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Gambia

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2028

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Overview

In 2025, the Gambia continued to face structural food insecurity driven by climate variability, high food prices and limited fiscal space. Irregular rainfall and localized flooding affected agricultural production in several regions. Although preliminary data indicated a modest improvement in national harvests compared to 2024, the country remains highly dependent on food imports. This exposure to global market volatility, combined with persistent poverty, continued to affect the food security of poor rural and urban households.

During the 2025 lean season, an estimated 244,000 people were projected to face acute food insecurity. Of these, 236,000 people were classified in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 (Crisis) and 8,000 people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), according to the Cadre Harmonisé analysis. The number of people in the Emergency phase increased compared to 2024. Children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, smallholder farmers and low-income urban households were among the most affected groups. Malnutrition remained a concern in vulnerable communities, particularly during the lean season when food access and dietary diversity decline.

Against this backdrop, WFP continued to support the Government of The Gambia in addressing immediate food needs while strengthening national systems. WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2024-2028) provides an integrated framework that links humanitarian response with long-term capacity strengthening. WFP's added value lies in combining operational delivery with technical expertise in school feeding, nutrition, smallholder farmer market access, social protection and food security analysis.

WFP reached 203,334 people through its portfolio. Assistance focused on protecting food consumption during the lean season, improving nutrition outcomes for vulnerable groups and strengthening national programmes that contribute to human capital development.

School feeding remained the largest intervention and a central pillar of support to national development objectives. WFP assisted 167,105 children, 52 percent of them girls, in 422 schools. The programme supported regular school attendance and reduced the burden on poor households. WFP also worked with 1,557 school cooks and local authorities to improve food management and oversight. In line with the Government's objective to expand a nationally owned home-grown school feeding programme, WFP strengthened systems for procurement, quality control and monitoring. These efforts contribute directly to Sustainable Development Goal 2 on zero hunger and Sustainable Development Goal 4 on quality education, while reinforcing national ownership.

Addressing malnutrition remained a priority. In collaboration with national health services, WFP provided specialized nutritious foods to 4,627 children aged 6 to 59 months for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. In addition, 2,790 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received supplementary support. These interventions aimed to prevent further deterioration in nutritional status during periods of heightened vulnerability. WFP also continued to advocate for stronger links between nutrition services and national social protection mechanisms to improve sustainability.

In 2025, WFP maintained targeted cash-based transfers for nutritionally vulnerable households, including people living with HIV and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, as well as vulnerable households in shock affected communities. Due to funding constraints, the duration of assistance was reduced from six to four months. Prioritization was guided by vulnerability criteria agreed with government counterparts to ensure that limited resources were directed to households facing the highest risk. Despite these constraints, WFP safeguarded support to the most vulnerable groups.

Strengthening local food systems remained a key area of progress. Through partnerships with 20 farmer cooperatives representing more than 2,060 smallholder farmers, 41 percent of them women, WFP facilitated the procurement of 93 percent of food commodities locally for the school feeding programme. This structured demand improved market access for farmers, supported stable incomes and reduced post-harvest losses through better storage and quality control. WFP also provided training on post-harvest management, climate-resilient agricultural practices and cooperative governance. These measures support the Government's agricultural transformation agenda and contribute to more resilient local food systems.

Capacity strengthening was a cross-cutting priority. WFP supported national institutions in food security analysis and early warning, contributing technical expertise to assessments that informed national planning and response. Digital tools (School Connect, mobile data collection platform) were increasingly used to strengthen transparency and accountability in beneficiary registration and monitoring. WFP also worked with government counterparts to enhance systems for managing school feeding and local procurement, reinforcing national leadership of these programmes.

Gender equality and inclusion were integrated across activities. Targeting criteria prioritized women and children in food-insecure households. Monitoring tools were adapted to capture sex and age-disaggregated data. Efforts were

made to improve access for persons with disabilities through community outreach and inclusive beneficiary registration practices. These measures aimed to ensure that assistance reached those most at risk of exclusion.

Partnerships were central to delivery. WFP worked closely with the Government of The Gambia, including sector ministries responsible for agriculture, education and health, as well as local authorities and technical government agencies such as the National Disaster Management Agency, and the National Nutrition Agency. Collaboration with United Nations agencies, development partners, civil society organizations and farmer-based organizations strengthened coordination. Through these partnerships, WFP contributed to national progress toward Sustainable Development Goal 2 and Sustainable Development Goal 17 on partnerships for the goals.

Overall, 2025 demonstrated both progress and persistent challenges. Agricultural production showed signs of recovery in some areas, and local procurement for school feeding expanded. However, rising living costs, climate shocks and limited public resources continued to drive vulnerability. Funding constraints required careful prioritization and shorter assistance periods in some activities.

Looking ahead, reducing seasonal food insecurity will require sustained investment in resilience, climate adaptation, disaster risk financing and shock-responsive social protection. WFP's Country Strategic Plan remains aligned with national priorities and provides a platform to scale up nationally led programmes. In 2026, a key priority will be mobilizing additional resources to strengthen and expand the home-grown school feeding programme while consolidating gains in nutrition and local food system development. Another key priority will be to support the Government in scaling up proven models for climate adaptation and micro-insurance. Through this approach, WFP will continue to support the Government in building more inclusive and resilient food systems.

203,334

Total beneficiaries in 2025



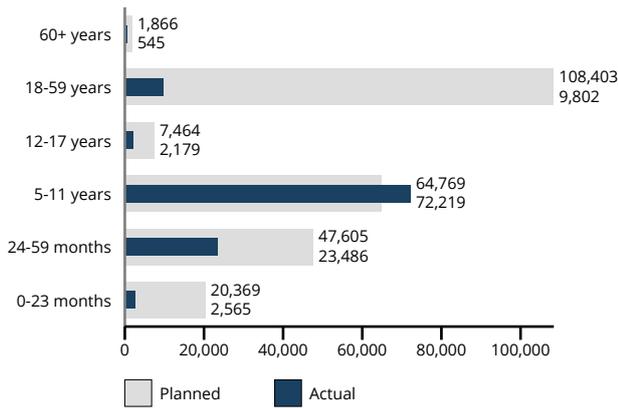
54% female



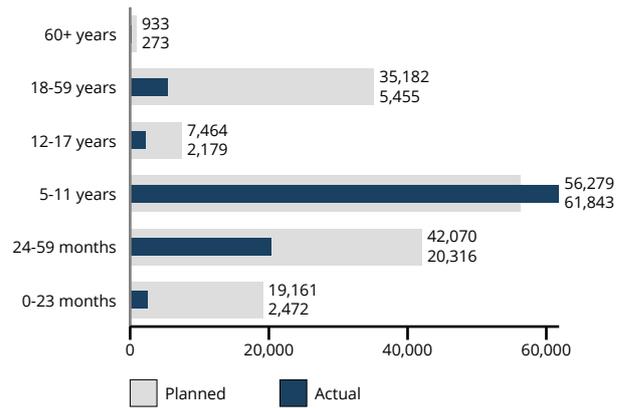
46% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

