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Programme

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Gambia

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2028

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	8
Darsilammeh Women's Garden	10
Programme performance	11
Strategic outcome 01	11
Strategic outcome 02	13
Strategic outcome 03	15
Strategic outcome 04	17
Cross-cutting results	19
Gender equality and women's empowerment	19
Protection and accountability to affected people	20
Environmental sustainability	21
Nutrition integration	22
Partnerships	23
Financial Overview	25
Data Notes	29
Annex	30
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	30
Figures and Indicators	31
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	31
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	31
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	31
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	32
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	32
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	33
Cross-cutting Indicators	46

Overview

In The Gambia, WFP collaborates closely with the Government, development partners, and humanitarian stakeholders to address persistent challenges related to food insecurity and malnutrition. As the country continues to grapple with the effects of climate-induced shocks, socioeconomic vulnerabilities, and systemic poverty, WFP's role remains pivotal in providing both immediate relief and long-term solutions for sustainable development. The launch of the new Country Strategic Plan 2024-2028 in March 2024 marked a renewed commitment to addressing the root causes of hunger and building resilient food systems while increasingly positioning WFP as an enabler of the country's engagement in assisting its most vulnerable people. The Country Strategic Plan aims to assist the Government in four areas: crisis response, school feeding and complementary nutrition assistance; smallholder farmer support; and technical capacity-building.

Food insecurity and malnutrition in The Gambia are driven by interrelated factors, which include inadequate domestic food production, limited economic opportunities, and the impact of climatic shocks such as irregular rainfall and floods. The November 2024 Cadre Harmonisé analysis revealed that while there was a modest 14 percent increase in national food production compared to 2023, this remained insufficient to meet the needs of the growing population. Accordingly, household food stocks are expected to last less than three months, particularly during the lean season, leaving many reliant on markets to close the consumption gap. However, soaring food prices and inflation further exacerbate access to nutritious food, with 10 percent of the population (244,000 people) projected to face critical food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and 4) during the lean season.

In 2024, **WFP reached a total of 153,218 people in The Gambia**, including school-aged children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, as well as smallholder farmers. WFP continued to prioritise high-impact initiatives tailored to prevalent needs, maintaining a focus on quality and sustainability of its programming.

School feeding and support to smallholder farmers: WFP's home-grown school feeding programme provided critical support to 151,378 school-aged children across 421 schools. In addition, 1,440 cooks were provided cash and sensitised on hygiene practices. This initiative not only addressed immediate food needs but also contributed to improved school attendance and learning outcomes. Through partnerships with 14 farmer cooperatives, comprising 1,570 smallholder farmers, WFP ensured a reliable market for locally produced and nutritious food, procuring 95 percent of its food from smallholder farmer aggregation systems. This approach strengthened local food systems, provided stable income for farmers, and supported the Government's school feeding objectives. Moreover, WFP continued to provide capacity building to facilitate the gradual scale-up and transition to a nationally owned home-grown school feeding programme.

Nutrition support for vulnerable people: Cash-based transfers enabled 50 households (equivalent to 400 individuals) living with HIV to access nutritious food, enhancing their overall well-being.

Capacity strengthening initiatives: WFP invested in building the capacities of national partners and communities, engaging 738 staff in training programmes. These initiatives included courses on post-harvest management techniques, utilisation of biofortified crops, field-level data collection, and support for cooperative formation. They equipped communities with the skills and resources needed for long-term resilience.

Funding constraints posed a significant challenge in 2024, limiting the extent, coverage, and duration of WFP assistance in the form of food distribution, cash-based transfers, and capacity strengthening. Delays in contracting processes and beneficiary registration further impacted the timely delivery of cash-based transfers. Despite these obstacles, WFP demonstrated adaptability by focusing resources on priority areas, ensuring that the most vulnerable people received support. The integration of gender-sensitive approaches across all interventions was a critical factor in achieving equitable and inclusive outcomes.

WFP's interventions are aligned with The Gambia's National Development Plan 2023-2027, contributing to national efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). By providing technical expertise and capacity strengthening, WFP supported government institutions (including national ministries and state agencies), in enhancing their food security and social protection systems.

The outlook for 2025 highlights the continued vulnerability of Gambian households to climatic and economic shocks. While WFP's interventions mitigated some of the immediate impacts, sustainable progress requires increased multi-year investments in resilience-building and social safety nets. The integration of climate adaptation measures as well as the expansion of market access for smallholder farmers will be critical in reducing reliance on external food assistance.

In collaboration with governmental and development partners, WFP plans to continue to prioritise innovative approaches to address food insecurity. This includes leveraging digital tools for beneficiary registration and cash-based transfers (including WFP's mobile operational data acquisition platform), promoting gender equality in food systems,

and strengthening national capacities for emergency preparedness and response.

153,218

Total beneficiaries in
2024



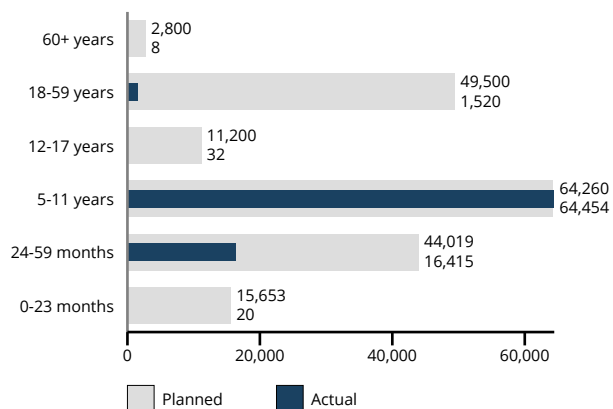
54%
female



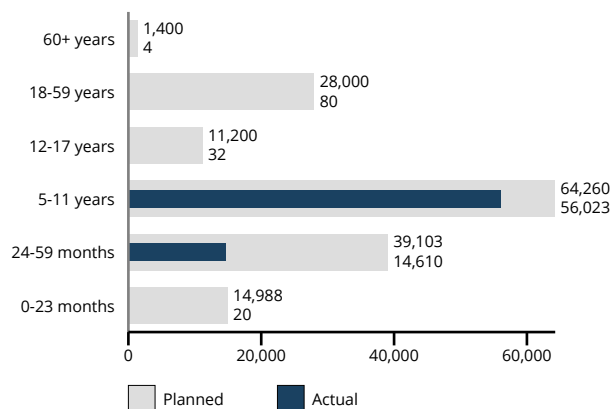
46%
male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

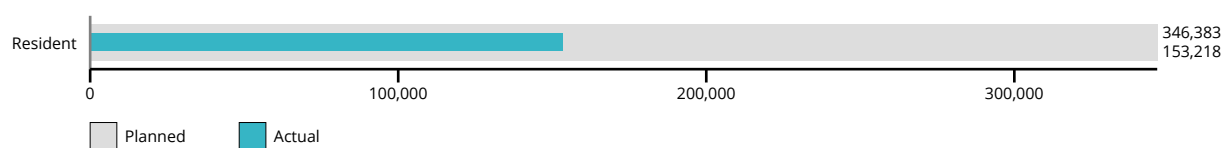
Female



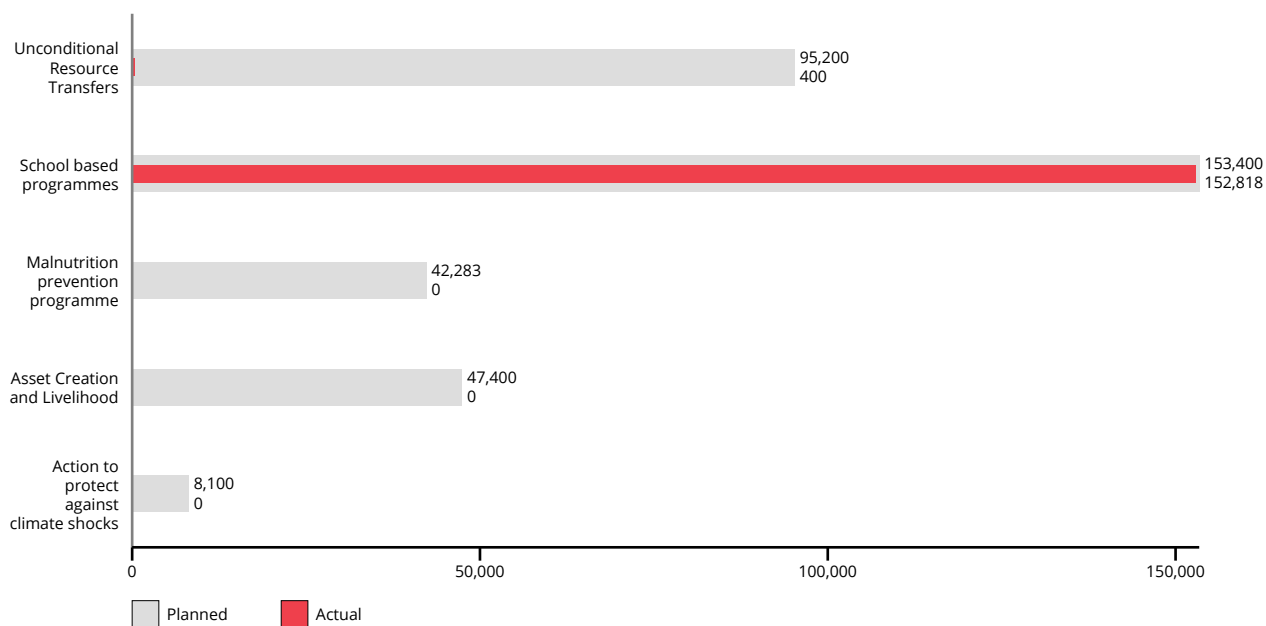
Male



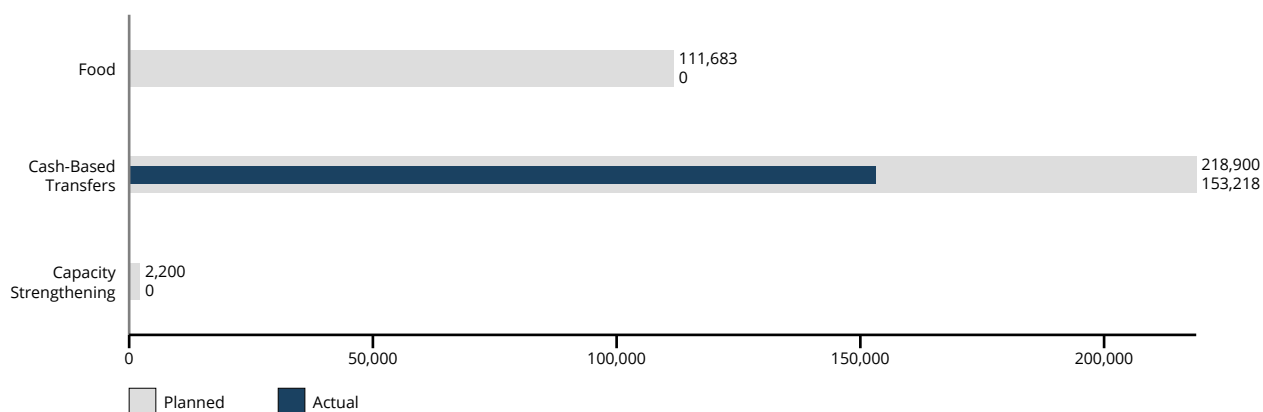
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



