regularly and used the data to prepare distribution plans enabling schools to purchase the required quantity of food commodities. In addition, the ration per child has been increased by 50 percent in the second-generation country strategic plan 2024-2028.

In collaboration with the regional bureau the CO reviewed the risk register in July 2023 leading to a downgrade of two high risk evidencing the successful monitoring. To prevent and manage fraud and other risks, the CO performed regular updates of its SOPs to ensure effective programme delivery. The CO has also reviewed its local procurement model of the HGSF programme to tighten the control mechanisms. Furthermore, the Gambia CO has renewed all committees to reinforce the segregation of duties and increase transparency.

In 2023 the CO received three key support missions from RBD including a Risk and Environment mission; an oversight mission from Cash Based transfers and another one Management services to improve internal controls. *Implementation of oversight recommendations is ongoing, prioritizing those that have been identified as high risk first, before moving on to the medium and low risk items. Additionally, the CO, in collaboration of RBD risk team rolled out the new business continuity management tool.*

## Lessons learned

In 2023, WFP made significant strides in its strategic adaptation to emerging challenges. Key improvements included diversified outreach methods, gender-sensitive programming, and a focus on preparedness in crisis response. The pre-positioning of food commodities and local procurement emerged as effective strategies, reducing delays and enhancing WFP's capacity to deliver timely food assistance during crises.



The success of the home-grown school feeding programme was bolstered by multi-sectoral collaboration and community participation, emphasizing decentralization and sustainability. However, aligning WFP interventions with local community schedules was identified as a crucial factor for successful engagement. Future steps will include community consultations to identify optimal intervention periods and tailoring programme delivery to maximize accessibility and effectiveness.

Challenges were noted in monitoring and reporting on the outcomes of Food Assistance for Assets activities, highlighting the need for more robust and diversified monitoring mechanisms. WFP plans to engage multiple cooperating partners at the field level to enhance these processes.

# From Fields to Future

## Fatou Badjie's Impactful Journey with Marou Farms and WFP



© WFP/Mamadou Jallow  
Fatou Badjie - Farmer at Mauro Farms

One of resilience, empowerment, and the transformative influence of farming. Meet Fatou Badjie, a dynamic farmer at Marou Farms, whose dedication to agriculture is not only reshaping her own life but also contributing to the battle against hunger and poverty in the Gambia.

For the 24-year-old Fatou, farming transcends being merely a profession; it is a way of life. *"Farming means a lot to me because this is what I do every day, and I believe that through farming, we can end hunger and poverty,"* she shares with a gleam in her eyes. Fatou, akin to many other smallholder farmers in The Gambia, has discovered a lifeline through her work at Marou Farms and a partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP).

In 2023, an impressive 1,500 mt of locally produced food commodities were procured through WFP's Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) and Crisis Response Programs, injecting over 1.6 million USD into the local economy. This initiative not only supports local farmers but also plays a pivotal role in addressing food security, particularly for children attending schools and crisis-affected, food-insecure Gambians.

*"I am thrilled that the rice we produce here in The Gambia is purchased by the World Food Programme. They use the same rice to feed our own children in schools,"* Fatou shares, emphasizing the direct impact of WFP's programs on local farmers and communities. It creates a unique cycle of empowerment where the rice sown and harvested by local, mostly women farmers ends up nourishing the very children who represent the future of the nation.

Fatou's journey with Marou Farms and WFP transcends being a mere farming story; it is a testament to the power of agriculture in breaking the chains of poverty. *"Through Marou Farms and the World Food Programme, I am now able to address my own financial issues and support my parents,"* she says, underscoring the economic independence and stability that farming has brought into her life.

Many smallholder farmers across the country face challenges such as limited access to markets and lack of storage facilities leading to post-harvest losses. Notably, WFP's initiative, embedded within the home-grown school feeding and in-kind crisis response programs, has not only provided access to the market but has also become a catalyst for change in the lives of many, including Fatou. The HGSF program, in particular, has emerged as a beacon of hope for the community, ensuring that children receive nutritious meals made from the very crops cultivated by their parents.

As we delve deeper into the WFP local procurement initiative in collaboration with the government, private sector, and smallholder farmers, it becomes apparent that this collaboration is more than just about local food procurement. It is a strategic intervention that addresses the root causes of hunger and poverty by empowering local farmers and fostering community development.

The success of this initiative lies not only in the quantity of food procured but in the qualitative changes witnessed in the lives of individuals like Fatou. The ripple effect of this collaboration is felt not just in the agricultural sector but extends to education, health, and economic well-being.

This human-interest story serves as a microcosm of WFP's broader impact in The Gambia. Through innovative approaches like HGSF, WFP is not only providing immediate relief but also building long-term resilience within communities. Fatou's journey stands as a living example of how WFP's operations positively impact the lives of the people they serve.

# 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



**71,550 vulnerable people** were supported with **food, cash and social behavioural change communications**



**702 metric tons** of **food** distributed to people supported by WFP, including **648 metric tons** of **locally produced food**

In 2023, WFP worked to enable crisis-affected communities to better meet their immediate food and nutrition requirements. Multi-faceted interventions provided essential food and nutrition support to vulnerable groups nationwide. These efforts were vital as WFP addressed the challenges of the lean season and prolonged dry spells that affected farmers. As well as the provision of direct food assistance, behavioural change was promoted through various communication channels, including those on-site at distributions and on radio and television. Initiatives were aimed at raising awareness of critical issues, including optimal feeding practices, the importance of positive social norms, and the advancement of gender equality. The strategy employed by WFP in The Gambia was not only about addressing immediate needs, but also about fostering sustainable changes in community behaviours and attitudes towards food and nutrition security.

WFP faced challenges as levels of food insecurity continued to rise. Only 38 percent of the required funding for 2023 was available. This shortfall significantly impacted WFP's capacity to effectively respond to the situation as increasing needs could not be adequately addressed. As such, WFP assistance was prioritised to the most severely affected regions and populations for a three-month period during the 2023 lean season. This strategy - while essential under the circumstances - meant that other communities with nearly equal needs were not reached by WFP support.

WFP's activities under strategic outcome 1 significantly impacted the food and nutrition needs of crisis-affected populations in 2023. A total of 71,550 people (36,491 women) were assisted through food distributions, cash transfers via mobile money and capacity strengthening. More specifically, 19,998 people received 702 mt of food during the lean season. Additionally, cash transfers of USD 187,641 were provided to 6,552 individuals in selected regions, triggered by the poor 2022-2023 agricultural season. These payments were enabled through the Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica, a risk transfer mechanism [1].

To complement direct food assistance, WFP also reached 45,000 people with Social and Behavioural Change Communications. This outreach was conducted via a national television programme, eight community radio stations, and on-site sessions at distribution points, with messages focused on enhanced nutrition practices that people could incorporate into their lives.

WFP's efforts in 2023 showed advancement in comparison to previous years. This reflected a strategic adaptation to emerging challenges and allocation of resources. For example, the focus on diversified outreach methods and gender-sensitive programming demonstrated WFP's commitment to holistic and inclusive support for crisis-affected communities.

WFP faced multiple challenges in meeting its targets for strategic outcome 1. Post-distribution monitoring revealed a decline in food consumption scores, with only 53 percent of people achieving a score in the Acceptable level. This fell short of the 2023 target of 75 percent, while also showing a decrease from the 71 percent baseline figure. This drop therefore indicated a slight deterioration of food insecurity of people receiving assistance as a result of factors such as the depletion of household food stocks and limited purchasing power. The reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) [2] decreased from 6.7 to 4 indicating a reduction in levels of household stress related to food scarcity. However, the Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCS-FS) [3] indicated that 7.5 percent of households still resorted to emergency strategies like selling essential assets due to food shortages.

Nutrition indicators also reflected major challenges. The National Nutrition Sentinel Survey indicated that key nutritional metrics for children aged 6 to 23 months were below the established targets of 60 percent; 32 percent of

children met the Minimum Dietary Diversity; 41 percent achieved Minimum Meal Frequency; and 17 percent reached their Minimum Acceptable Diet. These figures declined compared with 2022, which suggested that children had limited access to nutritious food.

In achieving strategic outcome 1, WFP forged effective partnerships with key national entities to support crisis-affected populations in meeting their basic food and nutrition needs. Collaborating closely with the National Disaster Management Agency, the National Nutrition Agency, the National Social Protection Secretariat, and the University of The Gambia, WFP successfully implemented and delivered life-saving food and cash assistance programmes to vulnerable groups. The utilisation of a financial service provider for the disbursement of cash was a pivotal aspect of this strategy as it helped to ensure the efficient and secure delivery of assistance. These partnerships not only facilitated immediate relief but also reinforced the resilience of affected communities against seasonal shocks and crises.

One significant lesson learnt by WFP under strategic outcome 1 was the importance of preparedness in responding to crises. The pre-positioning of food commodities in WFP warehouses proved highly effective in 2023 as it allowed for timely distribution to populations affected by climate-related shocks. This approach marked a substantial improvement over the 35-day delay experienced in 2022. Additionally, the local procurement of food commodities emerged as a new best practice, reducing the lead time for purchases by three months compared to international sourcing. Collectively, these strategies enhanced WFP's capacity to promptly deliver life-saving food assistance during crises.