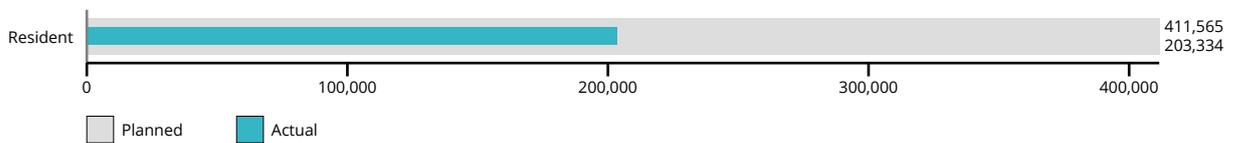
Female



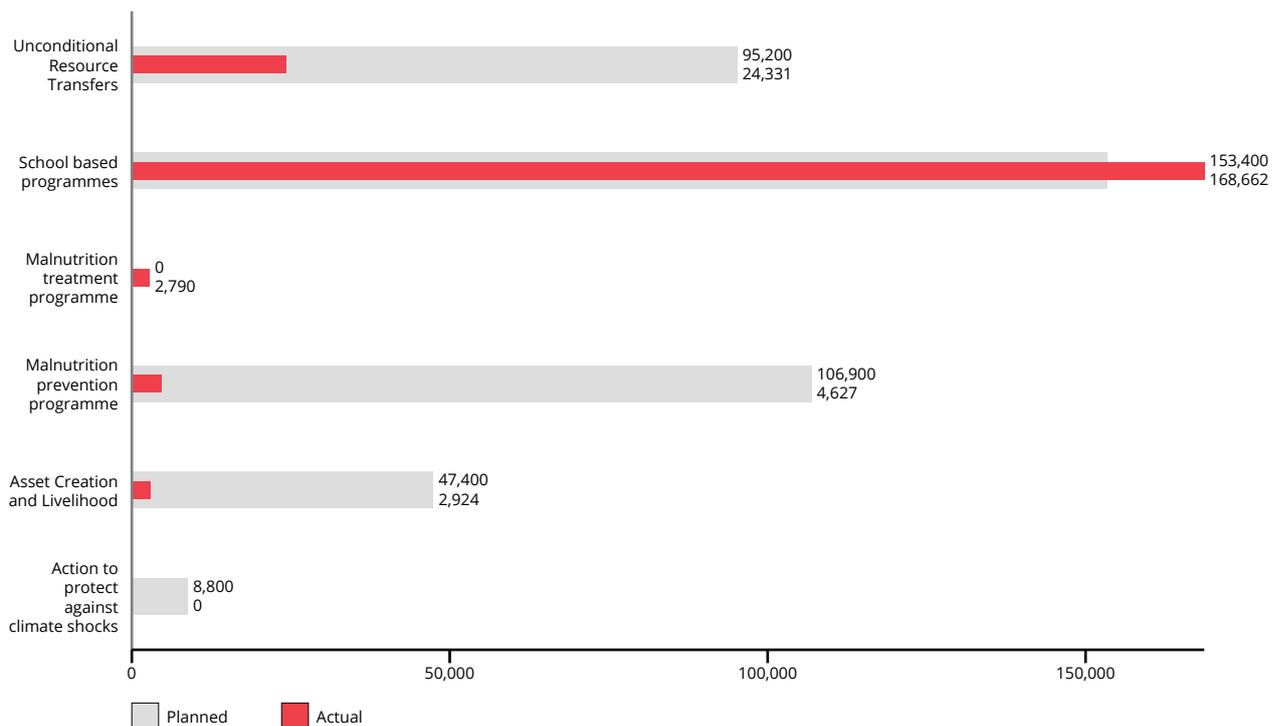
Male



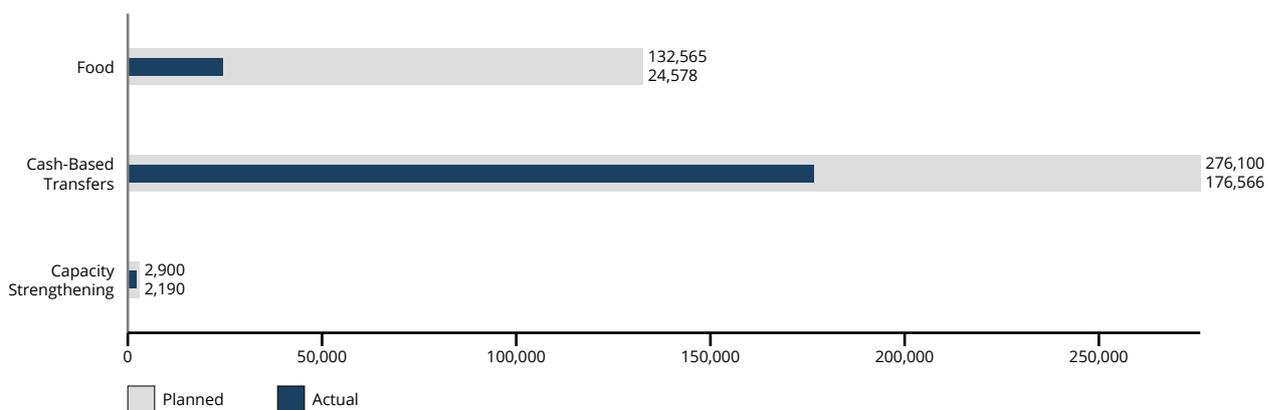
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