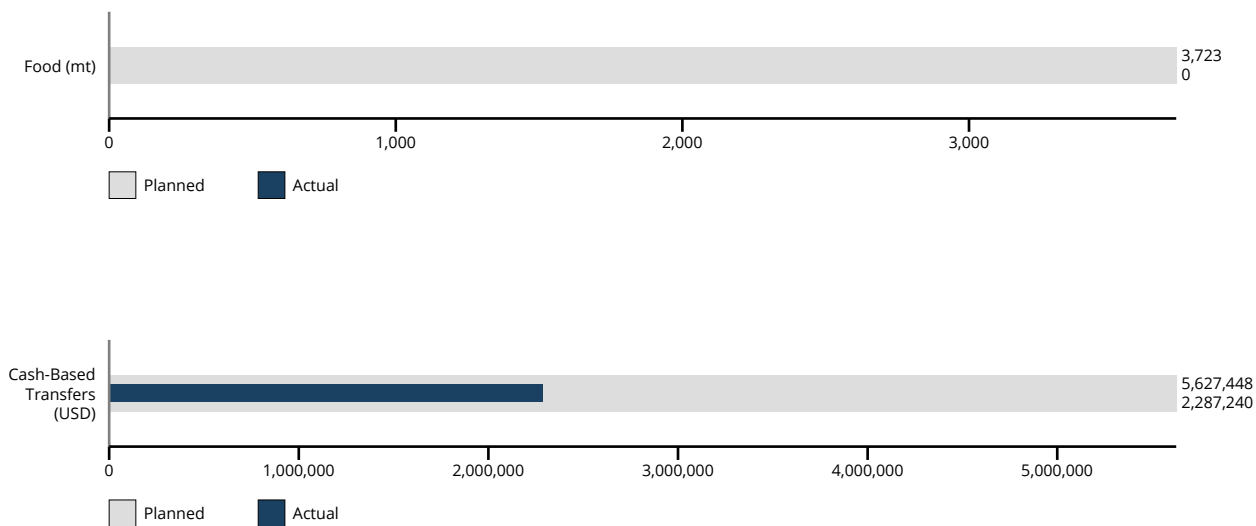
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



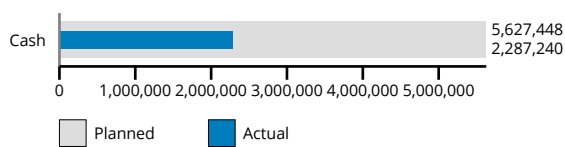
Beneficiaries by Modality



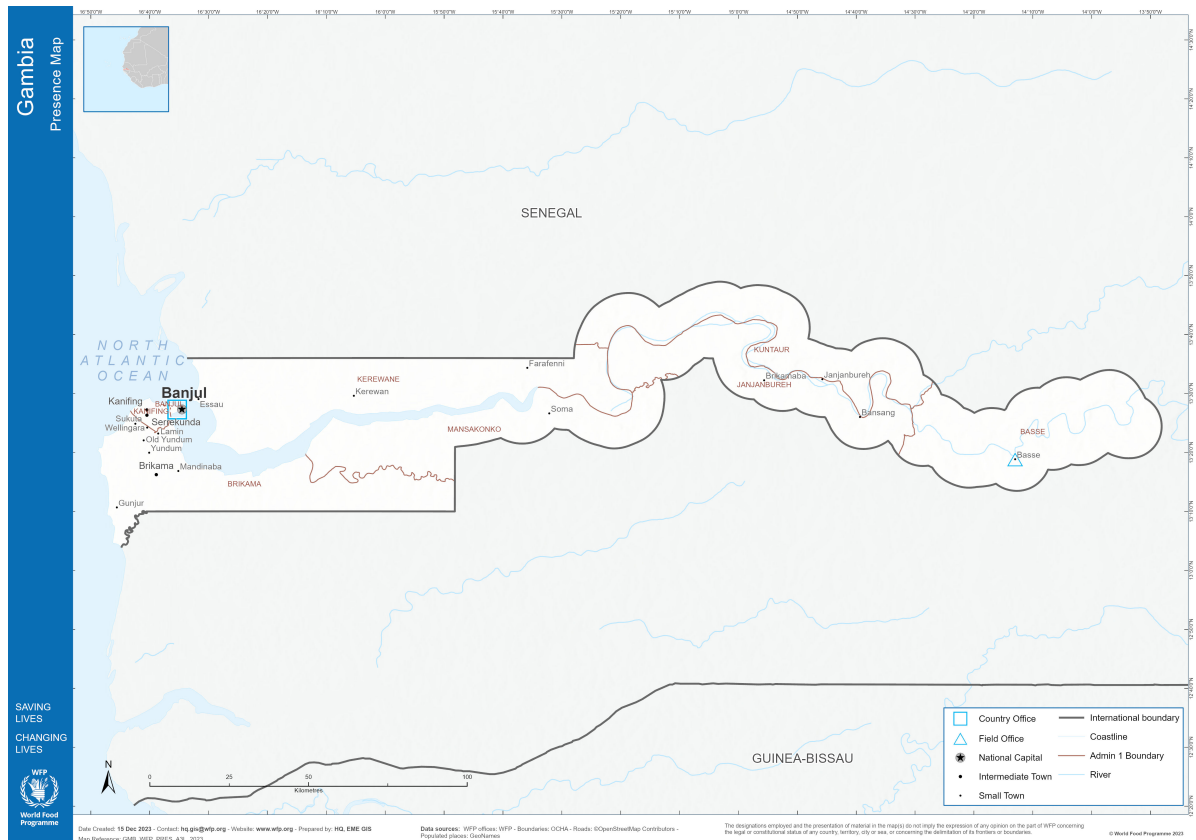
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



The Gambia is the smallest country in mainland Africa and one of the most densely populated. Its economy is highly exposed to shocks and relies heavily on remittances, tourism, agriculture, and foreign remittance inflows. The Gambia was classified as a low-income country with a gross national income per capita of USD 843 and ranked 174th out of 193 countries and territories in the 2023/2024 Human Development Index. Agriculture contributes to 25 percent of the country's gross domestic product, employs 70 percent of the workforce, and is the source of livelihoods for most of the rural population (Agriculture and Natural Resource Policy 2017-2016; The Gambia: A Look at Agriculture 2019). However, the sector covers less than 50 percent of national food requirements, making the country highly dependent on imports and susceptible to price volatility (The Gambia Country Food and Agriculture and Delivery Compact 2023). As a result, despite improvements over the years, high levels of food insecurity persist. According to the latest Cadre Harmonisé analysis (November 2024), during the upcoming lean season (June - August 2025), 244,000 people are expected to be acutely food insecure, including 236,000 people in the crisis phase (IPC 3) and 8,000 in the emergency phase (IPC 4), requiring food and nutrition assistance. Moreover, as per the 2024 National Nutrition Sentinel Survey, the prevalence of severe acute malnutrition increased nationally from 0.4 percent in 2023 to 2.3 percent in 2024, with all regions (except the capital of Banjul) showing significant deterioration.

The Gambian economy, already facing structural challenges, was severely affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, resulting in disruptions in trade and tourism sectors. Its recovery has slowed due to high commodity and fertiliser prices, supply disruptions, and heavy rainfall causing severe flooding.

These factors, along with the lingering effects of the pandemic, have negatively impacted accessibility to food for the most vulnerable people. The country has experienced high inflation, with the National Consumer Price Index rising by 11 percent year-on-year as of April 2024, according to the Gambia Bureau of Statistics. The country's high levels of inflation also significantly drove up food prices. In addition, natural shocks, such as floods and windstorms, further aggravated the vulnerability situation. The latest Human Development Report 2023/2024 revealed that 48.6 percent of the population is living below the monetary poverty line. In the country, youth unemployment is high, and rural populations, despite being the source of food production, often do not meet their required calory or micronutrient intakes.

As of March 2024, implementation of the Country Strategic Plan 2024-2028 began, featuring four strategic outcomes. While aiming to contribute to Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), the strategic outcomes focus on

continuing WFP's mutually reinforcing support in shock response, human capital development, climate resilience, and technical assistance, recognising the vital role of social protection as an enabling factor. They also focus on strengthening the capacities of national institutions to meet zero hunger targets.

Risk management

WFP continued to regularly monitor market prices and used the data collected to prepare distribution plans, ensuring schools can afford the necessary quantities of food commodities. The country office also closely monitored weather conditions and collaborated with the national disaster management team to identify early warning signs.

To enhance planning and funds programming, the country office, supported by the regional bureau, conducted a thorough funds analysis. This analysis included recommendations for reprogramming specific budgets, thereby improving the availability of funds to increase the staffing capacity of the country office. Furthermore, with assistance from the regional bureau, WFP addressed numerous outstanding oversight and evaluation recommendations.