To respond to the lean season, 648 mt of rice and beans were procured in advance from local smallholder farmers. Due to the unavailability of iodized salt and fortified vegetable oil, these items were respectively procured from a Dakar-based producer and the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) hub [4] in Las Palmas. WFP continued to import specialized nutritious food (SNF) for nutrition-focused activities. A Ghana-based supplier was contracted for SNF to increase sourcing opportunities. The shipment of the SNF from Ghana was transported via the ocean (instead of road) which led to savings of 33 percent. Due to delays of Super Cereal Plus shipments from Lomé (Togo), WFP procured goods from Las Palmas - the shorter lead time ensured a timely arrival of commodities in The Gambia. Local transportation and logistics service providers were contracted to clear consignments from the seaport, manage warehouse labour, and transport goods to delivery points.

Informed by the aforementioned insights, WFP's next steps will involve strengthening of local supply chains to further reduce response times. Efforts will be concentrated on expanding partnerships with local suppliers and improving logistics and warehouse management. This approach aims to ensure the rapid deployment of food during emergencies, and to support local economies, with a view to create a more sustainable and resilient food assistance model.

WFP's deliberate strategy to promote gender equity in crisis response led to a Gender and Age Marker code of 4. This can be attributed to specific targeting criteria that prioritised households headed by women (including those that were pregnant and breastfeeding) through food assistance and cash transfer programmes. Overall, these approaches further reinforced WFP's dedication to the integration of gender considerations in all humanitarian efforts.

## 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 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



**180,418** children aged 3 to 12 years received **daily hot meals** through **home-grown school feeding**



**420** schools supported with **school meals** across 3 regions



**Fresh food items** procured from **914** **smallholder farmers**

Strategic outcome 2 focused on the enhancement of educational outcomes for school-aged children in the most vulnerable regions of the country, where high food insecurity negatively impacts both education quality and nutritional status. In 2023, WFP prioritised the improvement of educational indicators, including enrolment, attendance, retention, and completion rates, with an aim to reach at least 40 percent of primary school children across all WFP targeted regions.

Central to this strategy was the effective implementation of the home-grown school feeding programme, which provided nutritious daily meals to children while fostering local agricultural markets. This was achieved by actively engaging an increasing number of smallholder farmers, creating a vital link between local producers and school feeding initiatives.

Capacity strengthening was also a key component of WFP's activities, with training provided to school management committees regarding procurement processes. Moreover, members of mother's clubs received training on nutrition, reproductive health, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), to further support the development of health and educational knowledge and skills within communities.

The level of 2023 funding for strategic outcome 2 exceeded the requirement of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), as 107 percent of planned funding was received. This can be attributed primarily to the multi-year grant provided by the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) [1], which is distributed over a period of five years from 2022 to 2026. Additional contributions played significant roles in meeting needs and providing timely support in The Gambia.

WFP funding enabled an expansion of the home-grown school feeding programme, which provided 180,418 children with a daily nutritious meal.

Overall, 420 schools benefited from the programme, with fresh food items being procured from 914 smallholder farmers, thereby strengthening the linkages with local agriculture.

WFP also implemented capacity strengthening activities with trainings offered to; 460 members of Food Management Committees in 46 schools. Training aimed to improve local procurement practices, including the organization of smallholder farmers into institutionalised groups to enhance the efficiency and sustainability of food distribution systems within schools.

Under this strategic outcome, school enrolment rates dropped slightly in 2023. The overall enrolment rate was 81.5 percent versus 82.7 percent in 2022, while for boys it was 75.5 percent (versus 76.7 percent in 2022) and 87.7 percent for girls (versus 88.7 percent). These rates fell short of targets for both 2023 (90 percent) and the overall Country Strategic Plan 2019-2024 (95 percent). This marginal underachievement in enrolment may have also impacted the 2023 graduation rate of 87.8 percent (compared with 88.1 percent in 2022). However, the 2023 graduation rate remained above the 85 percent target. The slight underperformance in these educational indicators may be linked to other challenges in the education system. While the programme made progress, this result suggested that there is room for enhanced collaboration and support to fully realise the programme's goals.

To deliver against strategic outcome 2, WFP developed a robust partnership to ensure consistent access to nutritious food for food insecure populations, including school-aged children. The Government's dedication to school feeding was underscored by its allocation of a dedicated budget for 216 schools in semi-urban areas. This was complemented by a grant from McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programme (managed by Catholic Relief Services), which provided in-kind food support to 186 additional schools. With the support of WFP in 420 schools, a remarkable 62 percent of schools were covered nationwide.

The success of the home-grown school feeding programme was reinforced by multi-sectoral collaboration, involving that of the Ministries of Agriculture, Education, and Health, as well as the National Social Protection Secretariat. This

approach was further enhanced by community participation, which emphasised decentralisation and sustainability.

The injection of over USD 1 million into the local economy helped connect schools with smallholder farmers and subsequently acted as a catalyst for local economic development. However, existing traceability mechanisms lacked comprehensiveness regarding the gauging of resilience at the smallholder farmer level and therefore will be a focus for improvement in 2024. The integration of locally produced food into school menus aimed to enhance nutritional quality and therefore positively impact children's cognitive development. Preliminary findings of the Impact Evaluation of school-based programmes showed a correlation between nutrition and education performance. WFP has also planned to conduct a Fill the Nutrition Gap analysis to improve the modelling of the food baskets that include nutritious local foods.

School feeding notably benefited girls in The Gambia, with a gender parity index of 1.15 nationally and 1.18 in WFP-supported regions. A Gender and Age Marker code of 4 reflected WFP's mandatory inclusion of a gender focus within the planning and implementation of its interventions.

### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

<b>CSP ACTIVITY</b>	<b>GAM MONITORING CODE</b>
<b>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.</b>	<b>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</b>

## 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.



**53,022 people in need** were supported through **food and social behavioural change communications**



**17,872 people** received **specialized nutritious food** to prevent and treat malnutrition



**36,150 people** received **social and behavioural change communications** to improve their nutrition status



**77 percent recovery rate** amongst people who received **treatment for moderate acute malnutrition**

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP committed to address the critical issue of malnutrition. This remained a prevalent public health concern - as indicated by the recent Gambia Demographic Health Survey [1] - and it was compounded by rising poverty levels, food insecurity, limited nutrition interventions, sub-optimal dietary practices, poor sanitation and hygiene, and an increased burden of disease.

WFP's approach focused on the prevention and treatment of malnutrition during the lean season, with vulnerable groups such as children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G), and people living with HIV (PLHIV) being the primary target of interventions. WFP's strategy included support for the nationwide Integrated Management of the Acute Malnutrition programme, and an emphasis on school-based interventions to bolster school health and nutrition activities. These initiatives offered comprehensive support across recipients' life stages and contributed to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger).

To create an enabling environment for nutrition, WFP adopted a multi-sectoral approach that involved the provision of opportunities and technical assistance for capacity building across different sectors. This was aimed at delivering holistic and sustained impacts on the nutritional status of individuals in The Gambia, in line with national targets.

WFP progressed in its support of nutritionally vulnerable populations, although it faced challenges in fully meeting its targets due to funding constraints. Funding for this strategic outcome was only at 60 percent of the required amount from WFP's original nutrition intervention plan. This shortfall necessitated targeted interventions in regions with the most critical nutrition indicators, as determined by the 2022 National Nutrition Sentinel Surveillance data. Consequently, the distribution of specialized nutritious foods under the prevention programme was reduced from the planned five months of the lean season, to only three. Similarly, treatment programmes and assistance to PLHIV were both constrained to six-month periods, instead of year-round support. It should be noted that the nutrition-sensitive initiatives funded by the Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Project (2022-2026) were the only ones to receive their full funding amount. This scenario highlighted the challenges faced in fully financing and implementing nutrition intervention programmes, as well as the subsequent requirement for an enhanced mobilization of resources to comprehensively satisfy the nutritional needs of The Gambia's vulnerable population.

Considering the challenging context, significant strides were made under strategic outcome 3 as WFP worked to improve the health status of nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas (including children and PBW/G). A comparison of 2023 key output indicators with those from 2022 revealed progress and areas for improvement. During the lean season, the malnutrition prevention programme supported 7,340 children aged 6 to 23 months and 3,755 PBW/G in the Central and Upper River regions. This represented a 22 percent increase for the children and 13 percent increase for PBW/G, compared with 2022 figures. Regarding treatment programmes specifically aimed at moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), reach decreased by 86 percent for children 6 to 23 months, and by 59 percent for PBW/G across three regions. Furthermore, only 70 percent of intended participants for prevention and 61 percent of intended participants for supplementation were covered. For children that received treatment for moderate acute malnutrition, the recovery rate was 77 percent, the non-response rate 21 percent, and the default rate 2 percent, while there were no mortalities. Reasons for the high non-response rate may have included socio-economic factors such as inadequate



community sensitisation, challenges with access to health facilities during the rainy season, and/or inadequate skills of community health workers. In 2024, WFP plans to increase community sensitisation and strengthen the training provided to community health workers.