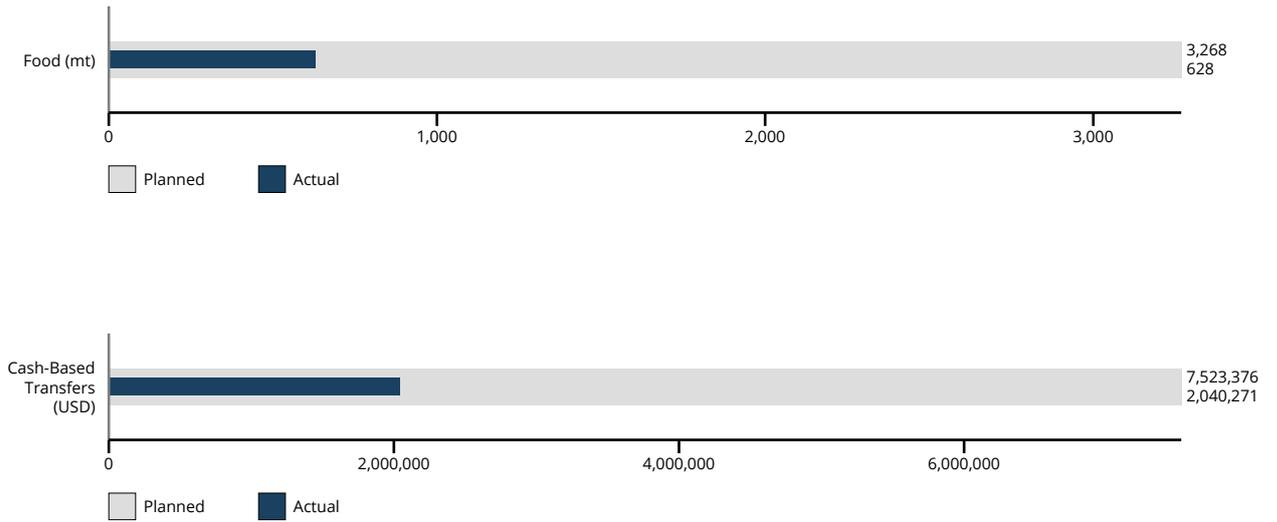
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



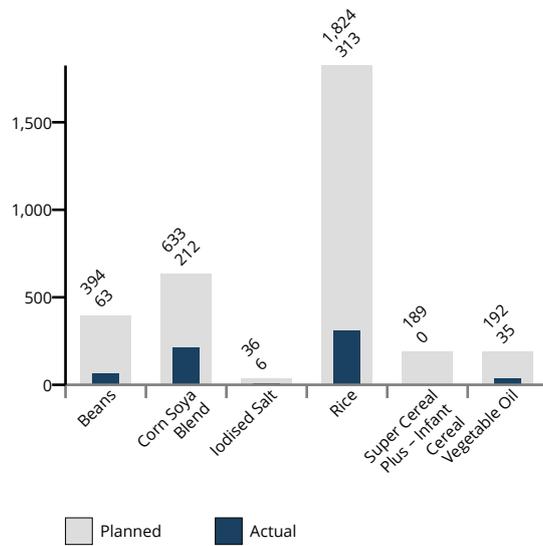
Beneficiaries by Modality



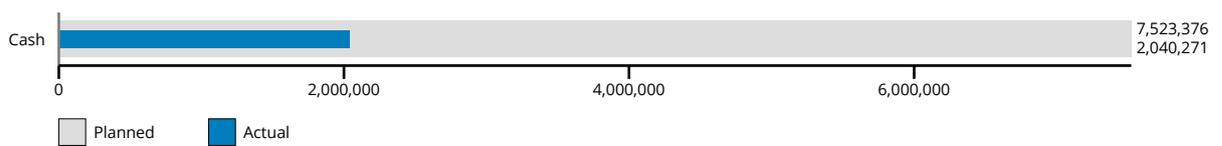
Total Transfers by Modality



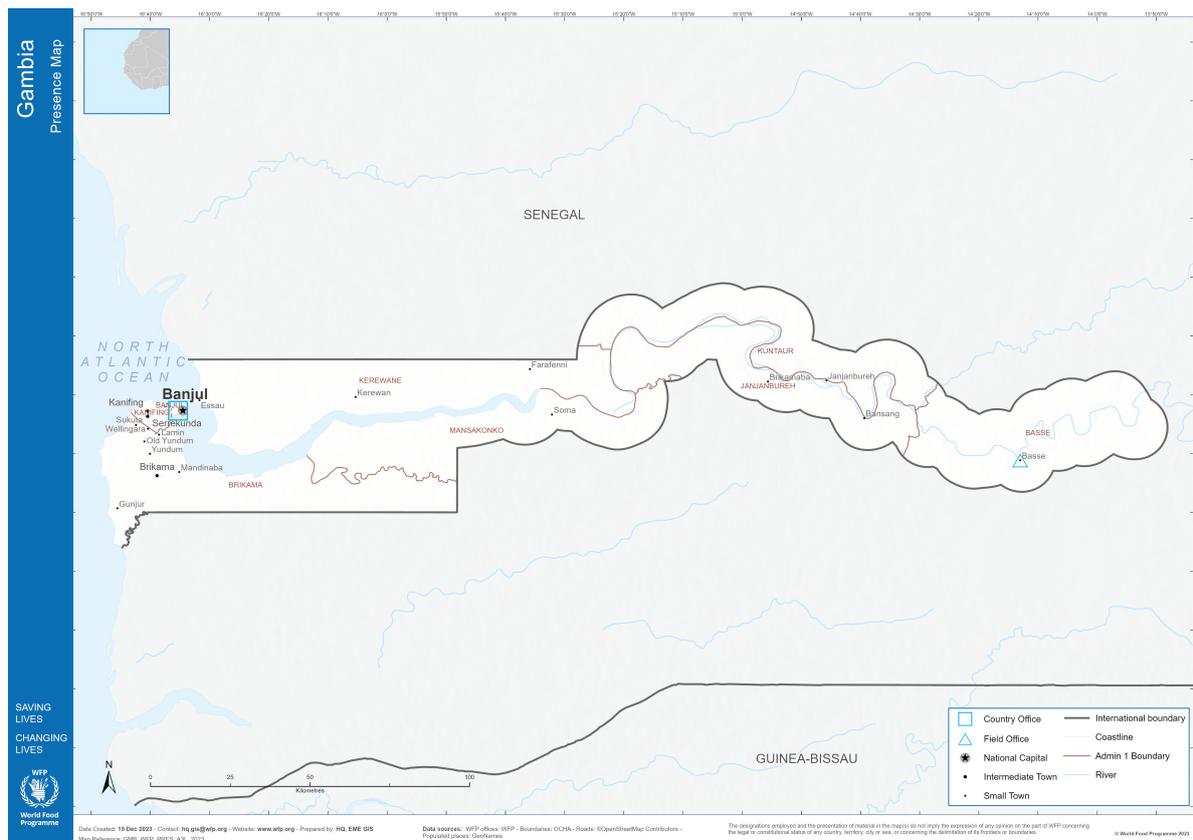
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