In 2024, WFP launched a toll-free line for the community feedback mechanism and conducted a sensitisation mission in three regions where WFP operations are primarily located. Moreover, preparations were initiated for the recruitment of a full-time community feedback mechanism manager. A regional bureau mission further took place to improve asset data quality, with recommendations set for implementation in 2025. WFP also developed a comprehensive monitoring plan to meet all requirements, and the country office is actively aligning with WFP's Global Assurance Framework to uphold related standards.

Lessons learned

The evaluation of the Country Strategic Plan 2019 - 2024 found that its strategic orientation was rooted in real needs. The new Country Strategic Plan 2024 - 2028 envisages a continuation of WFP's support in the country. Emergency response was recalibrated to account for underestimated needs. Nutrition activities were largely effective and consistent with prevalent needs. Bottlenecks in smallholder farmer support activities and the planning and monitoring of capacity strengthening initiatives were addressed. School feeding was successful in improving food security and continued to be the largest safety net in the country. The results of the evaluation on the impact of the home-grown school feeding programme, commissioned by WFP in partnership with the World Bank, were presented in late 2024. It demonstrates the positive impact of school feeding across multiple dimensions. The preliminary results of the analysis, which was conducted from January 2023 to October 2024, showcased the impact of school meals on improving food security, dietary diversity, and mental health, especially among girls. The study also revealed a decline in school dropouts along with improved attendance among children.

Darsilammeh Women's Garden



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Jallo Bayo - Gardener from Darsilammeh Women's Garden

In the sun-scorched fields of the West Coast Region of The Gambia, a quiet but powerful transformation is taking place. **For years, smallholder farmers - especially women - have struggled with rising fertiliser costs, unpredictable weather, and the ever-present threat of food insecurity.** With a simple yet effective solution, they are now reclaiming control over their land and livelihoods.

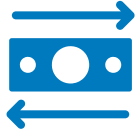
Jallo Bayo, a mother of seven, knows this struggle. For years, the rising price of chemical fertilisers had been reducing her earnings, making it harder to feed her family. An initiative by WFP was able to offer her a lifeline. **Through a conditional cash-based transfer programme, Jallo and other farmers in her community received training on how to produce compost manure - a sustainable and cost-effective alternative to chemical fertilisers. The results were staggering.** Within a year, Jallo's onion harvest skyrocketed from 110 to impressive 503 kilograms. More onions meant more income, better nutrition, and a sense of security for her family.

But **the impact of the composting initiative went beyond individual farms.** In the village of Mamud Fana, the success of the program caught the attention of the Gambia Inclusive and Resilient Agricultural Value Chain Development Project, which has now **contracted local women to produce 4,000 bags of compost for rice farmers.** What started as a survival strategy has now turned into an economic opportunity for these women, giving them not just financial stability, but also a newfound sense of empowerment.

By promoting composting, **WFP is helping farmers adapt to climate change, improve soil health, and build resilience against market fluctuations.** More importantly, the initiative is a testament to the power of community-driven solutions in tackling food insecurity. For Jallo and many others, shifting to compost is not only about farming, but also about securing a future in which they can both keep their farms alive and feed their families.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in the Gambia, including those affected by seasonal shocks, can meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of shocks



400 family members of people living with HIV received **cash** to access nutritious food.



23 staff members from the Ministry of Health were trained on **field-level data collection**.

Strategic outcome 1 is designed as a contingency framework to enable WFP to respond rapidly and effectively to shocks, especially targeting the most food insecure during the lean season. It aligns with the national emergency response system to ensure swift action and avoid duplication. By leveraging existing social protection mechanisms, it promotes a shock-responsive and nutrition-sensitive approach.

In 2024, WFP extended support to people living with HIV through cash-based transfers to support 50 households (equivalent to 400 people, including 204 women and 196 men), to improve their access to nutritious food. A total of USD 10,779 was distributed, achieving 100 percent coverage of beneficiaries. This was undertaken considering transfer modalities, social and cultural contexts, feasibility, and protection concerns.

During the cash-based transfer process, financial service providers reported that 17 out of 50 recipients were registered for mobile money services. Even after contacting beneficiaries to clarify the purpose of registering for the service, 18 individuals (36 percent of the total) remained without the required identification. Given the sensitivity of the beneficiary group and the need for timely support, direct cash distribution was thus arranged for those without mobile money registration. To ensure privacy and psychological comfort, distributions were held at familiar anti-retroviral treatment and prevention of mother-to-child transmission facilities. This flexible approach achieved 100 percent coverage for mobile money transfers and direct cash distributions. Mobile money was prioritised for its efficiency and potential to foster financial inclusion among vulnerable groups, while direct cash distribution was used for beneficiaries unable to meet documentation and mobile requirements. This approach underscored WFP's sensitivity commitment to inclusivity and dignity, ensuring that the unique needs of its beneficiaries were met.

The proportion of assisted households with poor and borderline consumption decreased, while the share of households with acceptable consumption increased to 80.5 percent in 2024, compared to 57 percent at the baseline. The positive impact of the cash distribution is evident as over half of the beneficiaries met their food needs without resorting to negative coping strategies.

In addition to providing direct support, WFP further enhanced its collaboration with the National AIDS Control Programme under the Ministry of Health as a key stakeholder to reach and support people living with HIV - one of the most nutritionally vulnerable groups, especially in the country's rural areas. WFP also supported capacity building initiatives by training 23 staff from the Ministry of Health on field-level data collection.

During the Food Security and Nutrition Vulnerability Assessment data collection, where National AIDS Control Program social workers and nurses served as interviewers, the high response rate demonstrated their strong relationship and close connections with the beneficiaries. They also played a crucial role in communicating with the beneficiaries during the cash-based transfer intervention for people living with HIV.

Furthermore, WFP collaborated in the UN Gambia working group on the protection from social exploitation and abuse to develop an annual gender and protection from social exploitation and abuse workplan, which was implemented across the year. One of the planned activities included training existing and potential cooperating partners. In total, 7 out of 10 WFP-nominated partners benefited from the training on protection of social exploitation and abuse mechanisms and referral pathways.

Meanwhile, WFP's plan to provide a comprehensive nutrition assistance package for children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and other nutritionally vulnerable individuals, could not be implemented

due to the unavailability of funds.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide a food and nutrition assistance package mainly through the social protection system to crisis-affected populations	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: Children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition in the Gambia benefit from better access to healthy diets and essential services that improve their health, nutritional, and educational status by 2028.



23,614,968 meals (rations) provided to **151,378 children aged 3-12** in pre- and primary schools.



31 percent of all **Lower Basic Schools** received daily nutritious meals for **156 days**.

Through strategic outcome 2, including school feeding (Activity 2) and nutrition assistance (Activity 3), WFP committed to ensure access to adequate, nutritious, and healthy food to the most vulnerable population by specifically targeting children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. In 2024, the country office prioritised improving the health and nutritional status of children while positively impacting the local economy. This was possible through local procurement, by targeting smallholder farmers.

WFP's school feeding programme significantly contributed to respond to food insecurity and improve education outcomes. Through daily onsite meals to children aged 3-12 years in pre-primary and primary education, WFP aimed to boost enrolment, improve retention, reduce dropout rates, and ultimately contribute to enhancing the quality of education.

Achievements are shown by the number of schools and people who benefited from the programme. Meals were delivered to 151,378 school-aged children across 421 schools. In addition, deworming tablets and vitamin A supplements were provided to 77,482 school children (including 32,866 boys and 44,616 girls) in 364 schools. As part of the school feeding programme, 1,440 cooks were provided cash and sensitised on hygiene practices. Moreover, 4,719 individuals (of which 2,226 women and 2,493 men) received diverse trainings, such as on social behavioural change, hygiene practices, and procurement, to achieve zero hunger goals.

Delivery of school meals to school children was facilitated under the leadership of the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education. In addition, the deworming and vitamin A supplementation campaign was facilitated through a partnership between WFP and the Ministry of Health.

In 2024, the school feeding programme continued to serve as a pivotal force in advancing the National Education Policy aimed at improving the quality of education. The annual change in enrolment exceeded the target of 5 by 2.5 percent, reaching 7.5 percent. This showed that the school feeding programme constituted a trigger to increasing the enrolment rate, particularly in the most food insecure regions of The Gambia. School feeding likely played a significant role in improving attendance, which increased by 88 percent in 2024 compared to the baseline, though it fell short of the target of 90 percent. The challenges to meet the target could be related to social factors, such as seasonal farm works, particularly for male students, whose attendance rate was lower than that of females (87 percent and 89 percent, respectively).

WFP applied the home-grown school feeding model in The Gambia through a cash-based transfer approach, aligned with the country's School Feeding Policy. This approach aimed to establish the programme as a self-sustaining initiative, which promotes local production and procurement based on local food preferences and provides dietary diversity. Technical assistance was also provided to strengthen the capacity of government actors at both national and sub-national levels in the implementation of school feeding in the country.

Through joint efforts with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security, smallholder farmers were supported to facilitate the supply of food commodities to schools. The school food basket composed locally produced unfortified food items (such as maize, millet, groundnut, and beans), as well as fortified items (including rice, iodised salt, and imported vegetable oil).

WFP procured 95 percent of its food from smallholder farmer aggregation systems, while supporting the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education to formulate a Local Procurement Strategy aimed at enhancing the procurement system at the local level. Overall, 910 smallholder farmers supplied 2,067 metric tons of food (worth USD 2.3 million), covering 156 feeding days.

Furthermore, in partnership with private farms, WFP successfully produced 454 metric tons of fortified rice to support the home-grown school feeding programme. The initiative not only improved dietary quality but also strengthened local agricultural systems and empowered communities.

Food procurement was supported by a new contracting process with a financial service provider, which facilitated cash-based transfers to school accounts. This ensured the seamless implementation of cash-based transfer activities for the school feeding programme. Furthermore, to enhance the procurement process, a new model was developed and rolled out in 2024, emphasising decentralisation and empowering local actors to take full ownership and control. This approach prioritised sourcing from smallholder farmers near the schools, thereby injecting funds into local economies and stimulating economic growth.