Regarding WFP's efforts to enhance school health and nutrition, the established targets were exceeded. This included training of school cooks and the implementation of campaigns focused on deworming and vitamin A supplementation. More specifically, the deworming campaign reached 39,516 children across 149 schools, which surpassed its 87 school target.

Capacity strengthening interventions led to the successful training of 806 people from various partner organizations (including those in the private sector), exceeding the target by 19 percent. Diverse topics were covered, including school meals, moderate acute malnutrition case management, basic nutrition knowledge, food safety, and food fortification. WFP also provided technical support to national initiatives, including the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network and the National Alliance for Food Fortification, to further strengthen the broader enabling environment for nutritional improvement.

Social Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) activities slightly increased their reach; 36,150 individuals were engaged, compared with 35,437 in 2022. WFP's provision of technical support to the National Nutrition Agency (NaNA) for the development of effective SBCC materials was a key factor in this steady engagement.

As planned under strategic outcome 3, WFP established critical partnerships to enhance the nutritional status of vulnerable populations. This included close collaboration with the Ministry of Health, particularly through the Health Promotion and Education Directorate and the National Nutrition Agency. These partnerships were pivotal for the effective implementation of nutrition and SBCC activities. Moreover, WFP engaged with Maruo Farms - a local private sector entity in the Central River Region - to pilot the production of fortified rice. This innovative approach not only augmented nutritional intake for children but also offered a valuable market opportunity for smallholder farmers. Additionally, the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network Fortification initiative represented a significant contribution from the private sector. This initiative successfully mobilized businesses to act, invest, and innovate in nutrition improvement strategies and demonstrated a model of effective public-private collaboration in addressing nutritional challenges.

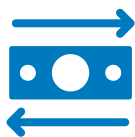
A key lesson learnt under this outcome was the importance of aligning the timing of WFP interventions with local community schedules. While initiatives successfully reached numerous people with food assistance and SBCC, the implementation period coincided with the timing of peak farming activities, posing challenges to people's engagement. The need for adaptive planning that considers the seasonal and economic rhythms of target communities was noted. In response, WFP will refine its intervention schedule to better align with communities' agricultural calendars. This adjustment aims to enhance participation and impact, ensuring that interventions do not inadvertently conflict with critical livelihood activities. Future steps will include community consultations to identify optimal intervention periods and tailoring programme delivery to maximize accessibility and effectiveness. The need to systematically invest in community engagement informed by ground realities, is vital to achieving improved nutritional status for nutritionally vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and girls, in targeted areas.

Data aggregation by gender and age across activities was fully implemented, ensuring a nuanced understanding of impacts on different demographic groups. Additionally, SBCC activities enhanced community awareness about the nutrition of children and mothers, while being effectively targeted to both women and men. Interventions were sensitive to the different needs and roles of various gender and age groups, contributing to improved nutritional outcomes.

## 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 - Fully integrates gender and age

## 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



**4,524 people** benefited from **cash transfers** to enhance their **livelihoods** and future **resilience**



**3,012 women** benefited from **capacity strengthening initiatives** including compost making

WFP's activities under strategic outcome 4 aimed to enhance the livelihoods and resilience of smallholder farmers and communities without regular access to safe and nutritious food. Activities included the construction of community facilities for fish processing, benefiting 538 (including female fish processors), and the support of 502 female farmers in community gardens through cash for work schemes, training and assistance in the production of compost. These initiatives significantly improved the production of quality, nutritious fish products and safe crops.

The Rural Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resilience (RICAR) project provided vital information related to the climate crisis and future weather risks to 56 women and youth climate change agents via the WhatsApp messaging service (100 percent of target group). These agents will also share information within 57 communities. While the Food Technology Services intervention of the Department of Agriculture facilitated garden-based training for 52 participants from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme, which enhanced people's skills in vegetable growing and extension work. The Department of Livestock trained 50 farmers (27 women) on poultry processing, value addition, and post-harvest management, with a goal to further support the future livelihoods of smallholder farmers.

WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture conducted sensitisation sessions for 166 farmers on WFP's home-grown school feeding programme to create a potential market for their produce. This helped WFP to bridge the gap between smallholder farmers and markets. In total, 914 farmers in four regions (the North Bank, Central River North and South and Upper River regions) supplied food to schools, including 387.2 mt of rice, 33.5 mt of beans, 11 mt of maize and 11 mt of groundnuts.

Regarding the ways in which people sourced food, there was a reduction seen in the frequency of emergency strategies employed by households to access food (within the last 30 days) from 10 percent to 4.4 percent. Furthermore, the use of emergency strategies to obtain food decreased across all regions, compared with 2022 data. While direct correlation with WFP's interventions was not explicitly established, the data suggested an improvement in food security outcomes, particularly in areas where WFP's activities were concentrated. The level of food insecurity in 2023 decreased versus 2022 in Janjanbureh (44 percent versus 61 percent) and in Kuntaur (61 percent versus 72 percent).

In alignment with WFP's corporate partnership strategy, these collaborations were instrumental in the collective pursuit of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger). Memorandums of understanding were established with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education, and the Gambia Social Protection Secretariat to effectively leverage these partnerships which aimed to enhance the livelihoods and resilience of smallholder farmers and communities that could not access nutritious food daily. These agreements facilitated the implementation of social safety net activities, reinforced early warning systems through comprehensive assessments, and supported the coordination and implementation of the home-grown school feeding programme. This support not only strengthened their operational efficiency, but also ensured effective oversight and evaluation of the various initiatives under this strategic outcome. These partnerships underscored WFP's commitment to a multi-faceted approach, which combined direct assistance with capacity-building measures to sustainably meet the food security and nutrition needs of targeted communities year-round.

A critical lesson learnt was related to the challenges of achieving comprehensive and timely monitoring and reporting on the outcomes and outputs of the Food Assistance for Assets activities. This difficulty highlighted the need for more robust and diversified monitoring mechanisms. WFP will therefore explore engagement with multiple cooperating partners at field level to enhance monitoring processes and to ensure the existence and validity of field level agreements. WFP is hopeful that the involvement of a broader range of partners will bring varied perspectives and expertise, which will subsequently improve the overall accuracy and efficiency of monitoring and reporting.

WFP's commitment to gender was largely attributed to the targeted focus of the Food Assistance for Assets activities for women groups. This is also increasing the need to address their heightened vulnerability to climate-related shocks. By

focusing initiatives on women’s needs, WFP not only aimed to enhance their economic status but also to increase their agricultural production and access to nutritious meals. This strategic approach signified WFP’s dedication to addressing gender-specific vulnerabilities and the promotion of equality within food security and nutrition interventions.

### 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.	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



WFP and the **Gambian Government** jointly led **National Food Security and Nutrition Sentinel Surveys** and the **Cadre Harmonisé**



WFP supported the expansion of the **Gambia Social Registry** and the development of a **shock responsive social protection system**

In line with strategic outcome 5, WFP focused on building the capacities of national and sub-national institutions to achieve Zero Hunger targets. In 2023, this included support for the National Social Protection Secretariat (NSPS) as it enhanced the Government's National Social Registry. More specifically, this incorporated the development of standard operating procedures for the sharing of The Gambia's social registry data and beneficiary targeting guidance for shock responsive and gender focused safety nets. Despite resource constraints, WFP successfully exceeded its targets by 66 percent in implementing various activities under strategic outcome 5. A key achievement was the successful support of the NSPS with a spot-check of the existing social registry, which highlighted the urgent need to update the population profiles in the registry for better programme implementation. Furthermore, WFP facilitated a technical mission from its Regional Bureau Dakar to bolster the Government's capacities for making its social protection policy more responsive to shocks. This involved engagement with key institutions, such as the NSPS, National Disaster Management Agency and the National Early Warning Secretariat.

To support school meals, WFP worked with the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education - under the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) [1] - to establish school-level procurement modalities and a draft manual for stakeholders. Furthermore, 35 food inspectors from The Food Safety and Quality Authority of The Gambia received training to enhance skills and knowledge related to food safety standards and the testing of fortified food commodities. Support was provided by WFP to the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education as it aligned with national plans and assisted with the improvement of management capacities for the home-grown school feeding programme.

WFP exceeded its target for the development of tools and products aimed at enhancing national systems for achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and additional SDGs. This success was marked by the delivery of over 50 percent more outputs than originally planned. WFP also contributed significantly to strategy development, including work on the National Food Fortification Strategy and gender-integrated guidelines for climate change training. These efforts feed into the Long-Term Climate-Change-Driven Strategy (LT-CCDS) and adaptation planning via Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAPs) at the sub-national level, supported by GAFSP and the Rural Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resilience (RICAR) project.