The Gambia is a low-income country with a Gross National Income per capita of USD 890 in 2024. More than half of the population lives below the national poverty line, according to the 2024 Population and Housing Census. The country remains highly vulnerable to external shocks because of its narrow economic base, dependence on food imports and exposure to climate variability. These structural constraints continued to shape food security and nutrition outcomes in 2025 and informed the WFP's focus.

Agriculture employs a large share of the rural population but is mainly rain-fed and highly sensitive to rainfall variability. In recent years, irregular rainfall, flooding, land degradation and soil salinization have reduced agricultural productivity in several areas. Although 2025 recorded localized improvements in crop production compared to the previous year, overall domestic production remains largely insufficient to meet national food requirements. As a result, households depend heavily on markets. High food prices and limited purchasing power continued to restrict access to sufficient and nutritious food, particularly for poor households during the lean season.

Recent assessments confirm the scale of vulnerability. The 2024 National Food Security and Nutrition Survey found that around 24 percent of the population was food insecure, including 2 percent severely food insecure. According to the 2024 Nutritional Sentinel Survey, global acute malnutrition among children aged 6 to 59 months stood at 8.8 percent, while chronic malnutrition reached 17.8 percent. The 2024 Cadre Harmonisé (CH) projected that 244,000 people would face acute food insecurity during the 2025 lean season, including 8,000 in the Emergency phase. The 2025 Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis found that at least 9% of households cannot afford even a basic energy-only diet (corn, millet, rice, pasta, etc.), while approximately 64% cannot afford a Healthy Food Basket that meets dietary guidelines through a diversified diet. These findings highlighted persistent gaps in dietary quality and access to diverse foods.

Children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, smallholder farmers and low-income urban households were among the most affected groups. Rural communities dependent on subsistence agriculture faced seasonal food shortages. Urban poor households were particularly exposed to rising food prices. These needs shaped WFP's prioritization and operational planning. The Government continued to prioritize food security, agricultural development and human capital as part of its national development agenda. Efforts focused on expanding agricultural production, strengthening social protection and improving access to basic services. However, limited fiscal space constrained the scale of public response. In this context, WFP's support complemented national efforts by addressing immediate food needs while strengthening systems in school feeding, nutrition and food security analysis.

The year marked the second year of implementation of WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2024-2028. The plan is aligned with national priorities and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. It is structured around four strategic outcomes (SO) that contribute to Sustainable Development Goal 2 on zero hunger and Sustainable Development Goal 17 on partnerships.

Under the first SO, WFP focuses on protecting food consumption for vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks and economic stress. This includes targeted food and cash assistance for households facing acute food insecurity, particularly during the lean season. The second strategic outcome addresses malnutrition among children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls in line with national health protocols notably the Home-Grown School Feeding programme and the nutrition support activities.

The third SO supports resilient livelihoods and improved market access for smallholder farmers. Given the central role of agriculture in rural livelihoods, strengthening local production and structured markets is essential to reduce seasonal vulnerability. The fourth SO focuses on strengthening national institutions and systems, including school feeding, social protection, disaster risk financing and food security monitoring.

Needs were prioritized using evidence from national surveys, CH analyses and routine food security monitoring. WFP worked closely with government institutions to identify the most vulnerable regions and population groups. Prioritization criteria considered food consumption gaps, nutritional vulnerability, exposure to climate shocks and socio-economic status. Funding constraints required careful targeting to ensure that assistance reached those at highest risk.

Several contextual developments influenced operational planning in 2025. Continued high food prices affected household purchasing power and increased pressure on assistance programmes. Climate-related shocks in selected regions required adjustments in targeting and delivery timelines. At the same time, gradual improvements in digital systems and coordination mechanisms facilitated better planning and monitoring.

Capacity strengthening remained central to WFP's engagement. WFP collaborated with national institutions on food security assessments and contributed technical expertise to the Cadre Harmonisé process, while strengthening the national school feeding programme and institutions.

Risk management measures outlined in the Country Strategic Plan were implemented throughout the year. These included strengthened beneficiary targeting, enhanced monitoring systems and digital registration tools to improve transparency and reduce errors. WFP also maintained internal controls to manage financial and operational risks, particularly in cash-based assistance. Community feedback mechanisms were reinforced to address protection concerns and improve accountability to affected populations.

Gender and inclusion considerations were integrated into planning processes. Targeting approaches considered the specific vulnerabilities of women, children and persons with disabilities. Community consultations were used to identify barriers to access and to inform adjustments in programme design.

WFP's planning and implementation remained aligned with national development strategies and sectoral policies in education, agriculture and health. The focus on home-grown school feeding supported national education objectives and local agricultural markets. Nutrition interventions were aligned with national treatment protocols. Food security analysis contributed to evidence-based planning at national level.

Lessons from 2025 underscore the importance of linking short-term assistance with long-term systems strengthening. Seasonal food insecurity persists despite modest improvements in production, indicating the need for stronger shock-responsive social protection and resilience and adaptation investments. High food prices continue to expose structural vulnerabilities in both rural and urban areas.