Moreover, strengthening market infrastructure and building the capacities of smallholder farmers remained critical for sustainable home-grown school feeding, ensuring a reliable supply of locally sourced food to adequately meet programme demands.

Lessons learned highlighted gaps in smallholder farmers' production capacities and weak market infrastructure, which posed challenges in sourcing some food items, including rice and vegetable oil. These limitations hindered the consistent supply of quality local food for the programme. However, solicitation and planning were effective in addressing some of these issues, as they identified potential challenges, supported the alignment of resources, and aided in the establishment of necessary support mechanisms.

WFP also continued to support capacity building for the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education to facilitate the gradual scale-up and transition to a nationally owned home-grown school feeding programme. While the transition is still in its early stages, the Government has demonstrated commitment by steadily increasing the national budget allocation for school feeding. However, achieving self-sustainability remains a long-term goal, with challenges posed by limited resources.

In 2024, other efforts by WFP focused on resource mobilisation, policy development, programme coordination, and design. National and regional school feeding staff were provided with office equipment, including laptops, printer, scanners, and internet routers, as well as motorbikes to improve implementation and monitoring of the programme. Consultation with partners emphasised the need for technical assistance in bringing about coherent policies, systematic coordination, and adequate institutional arrangements. A national Systems Approach for Better Education Results exercise was launched to further establish the national programme framework and properly target resources for a complete transition. Finally, the country office started preparations to assess the coherence of the country's School Feeding Policy as well as to develop a new school Health and Nutrition Policy.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide a nutrition prevention package for populations that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community level nutrition services	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 03: Communities whose livelihoods are at risk in the Gambia, including smallholder farmers and other actors in nutrition-sensitive value-chain, have improved livelihoods and increased resilience to climate change impacts and other socio-economic shocks by 2028



1,570 smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported **farmer aggregation systems**.



2,076.50 metric tons of local produced food purchased from **13 farmer cooperatives** and **3 private businesses** through **local procurement**.



77,482 school children received **de-worming tablets and vitamin A supplements**.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP focused on enhancing the livelihoods and resilience of smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities facing challenges in accessing safe and nutritious food. This approach aligns with WFP's commitment to addressing root causes of food insecurity and fostering sustainable development. Key initiatives included targeted training programmes to equip communities with essential skills and knowledge, improving the production and safety of nutritious food, and diversifying income sources. By empowering farmers and small-scale processors with technical skills and resources, WFP's interventions enhanced agricultural productivity and strengthened community resilience to food system shocks, paving the way for long-term food security and economic empowerment.

In 2024, WFP aimed to support 47,400 people through cash-based transfers but faced delays in contracting processes and beneficiaries' registration.

WFP played a crucial role in increasing the skills and capacity of the targeted population and communities. A total of 715 national partner staff was engaged in different capacity building initiatives, exceeding the target of 200. These initiatives included training of farmers in post-harvest management techniques and the utilisation of biofortified crops, to enhance their ability to reduce post-harvest losses and improve the nutritional quality of their produce. Although planned at the beginning of the year, the country office was unable to provide agricultural production equipment to farmer organisations due to a delay in the finalisation of community priorities.

In addition, through the Department of Cooperative Development of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security, WFP supported the formation of 14 farmer cooperatives comprising 1,570 smallholder farmers (of which 1,052 women and 518 men). These cooperatives were linked with local schools to create a sustainable market for their produce. This initiative not only provided a steady income for farmers, but also ensured that schools had access to fresh, locally grown food. A total of USD 2.3 million was generated through this linkage.

Under the Rural Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resilience Building Project and Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme and as part of its asset building, restoration and maintaining initiatives, WFP restored 41 hectares of gardens by demarcating them for vegetable production. In addition, microinsurance protection was provided with premiums amounting to USD 93,281 to cover vulnerable smallholder farmers for better climate risks management. WFP and the African Risk Capacity collaborated in 2024 to provide climate risk protection through microinsurance schemes to smallholder farmers, with endorsement and strong collaboration of the Central Bank of The Gambia.

WFP's partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security resulted in providing technical support to farmers in boosting productivity and food security. Since 2019, WFP replicated the Government's sovereign drought insurance policy in partnership with the African Risk Capacity. Within this framework, WFP provided support to the members of the technical working group through trainings, including the National Disaster Management Agency, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, and Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources, as well as the University of The Gambia. WFP brought its expertise to improve the understanding of the climate risk profile in the country, to adjust the various disaster risk financing tools, and to better capture risks. As a result, while the Government was not able to buy a policy in 2024 due to late adjusted pricing from the African Risk Capacity, WFP was able to provide protection through a drought policy targeting more than 42,000 people.

Finally, collaboration with the Department of Cooperative Development under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security strengthened cooperatives, improving market access and ensuring fair pricing. Local capacity building in the form of village development committee orientation and training to develop community action plans and foster

community ownership of development initiatives was realised through the partnership with the Department of Community Development of the Ministry of Lands, Regional Government and Religious Affairs.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide integrated nutrition-sensitive value chain support, including risk transfer and community asset creation, to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors	3 - Fully integrates gender

Strategic outcome 04: National systems, institutions, and actors have strengthened capacities to achieve zero hunger, tackle vulnerability and increase the human capital of The Gambia by 2028



USD 217,844 mobilised for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs **with WFP capacity strengthening support.**



1 strategy (Food Fortification Strategy) and **1 system (School Connect)** were developed.

Strategic outcome 4 specifically aimed to provide technical support to government institutions under The Gambia's National Development Plan, to strengthen national social protection systems that integrate shock responsiveness and nutrition. This support focused on the development of strategies, policies and programmes alongside evidence generation.

In 2024, WFP planned to organise at least 5 training series on national food security to contribute to the enhancement of national systems by strengthening the capacity of institutions responsible for school feeding and social protection. However, time constraints hindered the full achievement of this target. Nonetheless, WFP remained essential in providing technical back-stopping support to national stakeholders.

WFP was approached by the Government in 2024 to be part of the national engagement to fill the protection gap against climate risks, as a selected pathfinder country under the Global Shield initiative. Therefore, it started to support the national process of the Climate Protection Gap analysis and brought expertise in the technical working group to develop microinsurance schemes.

In line with WFP's strategy to provide complementary school health and nutrition activities to school-aged children, WFP also partnered with the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education in the implementation of two complementary interventions. The first included the deworming and vitamin A campaign. The second focused on the sensitization of cooks to hygiene practices, which was carried out in each of the 421 schools supported by WFP. WFP further started to conduct the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise in 2024, to understand gaps and needs and identify areas for capacity strengthening and support capacity strengthening initiatives to enhance national stakeholder capacities. WFP initiated School Connect, which digitises the entire data collection and analysis process in schools, as part of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components related to school health and nutrition. Simultaneously, WFP was very instrumental in supporting the Government in improving national statistics, leading to the Cadre Harmonisé analysis, Food Security and Nutrition Vulnerability Assessment, and Nutrition Sentinel Survey. The results of these studies enabled the Government to streamline the newly initiated Food and Nutrition Crisis Response Plan. Consequently, with the support of social protection interventions, such as the Social Safety Net, 60,000 indirect beneficiaries were reached.

WFP leveraged its position in strategies development by supporting the Government in developing a Food Fortification Strategy to benefit school aged-children and other vulnerable groups. With WFP's capacity strengthening support, a total of USD 217,844 was mobilised for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other Sustainable Development Goals. Moreover, WFP dedicated USD 44,313 to support the deworming and vitamin A campaign at the school level and the development of the Social Behaviour Change Strategy under the Rural Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resilience Building Project.

WFP remains the main partner of the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education for school feeding services, which are provided through established structures like school-level food management committees and regional teams to support service delivery, monitoring, and reporting. Within the broader community, mothers' clubs - largely independent from the Government - play a vital role in promoting sustainability. As these clubs contribute as part of production and aggregation networks and serve as community-based platforms for mobilisation, support, and coordination, WFP engages with them to support sustained school feeding initiatives.

WFP conducted training for food management committees and mothers' clubs on the roles and responsibilities on school feeding management and local procurement. Their members, often at the same time engaged in farming and aggregation, received tricycles by WFP to facilitate food transportation to the schools. The government school feeding teams were also supported with laptops and motor bikes to facilitate monitoring and reporting of school feeding activities at both school and regional levels. Similarly, together with the Ministry of Health, WFP supported complementary activities such as the deworming and vitamin A campaign, providing essential nutritional supplements

to enhance the impact of school meals. Overall, these strong partnerships were crucial for WFP to directly enhance the capacities of government institutions and strengthen national social protection systems, ensuring they integrate shock responsiveness and food and nutrition security.

WFP continued to support social protection system building blocks in the country in terms of governance, capacity, and coordination. It promoted coordination among social protection actors as well as across sectors, offering a bridge to organisations and agencies working in disaster risk management, emergency response, food security and nutrition. It further used its expertise in assessments and analyses at the service of national actors, including through corporate tools such as the Shock-Responsive Social Protection Capacity Assessment tool.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical support to government institutions to strengthen national social protection systems that integrate shock responsiveness and nutrition	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

The Gambia made significant progress in the Gender and Women's Empowerment Policy, particularly in education, vocational training, and science and technology. However, significant challenges remain. Based on the analysis highlighted in the National Gender Policy 2025-2034, the main barriers to education in The Gambia include: gender discrimination; the cost of education; the distance from home to school; the shortage of qualified teachers; menstrual hygiene.

In partnership with the Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Program and Agritech International SARL, WFP trained 30 welders (of which 5 were women), on the fabrication of groundnut processing kits. The hands-on training not only equipped these talented young people with specialised skills but also contributed to fostering gender inclusion in a traditionally male dominated industry. The groundnut processing kits will boost local agriculture and empower smallholder farmers who are predominantly women with more efficient tools for production. The initiative marked a significant step towards sustainable development, economic empowerment, and bridging the gender gap in technical trades.