Activities under strategic outcome 5 also involved the administration of national assessments to improve early warning systems for vulnerable populations. This included the Seasonal Food and Nutrition Analysis, the November 2023 *Cadre Harmonisé* (CH) analysis, and the National Food Security Survey. These analyses provided crucial insights into the current and projected food security situation, which informed evaluations regarding the need for emergency responses.

WFP's partnership efforts were crucial in the alignment with the corporate strategy to achieve SDG2. Key collaborations included those with the National Social Protection Secretariat and the Ministry of Agriculture, which focused on the strengthening of social registries and early warning systems. The Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education also played a pivotal role in the coordination and implementation of the home-grown school feeding programmes. Further support from WFP included the provision of vehicles to the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education, the National Disaster Management Agency and the NSPS to enhance their capacities for effective monitoring and implementation of activities.

In 2023, strategic outcome 5 was funded at 81 percent of the requirement, per the Country Strategic Plan 2019-2024. Despite the high level of funding, this shortfall negatively impacted the full realisation of activities. In particular, it affected WFP's support of the National Social Protection Secretariat for the expansion of the National Social Registry. In addition, funding limitations delayed the implementation of the National Food Security Survey.

WFP learned the value of robust partnerships, as demonstrated by its collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture for the National Food Security Survey and the production of a monthly market bulletin (to help strengthen market systems against future shocks and support evidence-based decision-making). A key lesson was also learnt regarding the impact of limited resources, which delayed these activities. As such, the need to secure adequate funding earlier in the project

cycle is clear. These insights will inform WFP's approach to future collaborations and the mobilization of resources for the effective and efficient implementation of similar initiatives. Additionally, capacity-building plans, manuals, and training materials were developed for the Rural Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resilience (RICAR) project.

For strategic outcome 5, WFP achieved a Gender and Age Marker code of 3, which reflected its commitment to the integration of gender and age considerations in its work. This was partly accomplished through the disaggregation of sex and age data during its collection, which in turn facilitated gender- and age-sensitive analyses. WFP aimed to ensure women's representation in capacity strengthening initiatives. This demonstrated the organization's targeted approach to addressing gender disparities while working to achieve Zero Hunger targets.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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</p>	<p>3 - Fully integrates gender</p>

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Existing gender norms are at the source of inequalities that women and girls continued to face in 2023. Despite The Gambia being a signatory to many international conventions - including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women - gender gaps still exist. Of key importance to WFP were Gambian patriarchal norms that affected the registration of women as direct recipients of assistance. Women and girls are also more likely to be in lower paid jobs and have lower levels of participation in politics. It is common for them to have limited access to land and its ownership, to a bank account and to a mobile phone. Girls also have a higher school dropout rate, compared to boys [1].

To address these issues, WFP strategically prioritised women and girls throughout its operations including in crisis response, school feeding and more importantly in resilience building, where women and girls were specifically targeted.

Mainstreaming of gender equality into resilience-building activities, yielded results in the targeted communities. Training on the production of organic fertilizer was delivered to 502 women within 16 community gardens. This aimed to boost the women's economic status through the production of a sellable product, which in turn helped to increase the production from farming as well as generating improved access to nutritious meals. This initiative, coupled with the provision of cash for assets, enabled these women to produce over 297 mt of compost (surpassing the 192 mt target).

Infrastructure support, such as the introduction of Cooltainers (solar-powered storage containers) at one of the fish landing sites [2], significantly reduced post-production losses; from 50 percent to less than 10 percent. This innovation also led to substantial savings in transport costs and a 30 percent increase in revenue for women involved in fish processing. This will enable the women to spend more time engaged in other activities and reduce their burden. Such interventions demonstrated WFP's commitment to enhancing women's economic empowerment and reducing gender-based inequalities linked with access to resources and opportunities.

Gender mainstreaming guidelines were developed through the Rural Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resilience (RICAR) project, which was implemented by WFP and the Ministry of Environment Climate Change and Natural Resources. RICAR is now working to develop a gender action plan for implementation. Gender integrated studies were also conducted to generate evidence on capacity gaps from the subnational level and to guide capacity development processes for subnational staff. Targeting guidelines were also developed for inclusivity of women and men.

Overall, gender and age considerations were fully integrated into nutrition activities. The deliberate inclusion of men in these activities, especially in food distribution and Social and Behavioural Change programmes, helped to ease the burden on women while promoting the shared responsibility of household nutrition and food security.

# 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 2023, WFP collaborated with the National Disaster Management Agency to provide in-kind food assistance to vulnerable households, with those headed by women being prioritised. In total, 26,550 people from 3,333 households in need received help from WFP. This response was crucial due to the low crop productivity and subsequent levels of food insecurity. Before food distributions took place, thorough targeting exercises were conducted. These focused on the identification of the most vulnerable households, while they also addressed protection issues and helped to maintain the safety, dignity, and accountability of affected populations. Distribution points were located in various districts to ensure that people in need only had to cover short distances to receive their entitlements.

WFP also ensured the dignity of individuals was preserved and encouraged them to lodge complaints if necessary. Selected staff from WFP's cooperating partner were trained to manage help desks in over 200 distribution points across The Gambia. A questionnaire was developed and deployed through Mobile Operational Data Acquisition (MODA) software on tablets, which logged the complaints. Following distributions, data was extracted, analysed and classified according to severity level, from which strategic and operational recommendations were made. WFP and its cooperating partner received 282 complaints, primarily about registration issues or names not appearing on the final distribution list. The helpdesk system proved to be effective and efficient in addressing these concerns. It also enhanced participation and provided affected populations with essential information and education about their rights and responsibilities regarding humanitarian assistance.

WFP has initiated discussions regarding the establishment of a complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) across all the activities of the country strategic plan 2019-2024. While WFP has commenced work on a strategy for its establishment, including a comprehensive budget, a final plan is not yet in place for implementation in the country strategic plan 2024-2028. However, a temporary CFM channel is being established in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment Climate Change and Natural Resources, with clear standard operating procedures that have outlined the structure, roles, and procedures for recording, referring, and following up on CFM complaints. These standard operating procedures also include measures to ensure the protection and privacy of individuals' data.

# Environmental sustainability

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

## Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Environmental degradation poses a significant and ongoing challenge in The Gambia, including that from bushfires, deforestation, rising sea-levels (leading to salt intrusion into farmlands), and environmental issues linked to poor urban development and waste management practices. Recognising these issues, WFP engaged with the National Environment Agency under the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, and Natural Resources. This collaboration aimed to harmonise tools for the implementation of environmental and social safeguard plans in community-identified sub-projects through local climate change action plans (as part of resilience-building initiatives).

WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, and Natural Resources regarding environmental and social risks identified (category A-B) which were reflected in the environmental and social management plans of the Rural Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resilience (RICAR) project. Under The Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Project, additional environmental and social screening was conducted for the implementation of infrastructure-based activities.

In 2024, WFP plans to conduct environmental and social safeguards screenings for all programme activities, beginning with the school feeding programme. This initiative will be integral to the country strategic plan 2024-2028 and will ensure that environmental considerations are embedded in programme planning and execution.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment Climate Change, and Natural Resources, participated in a South-South cooperation initiative that involved sharing best practices in waste management. This is a critical issue in The Gambia due to insufficient waste systems that have led to environmental and health concerns. WFP's Regional Bureau Dakar (RBD) will assist in this knowledge exchange to emphasise solutions to reduce the environmental impacts of waste.

In terms of in-house sustainability, WFP focused on energy-efficient interventions, such as the installation of energy-saving lightbulbs and air conditioners in its offices. Plans for 2024 include advocating for better waste management practices, including waste sorting and recycling, to enhance environmental sustainability in operations.



# Nutrition integration

**Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

The country faces food security and nutrition challenges including negative impacts of climate change, low agricultural productivity, aftermath of COVID-19, escalating food prices, and persistent gender inequality. In 2023, WFP was instrumental in enhancing community, household, and individual capacities to improve people's diets and nutritional status. These efforts addressed both immediate shocks, and long-term stressors while also tackling inequalities that affected access to healthy diets.

## **Nutrition Integration Across Programmes**

Within strategic outcome 1, nutritional considerations were integrated across WFP's work. For example, 54 mt of fortified food (specialized, blended foods for the treatment and prevention of malnutrition) was distributed, including vegetable oil and iodized salt. This benefited crisis-affected populations of all age groups. Social Behavioural Change Communications interventions promoted the consumption of fortified foods and emphasised hygienic food preparation practices to 20,000 people at 25 distribution sites. Furthermore, the criteria for individuals to receive WFP assistance, as well as information on nutrition, were broadcast on television and community radio stations to enhance transparency of WFP operations, and to improve people's awareness and education on nutrition topics.

In line with strategic outcome 2, WFP contributed nutritious school meals to 366,993 children across 420 schools. These incorporated locally sourced fortified oil, iodized salt, vegetables and other fresh commodities. This activity ensured people had diversified diets and consumed fortified food. Additionally, WFP provided technical support to 460 school Food Management Committee members and 914 smallholder farmers, which included nutritional education.