The operational context in 2025 therefore required a balanced approach. WFP addressed urgent needs among the most vulnerable while supporting national systems to reduce future dependence on external assistance. This dual focus remains essential in a context marked by climate risk, economic fragility and persistent nutrition challenges.

Risk management

In 2025, the country office faced several operational and fiduciary risks linked to the broader economic and climate context. The main risks included rising food prices affecting programme costs, localized floods and windstorms disrupting agricultural production and school access, funding shortfalls leading to reduced duration of assistance, and limited financial capacity. These risks had the potential to affect timely delivery, beneficiary targeting and programme quality.

High commodity prices and exchange rate fluctuations increased the cost of food procurement and transport. This required continuous budget monitoring and adjustments to distribution plans. Climate-related shocks in selected regions posed risks to smallholder production and school feeding supply chains.

To mitigate these risks, WFP strengthened its risk management processes. The risk register was updated regularly, and risk management committee meetings were held to review exposure levels and track mitigation actions. Market prices were monitored systematically to inform procurement decisions and maintain programme continuity. Collaboration with the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) supported early warning monitoring and contingency planning for weather-related events.

Internal controls were reinforced to reduce the risk of fraud and misuse of resources. Committees were reviewed to ensure appropriate segregation of duties. Fraud prevention clauses were included in all field-level agreements and vendor contracts. Spot checks and field monitoring were increased, and community feedback mechanisms were strengthened through the initiation of a toll-free feedback line. These measures enhanced transparency and accountability to affected populations.

A joint oversight mission by the regional bureau was conducted during the year. The office developed an action plan to address recommendations and strengthen compliance, monitoring and documentation. Progress on assurance activities was tracked in line with corporate requirements.

How One Young Farmer Is ...

Feeding Minds and Healing Land



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smallholder farmers/aggregators Women's Garden in Dankunku in the Central River Region South

In a small community called Mamud-Fana, in Central River Region-South (CRR-S) of The Gambia, a young woman named Satou Ata Ceesay is changing the way her community thinks about food, farming, and the future. Her story is part of a growing movement powered by the United Nation World Food Programme's (UN WFP) Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) New Procurement Model a model that's not just feeding children but transforming lives from the ground up.

Satou is a farmer, aggregator, an employer, and a steward of the land. On her modest plot, she grows groundnut and vegetables (Okra, Pepper, Orange Flesh Sweet Potato, Pumpkin, etc.) using organic compost and water-saving techniques. But her impact stretches far beyond the furrows of her fields. Through the HGSF model, Satou supplies food directly to nearby schools, ensuring that children eat fresh, nutritious meals grown in their own communities.

"We're not just feeding children," Satou says, brushing soil from her hands. "We're protecting the land they'll inherit."

She is not alone. Across The Gambia, over 1,000 smallholder farmers like Satou have become key players in the school feeding programme. Since the launch of the new procurement model in 2023, more than 1,395 metric tons of food have been sourced locally, injecting over USD 1.7 million into the rural economy.

But Satou's story adds more value to those numbers, she employs four youth from her village, teaching them sustainable farming practices and giving them a reason to stay rooted in their land. Her groundnuts do not travel far, it's harvested, processed, and delivered within a few kilometers of the schools it feeds.

While Satou's farm represents grassroots change, Maruo Farms shows how local enterprises can scale that impact. Located just kilometers from the schools it serves, Maruo harvests, mills, and packages fortified rice that replaces imported alternatives.

Each year, Maruo supplies over 500 metric tons of rice to 254 schools, reducing transport emissions and post-harvest losses. Their partnership with local farmers has boosted confidence and cooperation, proving that climate-smart agriculture can be both sustainable and scalable. This synergy between individual farmers and local enterprises is the backbone of the HGSF model.

In Janjanburreh, Mothers' Clubs are taking charge of school menus and inspecting meals daily at the Methodist Lower Basic School. Anta Jobarteh, President and the club representative, who have benefited from the school feeding programme during her school days, reflects on the change: *"Before, we didn't know where the food came from. Now, we know the farmers. We know the land. And we teach our children to respect both."*

This sense of ownership is echoed in Dankunku, where cooperative leader Fatou Fatty, uses a tricycle provided by WFP to deliver fresh produce, reducing spoilage and delivering on time. *"The tricycle is not just a vehicle," she says. "It's a lifeline for our harvests."*

The decentralized procurement system anchored by Cluster Procurement Committees ensures that farmers provide what is needed, and when it is needed. The WFP HGSF new procurement model is built on transparency, accountability, and regenerative agriculture.

For Satou, it's also a model of hope, her work is restoring soil health, creating jobs, and feeding minds. It's proof that when communities are involved not just consulted, real change takes root.

As climate shocks continue to threaten food systems across West Africa, Satou's story offers a blueprint for resilience. It begins with a handful of compost, a plate of nutritious food, a smiling child and a young woman who believes that the future grows best when it's grown together.

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



24,331 beneficiaries received food assistance



22,000 people received basic nutrition messages



No floods reported in the **3 communities** where **FFA were carried out**

Strategic Outcome 1 aims to ensure that crisis-affected populations in The Gambia can meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and after shocks. The country faces recurring lean-season food gaps, floods, windstorms and economic stressors that particularly affect rural households dependent on rain-fed agriculture. In line with SDG 2.1 and national priorities under the UNSDCF and NDP, WFP provides life-saving food and nutrition assistance to protect consumption and prevent deterioration of nutritional status.

Through Activity 1, WFP delivers unconditional food and cash transfers primarily through national social protection systems to households identified through vulnerability assessments and the social registry. Assistance is designed to stabilize access to food during the lean season and help families recover from climate-related disruptions. Nutrition support for children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls complements food assistance, alongside social and behaviour change messaging delivered with the National Nutrition Agency.

In flood-prone areas, WFP also implements food assistance for assets, enabling communities to rehabilitate drainage systems and other protective infrastructure while receiving food support to meet immediate needs. WFP further assists people living with HIV to safeguard treatment adherence and nutritional wellbeing. Together, these interventions reinforce crisis response capacity and protect the most vulnerable during periods of acute stress.

Strategic Outcome 1 was funded at approximately 35 percent of planned requirements in 2025. The funding gap directly affected scale and duration of assistance. Planned coverage had to be adjusted to align with available resources, and some activities were reduced or delayed.