The school meals delivery mechanism started with a gender and age disaggregated analysis of beneficiaries. All school-level data is reviewed through a gender lens to promote girls' participation in education, particularly in traditional societies where they face a bigger impact, as seen in rural areas of the country. Women play a central role as key partners, with organisations such as mothers' clubs - comprised exclusively of women - actively influencing production and aggregation activities within the food delivery cycle to schools. Women also hold key positions in the food management committees, such as treasurers.

In 2024, WFP, in collaboration with headquarters, the regional bureau, and the Nigeria and Sierra Leone country offices, conducted a social norms exploration exercise in two of the intervention communities of the Rural Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resilience Building Project (Sandu Misera and Gadaforo, in the country's Upper River Region). The findings revealed that men are the primary decision-makers within the household, determining which crops to sow and when. Focus group discussions were held with men and women, within the age categories of 18-36 years and over 36 years. The responses from male farmers, female farmers, young women aged 18-36 years, and women above 36 years, were similar across both communities. To address these social norms, WFP, in collaboration with the UN inter-agency gender working group, will conduct community awareness-raising and sensitisation campaigns on gender equality and women's participation in decision-making at both the household and community levels.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

In The Gambia, protection issues, including gender-based violence and child safeguarding, are still of concern. The Government, in collaboration with local and international organisations, works to strengthen laws and support systems that safeguard vulnerable people, ensuring their rights and well-being are upheld. To overcome this, in 2024, WFP continued to integrate protection measures into its operations, ensuring safe, dignified, and meaningful access to food and nutrition assistance. This was achieved through protection-sensitive targeting and prioritisation, measures to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, and a community feedback mechanism including help desks and a temporary hotline.

WFP, in collaboration with the National Aids Control Program under the Ministry of Health, targeted beneficiaries based on the following criteria: individuals currently receiving prevention of mother-to-child transmission services; female-headed households and those that are widowed or divorced; households headed by individuals with disabilities; orphans cared by elderly guardians.

After consulting its beneficiaries using the choice model, WFP provided cash-based transfers in two modalities, allowing beneficiaries to choose their preferred payment method. As a result, 64 percent of beneficiaries with valid national documents received payments via mobile money, while the remaining 36 percent, who lacked valid national documents, received cash in envelopes from National Aids Control Program staff to protect their dignity.

WFP also started to implement a comprehensive community feedback mechanism system. In preparation, it secured a toll-free line, conducted sensitisation missions in three regions where WFP operations are primarily located, and started preparations to recruit a full-time community feedback mechanism manager.

Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse awareness-raising was incorporated into the country office's activity implementation plan. Although the country office did not conduct general cash or food distribution during the year, it is customary for field partners to be sensitised during the planning meetings. Beneficiaries were also informed about protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and made aware of where to report any incidents.

WFP also trained the technical advisory committee members, who are regional representatives of various government institutions in the Central River Region and Upper River Region, on the basic understanding of protection from sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment and its effects on the workforce. Moreover, the six core principles for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse of the UN Secretary-General's Bulletin (no second chance; no sex with children; don't hire anyone for sex; no sex with beneficiaries; discourage sex around you; always report sexual exploitation and abuse) were explained to the technical advisory committee.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Environmental degradation is one of the major concerns in The Gambia. The main causes include: ongoing deforestation; rising sea levels leading to saltwater intrusion in the arable lands, making it unsuitable for farming; bushfires; buildings and construction with poor drainage; unmanaged waste; and inadequate incorporation of environmental and social safeguards during project implementation.

In 2024, WFP requested environmental and social safeguards through the Rural Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resilience Building Project, conducted by the National Environment Agency. The project involved 60 subprojects, based on its mandate, and required environmental approval to be granted before the implementation of identified projects in The Gambia. The agency supported the harmonisation of different tools to include donor requirements. The screened subprojects were identified by communities through local climate change action plans as part of adaptation option identification and resilience-building mechanisms. These included soil and water conservation, livelihood diversification, production equipment and inputs, post-harvest infrastructure and equipment, and community woodlots and orchards.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP launched an Environmental Management System during the third quarter of 2023 and since then has been working on making its operations more sustainable following its environmental action plan.

In late 2024, in line with the UN Reform Efficiency Agenda, WFP, with support from UN Mobility, implemented carpooling services in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Programme in The Gambia. Through this carpooling initiative, the UN Agencies can share vehicles, optimise resources (through various cost recovery models), and reduce their environmental impact. The utilisation of digital solutions and collaboration enabled WFP to be more effective in meeting the needs of the communities it serves in The Gambia.

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

In 2024, WFP achieved the yearly target of nutrition integration indicators both at Country Strategic Plan and activity level, reaching 97.4 percent and 99.7 against the target of 95 percent and 80 percent, respectively. Both were achieved through enhanced nutrition-sensitive interventions.

Through Activity 1 (crisis response) under strategic outcome 1, WFP provided support to 50 households with people living with HIV, who were under anti-retroviral therapy, through cash-based transfers to enhance their access to nutritious food. The target region was identified based on the preliminary results of the Food Security and Nutrition Vulnerability Assessment for people living with HIV, which had been conducted with WFP's financial and technical support for the first time in the country.

In line with Activity 2 (school feeding) under strategic outcome 2, WFP contributed to nutritious school meals to 151,378 children across 421 schools. These incorporated locally sourced fortified rice (454 metric tons), iodised salt, groundnuts, beans, millet, maize, cassava, vegetables, and other fresh commodities. The activity ensured people had diversified diets and consumed fortified food. WFP provided technical support through conducting training for 4,210 school food management committee members comprising of parents, representatives of mothers' clubs, teachers, cooks and children and 49 government regional education staff including cluster monitors, school feeding focal persons, principal education officers and regional education directors. The training manual has a nutrition module which enables facilitators to provide standardised quality of information.

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 campaigns. They 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 a total of 77,482 children reached. Of these children, 6,937 were pre-school aged children in early childhood development centres, representing pre-school education facilities in the country, which is considered one of the most nutritionally vulnerable age groups.

In the area of food fortification and biofortification, WFP supported the establishment of an enabling environment at various levels. It assisted the Government in developing a National Food Fortification Strategy, with a workshop involving 25 stakeholders from different sectors. For value chain actors, trainings were provided to 50 salt producers and traders to improve production of iodised salt that meets national standards. On the consumer side, 400 people, including women of reproductive age and community-based influential men, received trainings to promote biofortified crops in their communities.

Activity 4 (smallholder farmer support) under strategic outcome 3 supported livelihoods of communities and people along nutrition-sensitive value chains. To ensure that the nutrition pathway is incorporated in these activities, WFP held a Social Behavioural Change Strategy development workshop, attended by 34 stakeholders (21 men, 13 women) from various sectors. Key participants included the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources, the National Disaster Management Agency, the National Youth Council, the National Nutrition Agency, as well as farmer organisations, and women-led organisations. The workshop enhanced nutrition awareness in different sectors, as it for many participants represented the first time to get to know nutrition-related data of the population they are targeting.

Activity 5 (technical capacity-building) under strategic outcome 4 contributed to fostering an enabling environment for the establishment of nutrition-sensitive policies, programmes and projects, through evidence-based multi-sectoral efforts. WFP provided both technical and financial support to the Government to ensure the collection of quality data and the conduct of several surveys.

Partnerships

In 2024, WFP maintained its commitment to support the Gambian Government in achieving the Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), and pursued partnerships engagement in line with Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) to jointly address food insecurity and malnutrition challenges.

WFP developed and consolidated strategic partnerships related to resourcing, advocacy, coordination and implementation. The partnerships were diverse, covering a broad spectrum of collaborations, including with the Government of The Gambia, donor governments, UN agencies, international financial institutions, private sector, as well as national and international non-governmental organisations. Building upon the Food Systems Framework and Theory of Change developed by the country office for The Gambia in November 2023, the country office focused on three priorities: enhancing partnerships and advocacy with UN agencies and other development partners; consolidating and diversifying the donor base to secure stable and multi-year funding; and accelerating the handover to the Government through collaboration. WFP's mapping, selection, and engagement of partnerships were specifically designed to ensure the continuation of support in alignment with the new Country Strategic Plan 2024-2028 for The Gambia (which started in March 2024), the Government's National Development Plan 2023-2027, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2024-2028.

WFP continued its engagement with the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, and other multilateral development banks, focusing on building synergies around national development objectives. This collaboration also supported the development of impactful programmes aimed at strengthening the agricultural sector, improving social protection systems, and enhancing climate resilience. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security, WFP partnered with the African Risk Capacity to support the country's access to climate financing under the African Development Bank's climate action window for adaptation. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education, WFP and the World Bank partnered to support the implementation of the Systems Approach for Better Education Results exercise.

In accordance with the country office's partnerships strategy updated at the end of 2023 in preparation for the implementation of the new Country Strategic Plan, engagement with the private sector was significantly strengthened. In particular, through collaboration with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, WFP was able to deliver much-needed support to school children and women smallholder farmers. This strengthened partnership resulted in two consecutive contributions, allowing WFP to strengthen the capacity of national institutions and ensure long-term sustainability.

In 2024, WFP in The Gambia secured a total of USD 5.9 million from governments and private donors. WFP continued to expand and strengthen its collaborative efforts with the Government, both with national ministries and state agencies. Technical partnerships with the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, and Natural Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security, and Ministry of Fisheries, as well as the National Disaster Management Agency, the National Nutrition Agency, and the National Social Protection Secretariat enabled capacity strengthening and implementation of nutrition activities, school feeding, and smallholder farmers' support.

In essence, WFP's partnership engagements in The Gambia in 2024 demonstrated a strong commitment to address the country's persistent food insecurity and malnutrition challenges, contribute to sustainable development, and build long-term resilience, through strategic collaborations with a diverse partner base. WFP's partnerships in The Gambia in 2024 exemplified a commitment to collaboration, localisation, and a long-term vision for food security. Through its efforts, WFP not only addressed the immediate food needs of vulnerable people but also helped to build the foundations for sustainable solutions to hunger and malnutrition. Its collaborative work with the Gambian Government, local non-governmental organisations, other UN agencies, international financial institutions, and the private sector ensured that food security initiatives were comprehensive, locally led, and integrated into the broader development framework. This partnership-focused approach, with a clear focus on localisation, marked a significant step towards making The Gambia more resilient, self-sufficient, and food-secure.