Under strategic outcome 3, the targeting processes for nutrition vulnerability groups were refined. The criteria for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment was expanded to include people living with HIV (PLHIV) and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. Reaching 506 individuals. School-based nutrition interventions were delivered in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education including deworming and Vitamin A supplementation distribution campaign that targeted schools involved in the home-grown school feeding programme which was integrated into school health activities in collaboration with the Health and Education sectors, with 39,569 children reached in 149 schools.

Strategic outcome 4 supported for communities and people's livelihoods. To deliver on this, WFP constructed essential infrastructure for fish processing communities and facilitated compost making workshops for women farmers. These initiatives aimed to address the root causes of malnutrition - such as poverty, gender inequality and unemployment - and to increase people's access to healthy foods within their communities.

## **Nutrition Integration Across Systems**

WFP utilised the National Social Registry to target people during the lean season, while feedback from people in need was integrated to existing systems to enhance operational efficiency and promote social protection. To make acute malnutrition prevention and moderate acute malnutrition treatment more effective, MAM treatment targets were expanded to include PLHIV and services aimed at the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS. This was complemented by the integration of prevention and treatment initiatives into national health systems and the provision of training for health workers.

## **Nutrition Integration Across People**

WFP's support extended to the strengthening of capacities across the agriculture, education, health, and nutrition categories for both government and private sector donors. This holistic approach encompassed direct nutrition interventions as well as cross-sectoral collaborations, with a goal to ensure the development of a comprehensive strategy that addressed the multifaceted determinants of malnutrition in The Gambia.

# Partnerships

WFP prioritised partnership engagement in line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), and maintained its commitment to the support of the Government of The Gambia in achieving SDG2 (Zero Hunger). focus was to navigate the challenges posed by the global food and climate crises.

With a strategic focus on communication and advocacy, WFP actively increased engagement with various stakeholders, including the Gambian government, donor governments, United Nations sister agencies, international financial institutions, and local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In 2023, WFP secured USD 2.9 million in earmarked funding from governments and private donors. However, nutrition activities remained underfunded.

WFP's partnership engagement are in line with the Government's National Development Plan 2023-2027 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2024-2028. The new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028 for The Gambia envisages a continuation of WFP's support in line with the same frameworks. In addition, WFP developed its own Theory of Change in November 2023 during an inclusive five-day CSP activation workshop with WFP staff and partners facilitated by the WFP Innovation Accelerator. The workshop helped WFP segregate the activities that WFP would implement directly and those that would require a more holistic approach and (likely) partnerships with other United Nations agencies and other stakeholders (NGOs, government entities, private sector partners, etc.)

In a shift from WFP being the Government's main partner for the delivery of school meals, the addition of Catholic Relief Services in 2023 necessitated clear and ongoing dialogue with the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education. WFP successfully collaborated with new partners, which emphasised its multisectoral approach to linking agricultural production with the delivery of school meals. This approach enhanced the support of local agricultural sectors, improved stakeholder capacities, and helped to make the home-grown school feeding programme more effective.

WFP closely collaborated with various government entities, including the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Health, the National Disaster Management Agency, the National Nutrition Agency, and the National Social Protection Secretariat (NSPS). Technical support was provided by WFP to develop a rice fortification strategy to define the major steps necessary to roll out rice fortification interventions from the pilot phase to the scale up of voluntary rice fortification. The National Nutrition Agency led this process in consultation with other relevant government and non-government institutions, such as Food Technology Services of the Department of Agriculture, The Gambia Standards Bureau, the Food Safety and Quality Authority and United Purpose. The strategy was finalised fully funded under the DSM-WFP partnership [1].

During the July-September 2023 lean season, WFP used the National Social Registry to provide assistance to 20,000 people nationwide during the three-month period.

A partnership action plan was developed and referenced regularly to guide engagements with a diverse range of partners, including both traditional donors and new potential funding sources. This plan aimed to broaden the prospects for flexible funding and to strengthen WFP's engagement strategy. WFP also enhanced its development of private partnerships including those with financial service providers who supported cash-based interventions - one example intervention being the Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) response in early 2023.

WFP strengthened its strategic collaborations with international financial institutions to enhance the Government's ability to respond effectively to shocks. This involved continuous cooperation with the National Social Protection Secretariat and the World Bank to reinforce National Safety Net systems. WFP continued its collaboration with the African Development Bank under the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) project [1], which led to the approval of additional financing of USD 12 million (USD 3.6 million allocated to WFP). Good relationships were also maintained with traditional resource partners such as France and Japan through bilateral meetings and field missions. WFP further engaged with other potential partners to diversify its donor base.

In essence, WFP's robust partnership engagements in The Gambia in 2023 demonstrated a commitment to ongoing sustainable development, the addressing of immediate food security challenges, and the building of long-term resilience through strategic collaborations with a diverse partner base.

## Focus on localization

WFP undertook specific initiatives aimed to support and enhance leadership, delivery, and overall capacities at the decentralised level. These initiatives involved training programmes, workshops, and knowledge-sharing sessions designed to empower local partners in the effective implementation of food security and nutrition interventions. By

investing in the skills and capabilities of local organizations, WFP contributed to the development of a more resilient and sustainable humanitarian ecosystem in the country.

The utilisation of the UN Partner Portal (UNPP) played a pivotal role in efforts made by WFP to identify and engage potential cooperating partners, particularly at the local level. Using UNPP, and taking into consideration the country office's needs and the expertise required, WFP identified and selected five potential partners: Agency for Development of Women and Children (ADWAC); Educare; Foni Ding Ding Federation (FDDF); Forum for African Women Educationalists' - Gambia Chapter (FAWEGAM); and Tostan. Thanks to their local knowledge, operational agility and close relationship with the affected communities, WFP's cooperating partners, such as ADWAC, were essential to the success of interventions. In 2024, WFP will invest more in capacity strengthening activities with national cooperating partners in order to promote localised humanitarian responses.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

By fostering a cooperative approach to addressing complex challenges, WFP actively engaged in joint programming and United Nations interagency collaboration. This involved working closely with other United Nations agencies, government bodies, and local partners to harmonise efforts, avoid duplication, and maximise the impact of interventions. By participating in joint initiatives, WFP contributed to a more coherent and integrated response to the multifaceted humanitarian and development needs in The Gambia.

WFP continued its collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to further strengthen joint programming initiatives among Rome-based Agencies (i.e. FAO and IFAD - the International Fund for Agricultural Development). A joint technical level programme workshop was held to discuss the shared workplan of the two sister organizations, as chaired by the respective country representatives. Following the meeting, this workplan was finalised by both parties to guide the collaboration and support for the Government of The Gambia. The Government and FAO are working on the development of a national standard for fortified rice, while WFP - the DWM-WFP partnership - is working on piloting the production and distribution of fortified rice in the country.

To contribute to United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) commitments and priorities (within the wider United Nations Country Team) WFP continued to chair the United Nations inter-agency working group for disaster risk management. WFP and FAO also co-chaired the Zero Hunger thematic working group comprising United Nations partners and the donor community, with converging activities to support SDG2 (Zero Hunger). WFP played a leading role in drafting multiple joint programming initiatives such as those for the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (UNPBF) and the African Development Bank Transition Facility.

# Financial Overview

WFP made substantial progress in 2023, with its five strategic outcomes securing funding at 144 percent of the annual funding requirements - USD 22.7 million in total. This marked an improvement upon the 141 percent funding level that was achieved in 2022, attributed to multi-year earmarked funding obtained through multiple collaborative efforts in 2022 (including two five-year earmarked funding amounts).

Despite this positive overall funding scenario, challenges persisted in 2023, with approximately 78 percent of contributions earmarked at the strategic outcome level. This posed difficulties for WFP's allocation of funds, and particularly affected strategic outcomes 3 and 5. However, the resourcing situation for strategic outcome 3, was slightly more favourable in 2023, with 60 percent of the funding requirements received, as compared with the 27 percent level seen in 2022.

Resourcing for strategic outcome 1, which addressed crisis responses for vulnerable populations affected by climate shocks and increased food insecurity, came in at 38 percent of the annual requirement. Based on the November 2022 *Cadre Harmonisé* results, WFP expected to cover more than 300,000 vulnerable people during the 2023 lean season, with a transfer window of six months. Due to the low funding level, WFP prioritized assistance for the communities most at risk of food insecurity for a period of three months during the 2023 lean season in collaboration with the Gambia Government. Assistance was provided through in-kind food transfers to communities affected by floods.

Strategic outcome 2, which focused on the provision of school meals and capacity strengthening for the home-grown school feeding programme, was well resourced at 107 percent of the annual requirement. This favourable funding situation empowered WFP to adequately support the country's school feeding programme. This helped to foster improved educational outcomes and enhance children's health and nutritional status. However, in view of nutrition indicators highlighted in the November 2022 National Nutrition Sentinel Surveillance Survey, stunting stood at 17 percent, 14 percent of people were classified as underweight, while wasting was at 10 percent. Furthermore, the number of children aged 6 to 23 months with a minimum acceptable diet was 16 percent, and the number of women that had an acceptable minimum dietary diversity was 76 percent. These figures illustrate the worsening of the nutrition situation in The Gambia. As such, WFP will continue to advocate for additional funding to support its crucial nutrition sensitive activities.