Despite these constraints, WFP reached 24,331 people out of the planned 25,000 beneficiaries. Prioritization focused on households facing the highest food consumption gaps and those affected by floods and windstorms.

Limited funding reduced flexibility in scaling early response and constrained the duration of lean season support. However, through careful targeting and monitoring, WFP safeguarded assistance to the most vulnerable households and ensured continuity of core interventions. Resource limitations required difficult trade-offs but did not compromise the quality or nutritional adequacy of rations delivered.

In 2024, lean season support reached 400 individuals through cash-based transfers. In 2025, coverage expanded significantly to 22,110 individuals affected by floods and windstorms, representing a substantial increase in scale. This reflects improved targeting and expanded geographic coverage in response to climate shocks.

The food assistance for assets component supported 2,924 participants, reaching 94 percent of the planned target. The shortfall was linked to lower-than-expected community participation in selected sites. Asset creation activities focused on flood mitigation measures and small-scale infrastructure improvements.

A total of 406.41 metric tons of food was distributed under Strategic Outcome 1. Social and behaviour change sessions reached 22,000 people, a marked expansion compared to 2024 when such activities were not systematically implemented. These sessions reinforced dietary diversity, hygiene practices and nutrition awareness.

The integration of food assistance, resilience activities and behaviour change messaging reflects a more structured approach compared to previous years, combining immediate support with preventive measures.

Assistance under Strategic Outcome 1 helped stabilize and improve household food security compared with the baseline and annual targets. Households receiving food or cash were more likely to maintain adequate dietary diversity and meal frequency throughout the lean season. Performance exceeded both the annual target and the longer-term benchmark for acceptable food consumption, indicating that transfers were sufficient to protect diets despite price pressures and seasonal shocks. Women-headed households showed similar gains, suggesting that targeting and transfer values were appropriate for different household profiles.

Negative coping declined markedly relative to the baseline and remained better than the CSP target. Fewer households reported resorting to distress measures such as skipping meals or selling productive assets. This improvement is consistent with timely support during the lean season, clearer prioritization through vulnerability analysis and the Social Registry, and complementary behaviour-change messaging delivered with national services.

Nutrition outcomes improved as treatment coverage for moderate acute malnutrition rose well above the annual target and aligned with the CSP benchmark. Programme quality indicators remained within accepted standards, with strong recovery and low non-response. These results reflect adherence to national protocols, investments in partner capacity, and the use of community health workers to improve early identification and follow-up.

Taken together, outcome trends show that WFP met or surpassed expectations on protecting consumption, reducing harmful coping, and maintaining nutrition results. Where improvements were more modest, they were linked to funding timing and localized access constraints. Continued focus on predictable transfers, efficient targeting through national systems, and service quality is expected to sustain these gains in the next cycle.

WFP worked closely with the National Disaster Management Agency, the National Nutrition Agency and the National Social Protection Agency to ensure coordinated targeting and response. Collaboration with local authorities supported identification of affected households and supervision of asset creation activities. Integration of social and behaviour change messaging strengthened alignment with national nutrition priorities and enhanced community engagement.

Procurement delays from local suppliers affected timeliness of distributions in some areas. Limited vendor capacity to meet food safety and quantity requirements created operational bottlenecks. Community participation in asset creation activities was also uneven across sites.

In 2026, WFP will conduct an assessment of existing and potential suppliers to strengthen food safety compliance and delivery reliability. Vendor capacity strengthening and clearer procurement planning will help reduce delays. WFP will also reinforce community engagement during planning stages of food assistance for assets to improve participation and ownership.

Experience confirms that combining food assistance with asset creation and nutrition messaging strengthens impact and reduces negative coping behaviours. Future implementation will continue integrating these elements to protect both consumption and resilience.

WFP continues to align targeting under Strategic Outcome 1 with national social protection systems, by using the Social Registry wherever possible. Technical collaboration with the National Social Protection Agency supports harmonized vulnerability criteria and data use. This approach prepares the ground for future integration of shock-responsive safety nets within national systems as fiscal space expands.

Gender and age were integrated through sex- and age-disaggregated targeting and prioritization of female-headed households. Women actively participated in asset creation activities, including drainage rehabilitation in flood-prone communities. Assistance design considered specific vulnerabilities of children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.

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	N/A

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.



168,662 beneficiaries, including cooks, were supported through **school feeding**.



167,105 children received daily nutritious meals at school, including **54 percent girls**.



4,627 children aged 6-59 months (59 percent girls) and **2,790 pregnant and breastfeeding mothers/girls** received nutritional assistance.

Strategic Outcome 2 aims to ensure that children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and other nutritionally vulnerable groups in The Gambia have better access to healthy diets and essential services that support improved nutrition, health and education outcomes. Many households face persistent challenges in affording nutritious foods, and children's learning and nutrition often deteriorate during the lean season. This outcome contributes to SDG 2.2 and national priorities under the UNSDCF and the NDP.

Through Activity 2, WFP provides daily school meals in the most food-insecure regions, ensuring that children receive a reliable source of nutritious food that supports their learning, attendance and wellbeing. The home-grown school feeding model strengthens this support by linking schools with local farmers, improving diet diversity while stimulating local food systems. Complementary health and nutrition interventions, such as deworming, vitamin A supplementation and hygiene messaging, further enhance children's overall development.

Under Activity 3, WFP delivers a preventative nutrition package for populations most at risk of malnutrition. Specialized nutritious foods are provided through health facilities in regions with the highest burden of wasting, in alignment with national protocols. Community-based approaches and social and behaviour change communication aim to improve feeding practices and promote healthy diets.

Together, these interventions protect the nutrition and learning potential of vulnerable populations while supporting national systems to reduce malnutrition sustainably by 2028.

Funding remained below requirements in 2025 and directly influenced delivery. School feeding was funded at 56 percent of planned needs. WFP maintained school coverage despite increased enrolment, but the number of feeding days decreased. Nutrition assistance was funded at 43 percent. Following the absence of implementation in 2024 for moderate acute malnutrition support, needs increased, yet available resources limited coverage to three of the seven regions.