Focus on localization

WFP's engagement with local actors in The Gambia is essential for building sustainable food security solutions and ensuring that interventions align with the country's specific needs. A major focus in 2024 was placed on enhancing the capacity of local institutions, governments, and communities within WFP's various activities.

Through partnerships with national authorities, WFP worked to align its efforts with national development goals, ensuring that its programmes fit seamlessly into the broader food security framework of the country.

One of the key components of this localised approach, which is a focus of the 2024-2028 Country Strategic Plan, was the implementation of more cash-based transfer interventions, allowing recipients to purchase food according to their preferences from local markets. This not only provided a dignity-based alternative to direct food aid but also stimulated local economies.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2024, WFP collaborated closely with other UN agencies operating in The Gambia, working together to leverage collective expertise and resources. It pursued cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Organization for Migration through the implementation of the jointly launched UN Peacebuilding Fund project to empower communities to prevent, mitigate, and resolve land related conflicts exacerbated by climate change.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework was pivotal in driving coherence in addressing The Gambia's development challenges. The UN system coordinated its work to align with the priorities set out by the Gambian Government, ensuring that the response to food insecurity was integrated with broader efforts related to poverty reduction, healthcare, and climate resilience. This coordination helped to ensure that interventions were holistic and interconnected, addressing not only food security, but also nutrition, health, and economic development.

In 2024, the country office identified local non-governmental organisations to partner with in the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan through the UN Partner Portal. It was used to register potential partners and launch an open call for proposals. Five non-governmental organisations were identified, which are embarking on a capacity assessment process using WFP's corporate tool.

Through the UN Gambia working group on the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, five non-governmental organisations from the nominated potential partners benefited from a three-day training on the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse reporting and referral mechanisms. Although these organisations were not yet engaged, they were given the opportunity to prepare for the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse reporting assessment module on the UN Partner Portal.

A direct selection was launched with a local non-governmental organisation to provide services for smallholder farmers, predominantly women, to establish or rehabilitate credit unions and build farmers' capacity in savings and loans.

Financial Overview

The new Country Strategic Plan 2024-2028 started in March 2024 with an overall budget of USD 95.2 million. In 2024, it was funded at 118 percent against the needs-based requirements compared to 144 percent in 2023. A large portion of the resources was earmarked for school feeding and smallholder farmer support. Out of the USD 22.1 million in available resources, 44 percent stems from longer term, multi-year contributions and is planned for the implementation of activities from 2025 onwards.

While these multi-year contributions give the appearance of overfunding of the Needs-Based Plan and Implementation Plan, the funds will be utilised over the next three years. Notably, USD 9.4 million, and USD 0.9 million were secured as multi-year contributions for strategic outcome 3 from 2022 to 2026 and 2024 to 2027 respectively. Additionally, USD 7.4 million and USD 3.6 million were received as multi-year contributions for Activities 2, 3, 4, and 5, confirmed in 2021 and 2024, and spanning to 2026 and 2027, respectively.

In early 2024, WFP developed a resource-based Implementation Plan valued at USD 7.7 million, representing 41 percent of the Needs-Based Plan. This plan was revised due to increased funding for operations such as school feeding, nutrition activities, and smallholder farmer support. Only 46 percent of available resources could be effectively utilised in 2024, due to donor-imposed restrictions, such as transfer modality limitations. Furthermore, 22 percent of resources were received late in the year, impacting the implementation rate of some programmes.

In 2024, 62 percent of the resources available for the Needs-Based Plan were earmarked at the strategic outcome level. However, contributions were unevenly distributed across outcomes, reflecting donor priorities and restrictions. For example: strategic outcome 1 and Activity 1 (crisis response), was funded at 2 percent only. Strategic outcome 2 was funded at 42 percent, with Activity 2 (school feeding) funded at 36 percent and Activity 3 (nutrition assistance) at only 6 percent, impacting WFP's ability to implement. From the 22 million in available resources, 97 percent came from multi-year resources confirmed in previous years and 3 percent from new contributions. Strategic outcome 3 and strategic outcome 4 were funded at 115 percent and 55 percent of the Needs-Based Plan and Implementation Plan, respectively. However, expenditures remained low at 20 percent for the former and 35 percent for the latter. This is due to late procurement and capacity issues at the country office level.

Due to limited funding and the absence of in-kind food distributions for Activities 1 and 3, WFP explored capacity-strengthening mechanisms to ensure adequate support. This approach aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of its programmes, by equipping beneficiaries through technical assistance with the necessary skills and resources to address food security challenges.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	3,614,667	862,173	228,786	31,648
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in the Gambia, including those affected by seasonal shocks, can meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of shocks	3,614,667	862,173	228,786	31,648
Activity 01: Provide a food and nutrition assistance package to crisis-affected populations, mainly through the social protection system	3,614,667	862,173	228,786	31,648
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	7,142,514	2,053,506	4,199,488	2,711,558
SO02: Children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition in the Gambia benefit from better access to healthy diets and essential services that improve their health, nutritional, and educational status by 2028.	7,142,514	2,053,506	4,199,488	2,711,558
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes.	4,286,731	1,492,492	3,639,624	2,454,613
Activity 03: Provide nutrition prevention package for population groups that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community nutrition services.	2,855,784	561,014	559,864	256,946
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	4,261,221	2,882,082	4,918,888	580,617

SO03: Communities whose livelihoods are at risk in the Gambia, including smallholder farmers and other actors in nutrition-sensitive value-chain, have improved livelihoods and increased resilience to climate change impacts and other socio-economic shocks by 2028	 4,261,221	 2,882,082	 4,918,888	 580,617
Activity 04: Provide integrated support for nutrition-sensitive value chain support, including risk transfer and community asset creation, for smallholder farmers and other value chain actors.	 4,261,221	 2,882,082	 4,918,888	 580,617
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 1,281,574	 759,732	 709,377	 262,158
SO04: National systems, institutions, and actors have strengthened capacities to achieve zero hunger, tackle vulnerability and increase the human capital of The Gambia by 2028	 1,281,574	 759,732	 709,377	 262,158
Activity 05: Provide technical support to government institutions to strengthen national social protection systems that integrate shock responsiveness and nutrition.	 1,281,574	 759,732	 709,377	 262,158
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 9,675,896	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 16,299,977	 6,557,493	 19,732,435	 3,585,981
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,284,104	 663,340	 1,204,962	 808,491
Total Direct Costs	 17,584,081	 7,220,833	 20,937,398	 4,394,472

Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	<div><div></div>1,142,965</div>	<div><div></div>469,354</div>	<div><div></div>1,120,330</div>	<div><div></div>1,120,330</div>
Grand Total	<div><div></div>18,727,046</div>	<div><div></div>7,690,187</div>	<div><div></div>22,057,728</div>	<div><div></div>5,514,802</div>

Data Notes

Strategic outcome 01

[Output Data Table]: Some actual figures are unavailable due to the non-implementation of A.18, A.31, and A.35 in 2024.

[Outcome Results Table]: 2023 follow-up values are not available due to the launch of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2024–2028. Additionally, 2024 follow-up values are partially missing as no distributions took place.

Strategic outcome 02

[Output Data Table]: Some actual figures are unavailable due to the non-implementation of A.1.2, A.2.2, A.2.3 and B.1.2.

[Outcome Results Table]: 2023 follow-up values are not available due to the launch of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2024–2028. Additionally, 2024 follow-up values are partially missing as no distributions of supplementation for malnutrition prevention took place.

Strategic outcome 03

[Output Data Table]: Some actual figures are unavailable due as no distribution of food cash or FFA took place in 2024.

[Outcome Results Table]: 2023 follow-up values are not available due to the launch of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2024–2028. Additionally, 2024 follow-up values are partially missing as no distribution took place.

Strategic outcome 04

[Outcome Results Table]: 2023 follow-up values are not available due to the launch of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2024–2028.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Indicators Tables: 2023 follow-up values are not available due to the launch of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2024–2028.

Environmental sustainability

Indicators Table: 2023 follow-up values are not available due to the launch of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2024–2028.

Nutrition integration

Indicators Table: 2023 follow-up values are not available due to the launch of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2024–2028.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	158,951	70,769	45%
	female	187,432	82,449	44%
	total	346,383	153,218	44%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	14,988	20	0%
	female	15,653	20	0%
	total	30,641	40	0%
24-59 months	male	39,103	14,610	37%
	female	44,019	16,415	37%
	total	83,122	31,025	37%
5-11 years	male	64,260	56,023	87%
	female	64,260	64,454	100%
	total	128,520	120,477	94%
12-17 years	male	11,200	32	0%
	female	11,200	32	0%
	total	22,400	64	0%
18-59 years	male	28,000	80	0%
	female	49,500	1,520	3%
	total	77,500	1,600	2%
60+ years	male	1,400	4	0%
	female	2,800	8	0%
	total	4,200	12	0%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	346,383	153,218	44%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	8,100	0	0%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	47,400	0	0%
Malnutrition prevention programme	42,283	0	0%
School based programmes	153,400	152,818	99%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	95,200	400	0%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	216	0	0%
Iodised Salt	18	0	0%
Rice	1,080	0	0%
Super Cereal Plus – Infant Cereal	189	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	98	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	144	0	0%
Iodised Salt	14	0	0%
Rice	599	0	0%
Super Cereal Plus – Infant Cereal	1,263	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	102	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	1,350,000	10,779	1%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	2,607,048	2,276,461	87%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	1,670,400	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in the Gambia, including those affected by seasonal shocks, can meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of shocks				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide a food and nutrition assistance package to crisis-affected populations, mainly through the social protection system					
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: 1.1: People affected by shocks (Tier 1) have access to nutritious food and cash that enables them to meet their essential needs					
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	54,876	204
	Children;	Distribution;	Male	48,424	196
	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Macro Insurance	Total	103,300	400
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Macro Insurance	Female	4,131	
			Male	3,969	
			Total	8,100	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,601	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,350,000	10,779
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	216,000	