Regarding strategic outcome 4, which focused on capacity strengthening of smallholder farmers and provision of access to markets, resources were secured at 197 percent of the annual needs-based plan. The multi-year contributions received in 2022 primarily emphasised the capacity strengthening of national and sub-national institutions towards achieving zero hunger.

Late reception of contributions in the last quarter of 2023, and the time needed for establishment of necessary structures for project implementation, led to a gap between expenditure and available resources for all strategic outcomes. Consequently, available resources will be carried forward to 2024. This will help to sustain WFP's operations, both in the coming year and as the country strategic plan 2024-2028 is implemented.

In 2024, WFP is committed to intensifying its collaboration with the Government, cooperating partners by ensuring the success of its programmes, and persistently engaging in negotiations for more flexible funding to address emerging challenges effectively.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	9,328,485	7,167,404	5,434,613	2,793,668
SO01: 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	6,597,618	3,026,313	2,502,645	1,008,996
Activity 01: Provide food assistance and SBCC-related trainings to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of national partners to respond to crises.	6,597,618	3,026,313	2,502,645	1,008,996
SO02: Food insecure populations, including school-aged children have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	2,730,867	4,141,090	2,931,967	1,784,672
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.	2,730,867	4,141,090	2,931,967	1,784,672
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	2,206,364	800,355	1,321,466	1,108,714
SO03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.	2,206,364	800,355	1,321,466	1,108,714

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.	2,206,364	800,355	1,321,466	1,108,714
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	1,663,307	1,695,204	3,269,982	680,618
SO04: 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	1,663,307	1,695,204	3,269,982	680,618
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	1,663,307	1,695,204	3,269,982	680,618
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	835,045	629,051	676,378	215,955
SO05: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to meet Zero Hunger Targets	835,045	629,051	676,378	215,955
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	835,045	629,051	676,378	215,955

Non-SDG Target	0	0	10,383,536	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	14,033,203	10,292,015	21,085,976	4,798,957
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	809,106	1,057,068	1,439,511	908,163
Total Direct Costs	14,842,310	11,349,083	22,525,488	5,707,120
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	964,750	737,690	204,196	204,196
Grand Total	15,807,060	12,086,773	22,729,684	5,911,316

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) was formed in July 2004 as the apex monetary policy decision-making body of the Central Bank of The Gambia. Press releases: <https://www.cbg.gm/Monetary%20Policy%20Committee>

[2] <https://reliefweb.int/report/gambia/gambia-national-food-security-survey-report-december-2023>

[3] <https://reliefweb.int/report/gambia/joint-market-bulletin-report-september-2023>

[4] The Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) is a joint project between WFP and the Gambian Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture. More detail: <https://www.gafspfund.org/index.php/projects/gambia-agriculture-and-food-security-project>

[5] African Risk Capacity Limited (ARC Ltd) is a hybrid mutual insurer and financial affiliate of the African Risk Capacity Group. It is a risk pooling platform that provides financial tools and infrastructure to help African Union Member States manage climate-related disaster risk. ARC Ltd. offers macro insurance products to humanitarian organizations through the ARC Replica Plus Programme, an innovative risk financing tool that improves the effectiveness of emergency response after climate disasters. This risk pooling mechanism allows funds disbursement to beneficiaries when a particular risk threshold is met

## Operational context

[1] World Bank data, 2022. Available at: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=GM>

[2] Gambia Integrated Household Survey (IHS) 2020, from The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (source not available online)

[3] World Bank data, 2022. Available at: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=GM>

[4] Human Development Index, 2021. Available at: <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/human-development-index>

[5] 2023 Cadre Harmonisé. Available at: <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ch>

## From Fields to Future

[1] Maruo Farms is a local small-medium sized enterprise supported by WFP. It supports rice farmers, public sector partners and private sector enterprises across the rice value chain in The Gambia

## Strategic outcome 01

The indicator "Proportion of children 6 to 23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6 to 23 months (MMFF)" though planned to be collected, was missed in the design of the data collection tool. This explains the missing follow up value

[1] African Risk Capacity Limited (ARC Ltd) is a hybrid mutual insurer and financial affiliate of the African Risk Capacity Group. It is a risk pooling platform that provides financial tools and infrastructure to help African Union Member States manage climate-related disaster risk. ARC Ltd. offers macro insurance products to humanitarian organizations through the ARC Replica Plus Programme, an innovative risk financing tool that improves the effectiveness of emergency response after climate disasters. This risk pooling mechanism allows funds disbursement to beneficiaries when a particular risk threshold is met

[2] The reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) is an indicator used to compare the hardship faced by households due to a shortage of food. The index measures the frequency and severity of the food consumption behaviours the households had to engage in due to food shortage in the 7 days prior to the survey

[3] Livelihood Coping Strategies – Food Security (LCS-FS) is an indicator used to understand households' medium and longer-term coping capacity in response to lack of food or money to buy food and their ability to overcome challenges in the future. The Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) measures strategies a household employs when it cannot meet basic needs due to inadequate income in times of stress. It is based on a list of behaviours (coping strategies) and is often used as a proxy indicator for household food insecurity. The LCSI for essential need was not collected in 2023 as no assessment related to needs was conducted

[4] Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) is an advance financing mechanism, allowing WFP to respond faster to emergencies. It enables a steady supply of commodities at a reduced lead-time and food procurement when markets are favorable

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] The Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) is a joint project between WFP and the Gambian Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture. More detail: <https://www.gafspfund.org/index.php/projects/gambia-agriculture-and-food-security-project>

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] Gambia Demographic Health Survey. Available at: <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR369/FR369.pdf>



## Strategic outcome 05

[1] The Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) is a joint project between WFP and the Gambian Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture. More detail: <https://www.gafspfund.org/index.php/projects/gambia-agriculture-and-food-security-project>

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Gambia Gender Analysis, June 2022. Available at: <https://gambia.unfpa.org/en/publications/national-gender-analysis-gambia-june-2022#:~:text=The%20Report%20makes%20several%20recommendations,women%20empowerment%20in%20The%20Gambia>

[2] Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Available at: <https://www.fao.org/flw-in-fish-value-chains/value-chain/flw-in-fish-value-chainsvalue-chainwholesale/landing-sites-in-small-scale-fisheries/fr/#:~:text=Fish%20landing%20centres%20or%20sites,as%20food%2C%20fuel%20and%20ice>

## Partnerships

[1] The Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) is a joint project between WFP and the Gambian Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture. More detail: <https://www.gafspfund.org/index.php/projects/gambia-agriculture-and-food-security-project>

# 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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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	143,950	143,191	99%
	female	163,683	169,767	104%
	total	307,633	312,958	102%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	14,952	10,799	72%
	female	15,423	12,308	80%
	total	30,375	23,107	76%
24-59 months	male	30,162	24,188	80%
	female	33,791	27,024	80%
	total	63,953	51,212	80%
5-11 years	male	47,016	76,059	162%
	female	48,398	87,793	181%
	total	95,414	163,852	172%
12-17 years	male	13,177	11,086	84%
	female	13,177	11,086	84%
	total	26,354	22,172	84%
18-59 years	male	36,921	20,248	55%
	female	49,524	29,934	60%
	total	86,445	50,182	58%
60+ years	male	1,722	811	47%
	female	3,370	1,622	48%
	total	5,092	2,433	48%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	307,633	312,958	102%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	943	6,732	713%
Malnutrition prevention programme	25,095	11,662	46%
Malnutrition treatment programme	8,906	41,360	464%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	100,479	180,814	179%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	7,500	840	11%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	164,710	71,550	43%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	681	108	16%
Iodised Salt	57	9	16%
Rice	3,405	540	16%
Vegetable Oil	284	45	16%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	176	18	10%
Iodised Salt	18	0	0%
Rice	731	128	17%
Vegetable Oil	70	8	11%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	1,100	309	28%
Vegetable Oil	38	11	30%
Wheat Soya Blend	256	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	1,957,604	144,785	7%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,132,677	1,649,075	146%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	893,628	55,133	6%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

<b>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</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>
<b>Output Results</b>	

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

Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food or CBT to meet their food and nutrition requirements

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General	Female	84,003	36,491
		Distribution	Male	80,707	35,059
			<b>Total</b>	<b>164,710</b>	<b>71,550</b>
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	4,427	701.78
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,957,604	144,785
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	18,278,460	2,480,220

**Other Output**

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

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food or CBT to meet their food and nutrition requirements

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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 (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	Individual	34,190	34,190
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.1: Number of people benefiting from payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	Macro Insurance	Individual	6,528	6,528
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.1: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	Macro Insurance	US\$	148,695	187,641
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 (Premium paid by WP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	400,000	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 (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	1,880,425	1,880,425