Because of these constraints, WFP prioritized activities with the highest protection value for children and nutritionally vulnerable women and girls. This meant maintaining the same number of schools while reducing feeding days, and focusing nutrition assistance on regions with the lowest indicators and highest caseloads.

In 2025, WFP provided daily nutritious meals to 167,105 children aged 3-12 years (54 percent girls) in 422 pre-primary and primary schools across the three most vulnerable regions, representing a 9.4 percent increase from 151,378 children in 421 schools in 2024. WFP also supported 1,557 cooks, who ensured safe meal preparation and daily delivery.

The food basket included fortified cereals, cowpeas, groundnuts, iodized salt and vitamin A-enriched oil, complemented by fresh foods such as fish, cassava and vegetables purchased weekly by schools. While WFP maintained the same geographic coverage, the number of feeding days decreased from 156 in 2024 to 120 in 2025 due to limited funding and increased enrolment. Consequently, 20,052,600 rations were served, a 15.1 percent reduction compared to the previous year.

For nutrition assistance, WFP supported 4,627 children aged 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition and 2,790 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, providing 378.20 mt of specialized nutritious foods. Implemented through the Ministry of Health, the activity operated in three of seven regions and remained the only nutritional supplementation programme available for acutely malnourished children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and

girls during the lean season. Social and behaviour change activities complemented service delivery, reaching 8,000 people through interpersonal approaches and 20,000 people through media initiatives.

Learning outcomes under the school feeding strategic outcome continued to improve, supported by the steady provision of daily school meals. The gross enrolment rate in Lower Basic Schools increased from 108.6 percent in 2024 to 117 percent in 2025, reflecting stronger school participation across the country. Enrolment gains were slightly higher for girls than boys, suggesting that the continuity of school meals and related incentives helped sustain progress toward gender parity.

The completion rate also rose sharply, moving from 78.7 percent to 97 percent nationally. Girls again outperformed boys, indicating that school meals combined with community engagement and school-level support contributed to better retention, particularly among girls who are often more vulnerable to dropout pressures. Overall, these results show that WFP largely met its objective of supporting access and continued attendance, even though the reduction in feeding days could have posed challenges.

The home-grown school feeding model continued to strengthen local food systems. In 2025, 2,060 smallholder farmers supplied food valued at USD 1.8 million. Although total volumes decreased by 31 percent compared to 2024, this was mainly due to fewer feeding days rather than reduced farmer engagement. The model continued to create a dependable market for producers and contributed to more diversified, nutritious meals for learners.

WFP also enhanced national ownership by building the capacity of the Ministry of Basic Education’s School Feeding Unit and its four regional focal points. Support focused on decentralized procurement, quality assurance, and coaching school authorities, contributing to stronger government-led programme implementation.

WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Basic Education, the Ministry of Health, the National Nutrition Agency and the National Food Safety and Quality Authority to ensure that school feeding and nutrition assistance were delivered in line with national standards. Partnerships with the private sector and local suppliers strengthened decentralized procurement and food quality assurance. WFP also enhanced national ownership by providing training and technical support to central and regional structures responsible for programme oversight, reporting and supply chain management, contributing to more efficient and accountable implementation.

Maintaining school coverage while enrolment rises is difficult when funding is limited. In 2025, fewer feeding days reduced the overall volume of meals served even though more children were reached. Timely procurement from local suppliers also remains a constraint, linked to vendor capacity and compliance with food safety requirements.

In 2026, WFP will prioritize actions that protect feeding days and improve predictability of supply. This includes strengthening supplier capacity on quality and delivery planning, improving procurement scheduling at school level, and supporting the Government to mobilize additional resources for the home-grown school feeding programme. For nutrition, WFP will continue prioritizing regions with the highest burden and will advocate for more sustainable financing to avoid gaps in treatment support.

Following the government-led Healthy Systems Approach for Better Education Results exercise completed in 2025, WFP will continue supporting the costing of the action plan and the revision of the transition plan for school feeding. Technical support will focus on strengthening the School Feeding Unit’s capacity for planning, budgeting, procurement oversight and monitoring. This will help prepare for gradual expansion and increased national ownership, while maintaining quality and accountability in programme delivery.

Activities under Strategic Outcome 2 integrated gender and age through sex- and age-disaggregated data, targeting approaches that support girls’ retention and prioritization of pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. Attention was also given to women cooks who play a key role in meal preparation and school-level operations.

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



3,700 farmers gained skills in agricultural productivity and improved post-harvest practices.



42,288 farmers insured with drought insurance.



20 farmer cooperatives (2,060 smallholder farmer) sold **USD 2.8 million** worth of food commodities through the **home-grown school feeding programme**.

Strategic Outcome 3 aims to improve and sustain the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and other nutrition-sensitive value chain actors, enabling them to better withstand climate shocks and socio-economic stressors. Rural households in The Gambia face recurring droughts, flooding, limited access to finance and high post-harvest losses, all of which constrain productivity and income. This outcome contributes to SDG 2.3 and national priorities under the UNSDCF and NDP by strengthening climate-resilient agriculture, fostering inclusive markets and reducing vulnerability.

Through Activity 4, WFP provides integrated support across the value chain, combining climate-smart agricultural training, post-harvest loss reduction, and equipment support to improve production quality and safety. Assistance helps farmers adopt improved practices, enhance yields and reduce waste. WFP also strengthens smallholder farmers' access to structured markets through home-grown school feeding linkages, enabling farmers to supply safe, affordable and nutritious foods to schools and benefit from predictable demand.

Climate resilience and adaptation remains central. WFP supports drought risk transfer through insurance, complemented by community asset creation and soil and water conservation measures that reduce exposure to climate hazards. These efforts help households protect livelihoods, stabilize income and reduce reliance on negative coping strategies.

Together, these interventions build a more resilient, market-integrated and nutrition-sensitive agricultural system, improving livelihoods for vulnerable communities by 2028.

Available funding shaped the pace and scale of resilience investments. Activities that required infrastructure, equipment and sustained technical support faced constraints when funding arrived late or were below plan. As a result, WFP prioritized interventions that had immediate livelihood value and could be delivered through existing structures, including farmer training, support to aggregation systems linked to school feeding, and targeted equipment that improves storage, processing and delivery. Where possible, WFP combined resources across partners to protect critical resilience actions and maintain continuity in community support.