Other Output					
Activity 01: Provide a food and nutrition assistance package to crisis-affected populations, mainly through the social protection system					
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: 1.1 People affected by shocks (Tier 1) have access to nutritious food and cash that enables them to meet their essential 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.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	50	23
CSP Output 01: 1.1: People affected by shocks (Tier 1) have access to nutritious food and cash that enables them to meet their essential needs					
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) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	1,000	0

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide a food and nutrition assistance package to crisis-affected populations, mainly through the social protection system

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Gambia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	2.3	≤1	≤2	2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.25	≤1	≤2	1		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.77	≤1	≤2	1.5		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	59	≥80	≥75	82		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	55	≥80	≥75	79		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57	≥80	≥75	80.5		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	41	≤17	≤20	15		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45	≤17	≤20	19		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	43	≤17	≤20	17		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤3	≤5	2.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤3	≤5	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤3	≤5	2.5		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	≤1	≤3	13.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤1	≤7	16.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤1	≤5	14.6		WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤4	≤7	31	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤4	≤13	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤4	≤10	22	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	10	≤25	≤30	3.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≤25	≤30	16.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≤25	≤30	7.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	90	≥70	≥60	51.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	≥70	≥50	66.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≥70	≥55	56.1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 6-23months - Location: Gambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	21.02	≤10	≤15		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.58	≤10	≤15		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21	≤10	≤15		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Gambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	1.7	≤5	≤10		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.71	≤5	≤10		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.7	≤5	≤10		WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	=0	=0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0			WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	77.13	≥90	≥80			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76.71	≥90	≥80			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	77	≥90	≥80			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	85	≥95	≥90			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75	≥95	≥90			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80	≥95	≥90			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PBW - Location: Gambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of pregnant and breastfeeding women who agree on key nutrition messages	Overall	70	≥90	≥75			WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition in the Gambia benefit from better access to healthy diets and essential services that improve their health, nutritional, and educational status by 2028.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes.					
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 03: School-age boys and girls (Tier 1), have access to diversified and increasingly locally sourced school meals and complementary interventions that improve nutrition, food security and conditions for quality education.					
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 Total	1,800 1,800	1,440 1,440
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 Total	24,559 20,921 45,480	16,383 14,582 30,965
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 Total	53,060 53,060 106,120	64,422 55,991 120,413
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	814	
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	2,607,048	2,276,462
Activity 03: Provide nutrition prevention package for population groups that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community nutrition services.					
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 04: Vulnerable children, and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls benefit from a preventative nutrition package, including enhanced community-based approaches designed to prevent malnutrition and improve access to healthy diets.					
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 Male Total	13,863 13,320 27,183	
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 Total	15,100 15,100	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,308	
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	45	

Other Output

Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes.

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

CSP Output 03: School-age boys and girls (Tier 1) have access to diversified and increasingly locally sourced school meals and complementary interventions that improve health, nutrition, food security and conditions for quality education.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	80
N.10: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.10.1: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	metric ton	2,000	2,076.5
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSP based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSP based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	150,000	151,378
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSP) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSP) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	420	421
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	910	910
N.9: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.9.1: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	US\$	2,000,000	2,268,382.49

CSP Output 03: School-age boys and girls (Tier 1), have access to diversified and increasingly locally sourced school meals and complementary interventions that improve nutrition, food security and conditions for quality education.

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	420	421
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.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3,500	4,257
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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	1

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: School Age Children - **Location:** Gambia - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Annual change in enrolment	Female	7	≥15	≥5	8	Secondary data	
	Male	6	≥15	≥5	7	Secondary data	
	Overall	6.5	≥25	≥5	7.5	Secondary data	
Target Group: School age children - Location: Gambia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Attendance rate	Female	87.4	≥95	≥90	89	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	87	≥95	≥90	87	WFP programme monitoring	
	Overall	87.2	≥95	≥90	88	WFP programme monitoring	
Target Group: School-aged-children - Location: Gambia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	90	≥95	≥90	91	Secondary data	
	Male	90	≥95	≥90	91	Secondary data	
	Overall	90	≥95	≥90	91	Secondary data	
Target Group: famers - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	75	=100	≥95	95	WFP programme monitoring	
Target Group: vulnerable - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: 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	≥5	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring	
Activity 03: Provide nutrition prevention package for population groups that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community nutrition services.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Child_6-23months - Location: Gambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	0					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0					WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	0				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0				WFP programme monitoring
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	0				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0				WFP programme monitoring
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	0				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0				WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Women 15-49 - Location: Gambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	70.2	≥90	≥75		Joint survey

Strategic Outcome 03: Communities whose livelihoods are at risk in the Gambia, including smallholder farmers and other actors in nutrition-sensitive value-chain, have improved livelihoods and increased resilience to climate change impacts and other socio-economic shocks by 2028				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide integrated support for nutrition-sensitive value chain support, including risk transfer and community asset creation, for smallholder farmers and other value chain actors.					
Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 05: Smallholder farmers and other actors in nutrition-sensitive value-chains actor have increased climate-resilient capacity to produce safe, affordable, nutritious foods, reduce post-harvest losses and improve linkages to markets, including local schools.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	24,174 23,226 47,400	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	1,670,400	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	5,568,000	

Other Output					
Activity 04: Provide integrated support for nutrition-sensitive value chain support, including risk transfer and community asset creation, for smallholder farmers and other value chain actors.					
Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 05: Smallholder farmers and other actors in nutrition-sensitive value-chains actor have increased climate-resilient capacity to produce safe, affordable, nutritious foods, reduce post-harvest losses and improve linkages to markets, including local schools.					
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	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	200	715
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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	9	13
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	51	41
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	16	14
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4	0
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	13	17

G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.12: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	24,560	24,560
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	42,288	42,288
G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised	G.13.2: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (AF)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Type	Timely available and used	Timely available and used
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.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.4: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Cash or Direct Payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	93,281	93,281
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\$	2,325,851	2,325,851
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.6: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	518,406	518,406
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	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual		2,866

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide integrated support for nutrition-sensitive value chain support, including risk transfer and community asset creation, for smallholder farmers and other value chain actors.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: farmers - **Location:** Gambia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Micro / Meso Insurance

Investment capacity index: 1.1 Savings	Female	0	≥0	≥0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	≥0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥0	≥0		WFP programme monitoring
Investment capacity index: 1.2 Credits for Productive Purposes	Female	0	≥0	≥0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	≥0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥0	≥0		WFP programme monitoring
Investment capacity index: 1.3. Insurance Payouts	Female	0	≥53,281	≥0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥40,000	≥0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥93,281	≥0		WFP programme monitoring
Investment capacity index: Investment capacity index	Female	0	≥53,281	≥0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥40,000	≥0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥93,281	≥0		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: National systems, institutions, and actors have strengthened capacities to achieve zero hunger, tackle vulnerability and increase the human capital of The Gambia by 2028				Resilience Building	
Other Output					
Activity 05: Provide technical support to government institutions to strengthen national social protection systems that integrate shock responsiveness and nutrition.					
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					
CSP Output 07: 5.2: The population of the Gambia, benefits from evidence-based improvements and better coordination among actors involved in social safety nets, which contribute to a shock responsive, nutrition sensitive, flexible, and inclusive national social protection system.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
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.5: Number of training series organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	5	2

Outcome Results							
Activity 05: Provide technical support to government institutions to strengthen national social protection systems that integrate shock responsiveness and nutrition.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (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	4	≥10	≥3	2		WFP programme monitoring
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female	0	≥300,000	≥30,000	40,000		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥200,000	≥20,000	20,000		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥500,000	≥50,000	60,000		WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	150,000	≥1,089,317.9	≥409,732	217,844		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national school Health and Nutrition/including School Feeding programmes with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	35,500	≥192,236.1	≥350,000	44,313.28		WFP programme monitoring
Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School Children_Policy makers_other group of the population - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							

SABER school feeding index	Overall	1	=1	=1			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School Children_policy makers_Food insecure Pop - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
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	≥2	≥1	2		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School children_support staff - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥5	≥3	2		WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥5	≥3	2		WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥5	≥3	2		WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide a food and nutrition assistance package to crisis-affected populations, mainly through the social protection system							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Gambia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	89.1	≥95	≥90	83.33		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87.1	≥95	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	88	≥95	≥90	90		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No		WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No		WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 04: Provide integrated support for nutrition-sensitive value chain support, including risk transfer and community asset creation, for smallholder farmers and other value chain actors.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: households - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	8	≥10	≥10	0		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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	95	≥95	≥95	97.44		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	≥95	≥95	97.45		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95	≥95	≥95	97.44		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: children - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	90	≥95	≥85	99.75		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80	≥85	≥75	99.74		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	85	≥90	≥80	99.74		WFP programme monitoring

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School children enjoying school meals at Nema Wassu Lower Basic School in the Central River Region of The Gambia