CSP Output 03: Crisis-affected targeted populations benefit from the strengthened capacity of national partners to ensure their safe and adequate access to food and nutrition

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	200	200
Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 02: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive SBCC-messaging to improve nutrition-related practices					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	General Distribution	Individual	25,000	45,000

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Gambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	0		=0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0		=0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0		=0	0	WFP survey
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥66	≥70	0	Joint survey
	Male	0	≥66	≥70	0	Joint survey
	Overall	0	≥66	≥70	0	Joint survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis Affected Children - <b>Location:</b> Gambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	20	≥75	≥70	34	Joint survey
	Male	18.3	≥50	≥50	30	Joint survey
	Overall	38.3	≥62.5	≥60	32	Joint survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	20	≥75	≥70	40	Joint survey
	Male	15.4	≥50	≥50	42	Joint survey
	Overall	35.4	≥62.5	≥60	41	Joint survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female		≥75	≥70		
	Male		≥50	≥50		
	Overall		≥62.5	≥60		
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	10	≥75	≥70	18	Joint survey
	Male	6.4	≥50	≥50	15	Joint survey
	Overall	16.4	≥62.5	≥60	16.5	Joint survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis Affected People - <b>Location:</b> Gambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	10	≤10	≤15	0	WFP
	Male	10	≤10	≤15	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≤10	≤15	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5	≤5	≤5	7	WFP
	Male	5	≤5	≤5	8	programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≤5	≤5	7.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	25	≤15	≤30	0	WFP
	Male	25	≤15	≤30	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	25	≤15	≤30	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	60	≥70	≥50	93	WFP
	Male	60	≥70	≥50	92	programme monitoring
	Overall	60	≥70	≥50	92.5	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis Affected population - <b>Location:</b> Gambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0		≤0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0		≤0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0		≤0	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0		≤0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0		≤0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0		≤0	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0		≤0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0		≤0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0		≤0	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0		≥0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0		≥0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0		≥0	0	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Households - <b>Location:</b> Gambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	2.5	≤3	=4	4	WFP
	Male	4.2	≤3	=4	4.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.7	≤3	=4	4.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	71	≥90	≥75	55	WFP
	Male	70	≥90	≥75	51	programme monitoring
	Overall	71	≥90	≥75	53	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22	≥8	≤20	44.2	WFP
	Male	26	≥8	≤20	50	programme monitoring
	Overall	24	≥8	≤20	47	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤2	≤5	0	WFP
	Male	5	≤2	≤5	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≤2	≤5	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Women/girls - Location: Gambia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	76.3	≥75	≥70	70.2	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Women/girls - Location: Gambia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	76.3		≥70	70.2	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.					
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 04: □ 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					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	535  <b>535</b>	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	289  <b>289</b>	396  <b>396</b>
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	650 350 <b>1,000</b>	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	15,981 13,614 <b>29,595</b>	17,882 15,856 <b>33,738</b>
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	35,221 33,839 <b>69,060</b>	79,207 67,473 <b>146,680</b>
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	995	152.86
A.2.9 Quantity of food provided to schools through home-grown school-based programmes			MT	995	152.86
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	1,132,677	1,649,074

### Other Output

#### 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.

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 04: □ 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	457	420

CSP Output 05: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	200	460

CSP Output 06: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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)	School feeding (on-site)	%	22	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
-------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	--------

**Target Group:** 18-59 years - **Location:** Gambia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** School Based Programmes (CCS)

SABER school feeding index	Overall	1	=1	=1		WFP survey
----------------------------	---------	---	----	----	--	------------

**Target Group:** 6-14 years - **Location:** Gambia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Annual change in enrolment	Female	92.8	>95	≥90	87.7	Secondary data
	Male	85.7	>95	≥90	75.5	Secondary data
	Overall	89.3	>95	≥90	81.5	Secondary data
Attendance rate	Female			≥90	87	Secondary data
	Male			≥90	85	Secondary data
	Overall			≥90	86	Secondary data

Graduation rate	Female	84.3	>90	≥85	96.3	Secondary data
	Male	79.7	>90	≥85	79.6	Secondary data
	Overall	82.1	>90	≥85	87.8	Secondary data
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	0	≤1	≤2	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	≤1	≤2	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≤1	≤2	0	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Gambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0		=1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0		=1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0		=1	1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Policy level - <b>Location:</b> Gambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	≥2	≥1	0	WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥3	≥1	0	WFP programme monitoring
Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	Overall	0	=1	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring

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.						
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 07: Targeted children 6-59 months, and PLW/G receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious foods to treat moderate acute malnutrition						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	8,992	3,999	
			Male	8,991	3,908	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>17,983</b>	<b>7,907</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	2,829	20,161	
			Male	2,744	18,643	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>5,573</b>	<b>38,804</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	PMTCT clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female		148	
			Male			
			<b>Total</b>		<b>148</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	7,112	3,755	
			Male			
			<b>Total</b>	<b>7,112</b>	<b>3,755</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	3,333	2,408	
			Male			
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,333</b>	<b>2,408</b>	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,395	319.93	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	2,258,550	834,810	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	4,523,670	574,590	

### Other Output

**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.**

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 07: Targeted children 6-59 months, and PLW/G receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious foods to treat moderate acute malnutrition

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	200	50

CSP Output 09: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	5,000	36,150

### 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: 18-59 years - Location: Gambia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	0	≥75	≥70	70.2	Joint survey
<b>Target Group: 6-23 month - Location: Gambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	17.26	<15	<15	21.02	WFP
	Male	14.34	<15	<15	21.58	programme monitoring
	Overall	16.01	<15	<15	21	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: 6-23 months - Location: Gambia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	100	≥70	≥65	70	WFP
	Male	100	≥70	≥65	70	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥70	≥65	70	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	50	≥65	>50	34	Joint survey
	Male	50	≥65	>50	30	Joint survey
	Overall	50	≥65	>50	32	Joint survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	50	≥65	>50	40	Joint survey
	Male	50	≥65	>50	42	Joint survey
	Overall	50	≥65	>50	41	Joint survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female			>50		
	Male			>50		
	Overall			>50		
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	50	≥65	>50	18	Joint survey
	Male	50	≥65	>50	15	Joint survey
	Overall	50	≥65	>50	16.5	Joint survey
<b>Target Group: 6-59 months - Location: Gambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	17	<15	<15	1.7	WFP
	Male	17	<15	<15	1.71	programme monitoring
	Overall	7	<15	<15	1.7	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	50	>75	>75	77.13	WFP
	Male	50	>75	>75	76.71	programme monitoring
	Overall	50	>75	>75	77	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: 6-59 months - Location: Gambia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: policy - Location: Gambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)</b>						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥3	≥1	1	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 HGFS) to farmers to increase productivity and access to markets, complemented by community asset creation through FFA					
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 13: Targeted beneficiaries receive adequate food or CBT to meet their food and nutrition requirements.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Food assistance for asset; Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	4,738	5,320
			Male	3,705	2,252
			<b>Total</b>	<b>8,443</b>	<b>7,572</b>
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	893,628	55,135
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	749,896	43,733
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,769,040	196,020
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	471,390	40,320

## Other Output

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

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 11: Community members benefit of improved livelihoods and resilience from productive asset creation/rehabilitation to improve access to markets and improve their productivity.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	500	50
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	500	50
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	500	50

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 10: Smallholders benefit from access to value chains and markets that improve income-earning opportunities and food security

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.2: Number of on-the-job learning engagements facilitated	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	5	3

## Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Gambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	2.15	<2	<2	2	WFP survey
	Male	2.25	<2	<2	2	WFP survey
	Overall	2.21	<2	<2	2	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Gambia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>						
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female		<10	<15	12.6	WFP survey
	Male		<10	<15	11.1	WFP survey
	Overall		<10	<15	11.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female		<5	<10	4.6	WFP survey
	Male		<5	<10	4.3	WFP survey
	Overall		<5	<10	4.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female		<25	<25	31	WFP survey
	Male		<25	<25	37.5	WFP survey
	Overall		<25	<25	34.2	WFP survey



Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female		≥60	≥50	51.9	WFP survey
	Male		≥60	≥50	47.2	WFP survey
	Overall		≥60	≥50	49.5	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Farmers - <b>Location:</b> Gambia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	74	≥70	≥75	79	Joint survey
	Male	70	≥70	≥75	68	Joint survey
	Overall	72	≥70	≥75	72	Joint survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	20	≤25	≤20	20	Joint survey
	Male	30	≤25	≤20	30	Joint survey
	Overall	25	≤25	≤20	25	Joint survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1	≤5	≤5	1	Joint survey
	Male	2	≤5	≤5	2	Joint survey
	Overall	3	≤5	≤5	3	Joint survey
<b>Target Group:</b> SMS - <b>Location:</b> Gambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0		≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0		≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0		≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0		≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0		≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder Farmers - <b>Location:</b> Gambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥75	≥75	5	WFP
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥63	≥63	5	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 05: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to meet Zero Hunger Targets					Root Causes	
<b>Other Output</b>						
<b>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</b>						
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 13: Food insecure people benefit from the government's strengthened capacity to align policies under the NDP, to meet their basic needs, including food security and nutrition.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	2	7	
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened						
CSP Output 14: Food insecure people benefit from the government's strengthened capacity to scale up safety nets to meet their basic food security and nutrition needs.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	300	500	
CSP Output 15: Food insecure people benefit from enhanced local government and community capacity to implement nutrition programmes.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	2	7	