World Food Programme

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

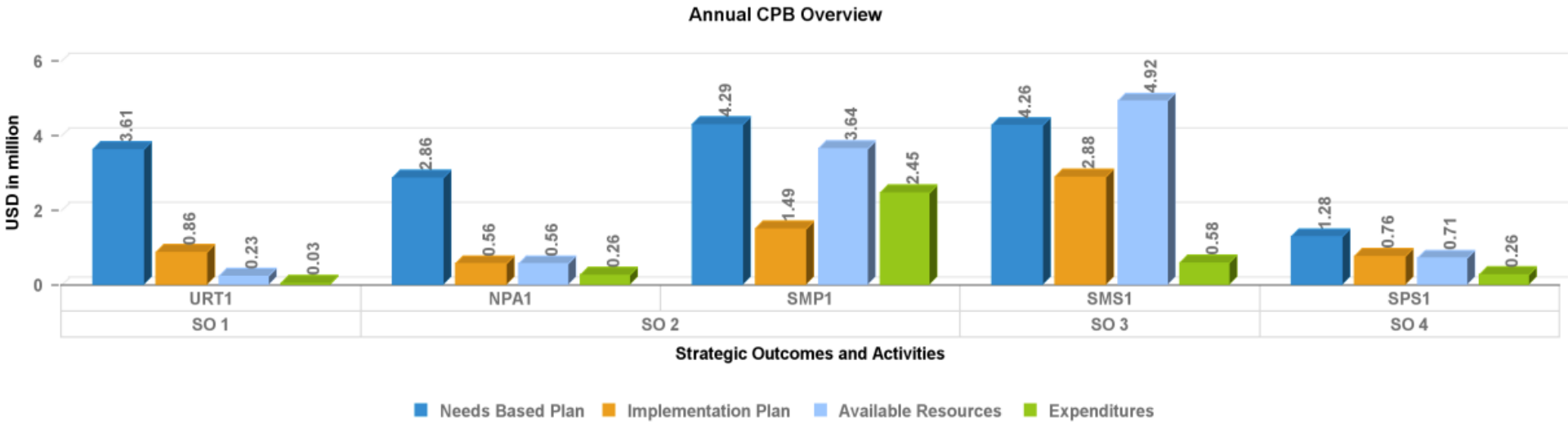
Financial Section

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

Annual Country Report

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)



Code		Strategic Outcome
SO 1		Crisis-affected populations in the Gambia, including those affected by seasonal shocks, can meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of shocks
SO 2		Children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition in the Gambia benefit from better access to healthy diets and essential services that improve their health, nutritional, and educational status by 2028.
SO 3		Communities whose livelihoods are at risk in the Gambia, including smallholder farmers and other actors in nutrition-sensitive value-chain, have improved livelihoods and increased resilience to climate change impacts and other socio-economic shocks by 2028
SO 4		National systems, institutions, and actors have strengthened capacities to achieve zero hunger, tackle vulnerability and increase the human capital of The Gambia by 2028
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide a food and nutrition assistance package to crisis-affected populations, mainly through the social protection system
SO 2	NPA1	Provide nutrition prevention package for population groups that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community nutrition services.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes.
SO 3	SMS1	Provide integrated support for nutrition-sensitive value chain support, including risk transfer and community asset creation, for smallholder farmers and other value chain actors.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide technical support to government institutions to strengthen national social protection systems that integrate shock responsiveness and nutrition.

Annual Country Report

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in the Gambia, including those affected by seasonal shocks, can meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provide a food and nutrition assistance package to crisis-affected populations, mainly through the social protection system	3,614,667	862,173	228,786	31,648
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			3,614,667	862,173	228,786	31,648
2.2	Children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition in the Gambia benefit from better access to healthy diets and essential services that improve their health, nutritional, and educational status by 2028.	Provide nutrition prevention package for population groups that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community nutrition services.	2,855,784	561,014	559,864	256,946
		Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes.	4,286,731	1,492,492	3,639,624	2,454,613
		Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			7,142,514	2,053,506

Annual Country Report

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.3	Communities whose livelihoods are at risk in the Gambia, including smallholder farmers and other actors in nutrition-sensitive value-chain, have improved livelihoods and increased resilience to climate change impacts and other socio-economic shocks by 2028	Provide integrated support for nutrition-sensitive value chain support, including risk transfer and community asset creation, for smallholder farmers and other value chain actors.	4,261,221	2,882,082	4,918,888	580,617
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			4,261,221	2,882,082	4,918,888	580,617
17.9	National systems, institutions, and actors have strengthened capacities to achieve zero hunger, tackle vulnerability and increase the human capital of The Gambia by 2028	Provide technical support to government institutions to strengthen national social protection systems that integrate shock responsiveness and nutrition.	1,281,574	759,732	709,377	262,158
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,281,574	759,732	709,377	262,158
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	9,675,896	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	9,675,896	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			16,299,977	6,557,493	19,732,435	3,585,981
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,284,104	663,340	1,204,963	808,491
Total Direct Costs			17,584,081	7,220,833	20,937,398	4,394,472
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,142,965	469,354	1,120,330	1,120,330
Grand Total			18,727,046	7,690,187	22,057,728	5,514,802


 Michael Henning
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

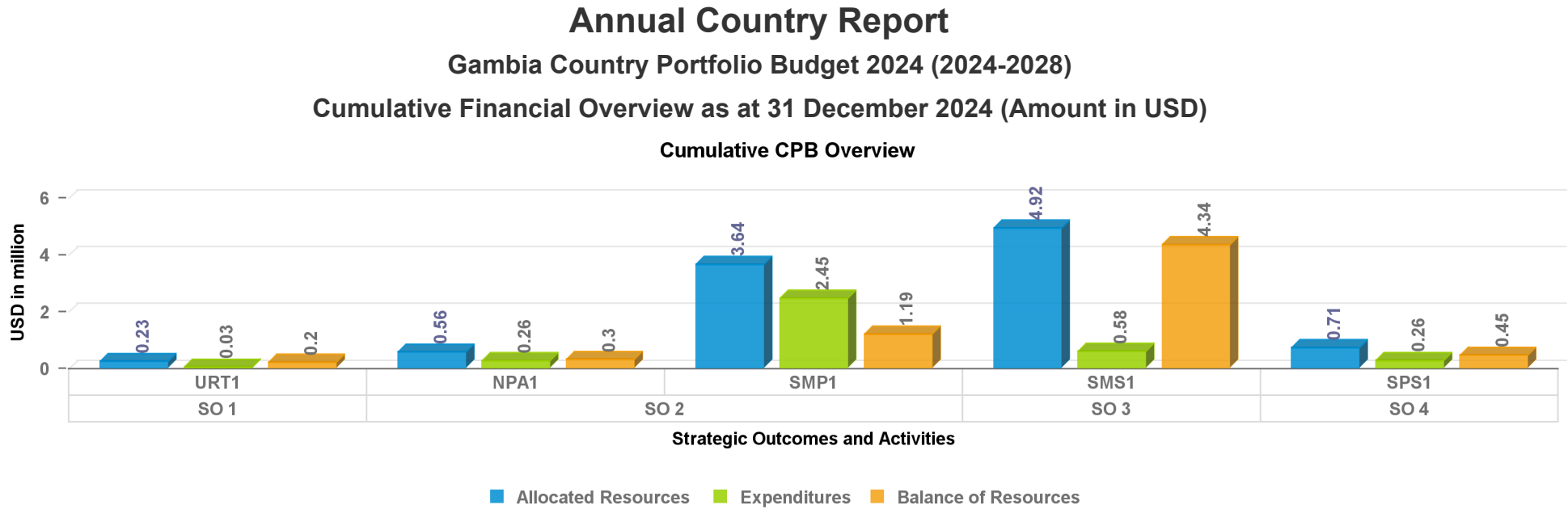
Columns Definition

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



Code		Strategic Outcome
SO 1		Crisis-affected populations in the Gambia, including those affected by seasonal shocks, can meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of shocks
SO 2		Children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition in the Gambia benefit from better access to healthy diets and essential services that improve their health, nutritional, and educational status by 2028.
SO 3		Communities whose livelihoods are at risk in the Gambia, including smallholder farmers and other actors in nutrition-sensitive value-chain, have improved livelihoods and increased resilience to climate change impacts and other socio-economic shocks by 2028
SO 4		National systems, institutions, and actors have strengthened capacities to achieve zero hunger, tackle vulnerability and increase the human capital of The Gambia by 2028
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide a food and nutrition assistance package to crisis-affected populations, mainly through the social protection system
SO 2	NPA1	Provide nutrition prevention package for population groups that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community nutrition services.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes.
SO 3	SMS1	Provide integrated support for nutrition-sensitive value chain support, including risk transfer and community asset creation, for smallholder farmers and other value chain actors.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide technical support to government institutions to strengthen national social protection systems that integrate shock responsiveness and nutrition.

Annual Country Report

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 in the Gambia, including those affected by seasonal shocks, can meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provide a food and nutrition assistance package to crisis-affected populations, mainly through the social protection system	3,614,667	228,786	0	228,786	31,648	197,138
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			3,614,667	228,786	0	228,786	31,648	197,138
2.2	Children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition in the Gambia benefit from better access to healthy diets and essential services that improve their health, nutritional, and educational status by 2028.	Provide nutrition prevention package for population groups that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community nutrition services.	2,855,784	559,864	0	559,864	256,946	302,918
		Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes.	4,286,731	3,639,624	0	3,639,624	2,454,613	1,185,012
		Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			7,142,514	4,199,488	0	4,199,488

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Annual Country Report

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.3	Communities whose livelihoods are at risk in the Gambia, including smallholder farmers and other actors in nutrition-sensitive value-chain, have improved livelihoods and increased resilience to climate change impacts and other socio-economic shocks by 2028	Provide integrated support for nutrition-sensitive value chain support, including risk transfer and community asset creation, for smallholder farmers and other value chain actors.	4,261,221	4,918,888	0	4,918,888	580,617	4,338,271
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			4,261,221	4,918,888	0	4,918,888	580,617	4,338,271
17.9	National systems, institutions, and actors have strengthened capacities to achieve zero hunger, tackle vulnerability and increase the human capital of The Gambia by 2028	Provide technical support to government institutions to strengthen national social protection systems that integrate shock responsiveness and nutrition.	1,281,574	709,377	0	709,377	262,158	447,220
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,281,574	709,377	0	709,377	262,158	447,220
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	9,675,896	0	9,675,896	0	9,675,896
Subtotal SDG Target			0	9,675,896	0	9,675,896	0	9,675,896
Total Direct Operational Cost			16,299,977	19,732,435	0	19,732,435	3,585,981	16,146,454
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,284,104	1,204,963	0	1,204,963	808,491	396,471
Total Direct Costs			17,584,081	20,937,398	0	20,937,398	4,394,472	16,542,925

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Annual Country Report

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	1,142,965	1,120,330		1,120,330	1,120,330	0
		Grand Total	18,727,046	22,057,728	0	22,057,728	5,514,802	16,542,925

This donor financial report is interim


Michael Hemming
Chief, CFORC

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