Outcome Results						
<b>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</b>						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> National Stakeholders - <b>Location:</b> Gambia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥8	≥3	5	WFP programme monitoring

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥75	≥60	87.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥75	≥60	88.75	
	Overall	0	≥75	≥60	88.07	
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	0	≥80	≥50	23.52	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥50	23.75	
	Overall	0	≥80	≥50	23.63	

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office implements environmental management systems	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Joint survey
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	>75	≥50	66.67	Joint survey

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	80	>95	≥75	88.25	WFP
	Male	75	>95	≥75	87.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	77.5	>95	≥75	88.05	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	75	>90	≥75	82.05	WFP
	Male	75	>90	≥75	81.94	programme monitoring
	Overall	75	>90	≥75	81.99	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Mamadou Jallow

Fatou Badjie, a 24-year-old dynamic farmer whose dedication is reshaping lives and fighting hunger in The Gambia

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

Miranda Sende

[miranda.sende@wfp.org](mailto:miranda.sende@wfp.org)

# Financial Section

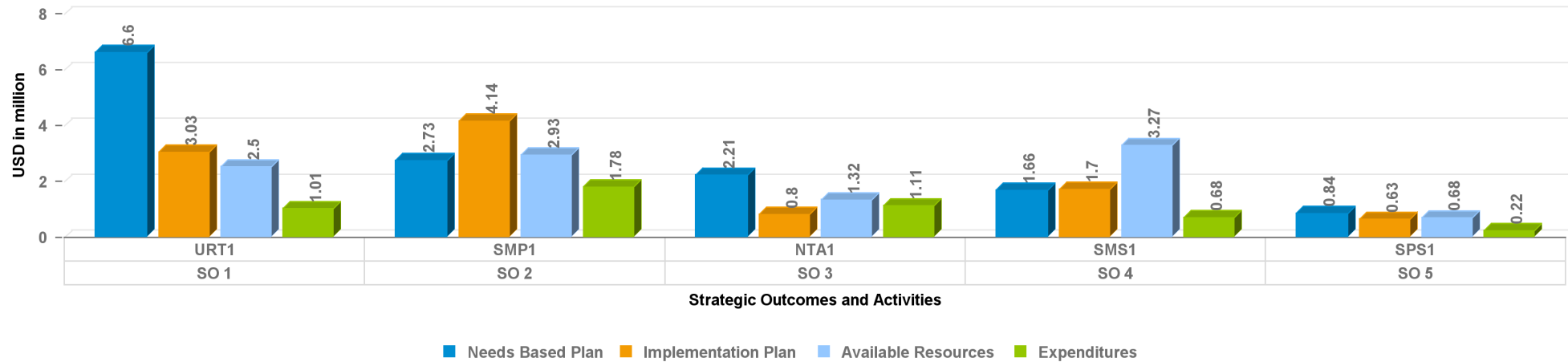
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (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

Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1 URT1	Provide food assistance and SBCC-related trainings to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of national partners to respond to crises.
SO 2 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.
SO 3 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.
SO 4 SMS1	Provide supply chain and market support (including HGSE) to farmers to increase productivity and access to markets, complemented by community asset creation through FFA
SO 5 SPS1	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



# Annual Country Report

## Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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.	6,597,619	3,026,313	2,502,646	1,008,997
	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.	2,730,867	4,141,091	2,931,968	1,784,672
		Non Activity Specific			0	
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>9,328,486</b>	<b>7,167,404</b>	<b>5,434,614</b>	<b>2,793,669</b>
2.2	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.	2,206,365	800,355	1,321,467	1,108,714
		Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific			0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>2,206,365</b>	<b>800,355</b>	<b>1,321,467</b>	<b>1,108,714</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.3	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	1,663,307	1,695,204	3,269,982	680,618
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity &amp; Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>1,663,307</b>	<b>1,695,204</b>	<b>3,269,982</b>	<b>680,618</b>
17.9	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	835,046	629,052	676,378	215,956
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>835,046</b>	<b>629,052</b>	<b>676,378</b>	<b>215,956</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	10,383,536	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,383,536</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>14,033,204</b>	<b>10,292,015</b>	<b>21,085,977</b>	<b>4,798,957</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>809,107</b>	<b>1,057,068</b>	<b>1,439,511</b>	<b>908,164</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>14,842,310</b>	<b>11,349,083</b>	<b>22,525,488</b>	<b>5,707,121</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>964,750</b>	<b>737,690</b>	<b>204,196</b>	<b>204,196</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>15,807,061</b>	<b>12,086,773</b>	<b>22,729,684</b>	<b>5,911,317</b>



Wannee 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

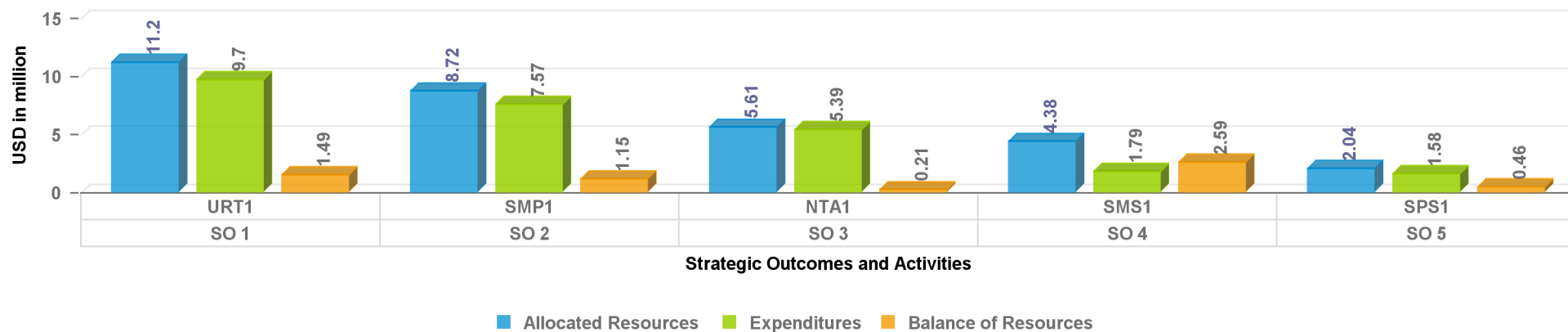
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide food assistance and SBCC-related trainings to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of national partners to respond to crises.
SO 2	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.
SO 3	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.
SO 4	SMS1	Provide supply chain and market support (including HGsf) to farmers to increase productivity and access to markets, complemented by community asset creation through FFA
SO 5	SPS1	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

# Annual Country Report

## Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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.	29,776,949	10,184,216	1,014,289	11,198,505	9,704,856	1,493,649
	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.	17,175,301	8,717,082	0	8,717,082	7,569,787	1,147,296
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>46,952,250</b>	<b>18,901,299</b>	<b>1,014,289</b>	<b>19,915,588</b>	<b>17,274,643</b>	<b>2,640,945</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

# Annual Country Report

## Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	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.	17,178,141	5,606,366	0	5,606,366	5,393,614	212,752
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>17,178,141</b>	<b>5,606,366</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,606,366</b>	<b>5,393,614</b>	<b>212,752</b>
2.3	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	6,254,489	4,376,769	0	4,376,769	1,787,406	2,589,364
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity &amp; Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>6,254,489</b>	<b>4,376,769</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,376,769</b>	<b>1,787,406</b>	<b>2,589,364</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

# Annual Country Report

## Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	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	3,162,491	2,043,805	0	2,043,805	1,583,383	460,423
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>3,162,491</b>	<b>2,043,805</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,043,805</b>	<b>1,583,383</b>	<b>460,423</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	10,383,536	0	10,383,536	0	10,383,536
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>10,383,536</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,383,536</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,383,536</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>77,547,371</b>	<b>41,311,776</b>	<b>1,014,289</b>	<b>42,326,065</b>	<b>26,039,045</b>	<b>16,287,020</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>3,779,622</b>	<b>3,720,645</b>	<b>135,552</b>	<b>3,856,197</b>	<b>3,324,850</b>	<b>531,348</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>77,326,993</b>	<b>45,032,421</b>	<b>1,149,841</b>	<b>46,182,263</b>	<b>29,363,895</b>	<b>16,818,367</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>5,026,255</b>	<b>2,558,106</b>		<b>2,558,106</b>	<b>2,558,106</b>	<b>0</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

# Annual Country Report

## Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Grand Total</b>			82,353,248	47,590,528	1,149,841	48,740,369	31,922,001	16,818,367

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