In 2025, WFP supported 15,809 farmers through its integrated livelihood, climate resilience and food systems activities, maintaining similar outreach to 2024. Training remained the main delivery modality, with farmers gaining skills in post-harvest handling, value addition, food safety and climate-smart agricultural practices. Of these, 3,700 farmers received training directly linked to improving productivity and reducing losses, contributing to more consistent production quality compared to the previous year.

Progress was also made in strengthening structured markets. The creation of additional cooperatives brought the total to 20, enabling 2,060 smallholders to sell locally produced food through aggregation systems linked to school feeding. Although the quantity procured decreased relative to 2024 due to fewer school feeding days, farmer participation and sales channels remained stable. Equipment support including tricycles and processing tools improved food safety standards and enhanced timely delivery, supporting farmers to better meet buyer requirements.

To address storage constraints and reduce post-harvest losses, WFP constructed seven new storage and cooling facilities, which are expected to benefit up to 30,000 smallholders. At community level, resilience activities such as soil and water conservation measures and small-scale irrigation supported vulnerable households in adapting to climate shocks.

WFP further expanded its climate risk financing work. In 2025, 42,288 farmers were covered by drought insurance at macro-level. At micro level there was no coverage as the services provided were to conduct dry-run and provide awareness raising on micro-insurance and climate information services in equipping community leaders and farmers with stronger risk-mitigation skills, contributing to faster recovery and greater household resilience.

Drought insurance coverage strengthened households' ability to recover after rainfall shocks by providing a buffer against losses. Combined with agricultural tools and training, this support improved basic productive capacity and reduced exposure to predictable seasonal risks.

Evidence from monitoring indicates that households supported through resilience actions were better able to maintain acceptable food consumption levels over the period of support. Changes in food consumption were modest, which is expected in the context of repeated shocks and high food prices. However, results show clearer progress in reducing harmful coping strategies. The proportion of households relying on emergency coping decreased compared to baseline levels, suggesting improved capacity to manage shocks without selling productive assets or skipping meals.

Drought insurance coverage strengthened households' ability to recover after rainfall shocks by providing a buffer against losses. Combined with agricultural tools and training, this support improved basic productive capacity and reduced exposure to predictable seasonal risks.

Market access through aggregation systems remained a key pathway for resilience. The structured demand created through school feeding enabled farmers to plan production and improve quality. In addition, training processors supported diversification beyond primary production and strengthened local value chains. Taken together, these measures contributed to more stable livelihoods and reduced vulnerability during the lean season

WFP worked with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security and other relevant institutions to support farmers, cooperatives and value chain actors. Collaboration with National Association of Cooperative Credit Unions in Gambia (NACCUG) strengthened financial literacy and community-level engagement, while coordination with local structures supported implementation and accountability.

Financial literacy activities showed strong demand, but trust barriers remain a major constraint to participation in formal financial services. Communities expressed interest in saving and borrowing, yet past negative experiences with some providers continue to influence uptake. Implementation also confirmed that community planning tools improve ownership, but communities often lack resources to implement priority actions without predictable investment.

In 2026, WFP will strengthen the enabling environment for community finance by improving support to cooperative governance, expanding trusted outreach and reinforcing safeguards for consumer protection. WFP will also continue to invest in market linkages through aggregation and improve post-harvest systems to reduce losses and protect food quality.

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



National food security and nutrition analysis supported



701 people trained in **financial literacy**



4 national policies and strategies supported, including nutrition, food fortification, and school feeding transition planning



197,765 people indirectly benefited from strengthened **social protection systems**, including **food fortification** and **climate information services**

Strategic Outcome (SO) 4 aimed to strengthen national systems so that The Gambia could progressively prevent and respond to food insecurity and malnutrition with greater national ownership. The work focused on long-term institutional capacity across government structures responsible for school feeding, social protection, climate risk management and food security monitoring. These efforts contributed to resilience building and supported national priorities under the UNSDCF and the NDP.

Through Activity 5, WFP provided technical assistance, skills transfer and systems development to enhance the shock responsiveness, nutrition sensitivity and coordination of national programmes. Support included improving data systems for food security and nutrition analysis, strengthening early warning capacities, reinforcing governance of the national school feeding programme, and improving social protection mechanisms to help households better manage risks.

During the reporting period, WFP worked with government institutions to improve the quality and use of evidence for decision-making, advance planning for the transition of school feeding to national ownership, and integrate climate risk financing approaches, including microinsurance analysis. These contributions supported more coherent sector planning, stronger institutional collaboration and more efficient service delivery. By reinforcing national capacities and supporting system-wide improvements, SO 4 helped position national actors to deliver sustainable, inclusive and scalable zero-hunger solutions by 2028.

Funding constraints, however, affected the timing and scale of several capacity-strengthening priorities, especially activities requiring national-level data collection and sustained technical assistance. Some planned activities were delayed due to limited resources. In response, WFP prioritized work that protected core national functions, including maintaining early warning and analysis products, and providing technical support for national programmes such as school feeding and climate risk financing.

Despite constraints, WFP strengthened national systems for social protection, school feeding and climate risk management through analytical, capacity-building and coordination support. Compared with 2024, delivery increased in most technical areas, reflecting stronger government engagement and the mobilization of additional resources through partners, including Global Shield (GS) financing. The Country Office engaged in GS processes to help define a clearer national climate risk financing pathway and to position WFP as a preferred partner for anticipatory action and earlier response during shocks. Funding from GHQ GS resources complemented government requests for support in strengthening national social protection outcomes.

WFP helped train 32 government and project staff through a Training of Trainers model that strengthened local capacity for community-level planning and programme implementation. In the education sector, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education to advance school feeding governance. The completion of the SABER school feeding assessment provided a structured review of system gaps and priorities, informing national planning for a sustainable home-grown school feeding model.

In social protection, WFP exceeded planned systems-strengthening outputs. Technical support enabled the integration of the Social Registry into lean season assistance targeting and, for the first time, supported its use alongside NDMA

disaster-affected household lists to identify flood-impacted families. This significantly improved the timeliness and equity of humanitarian response. WFP also supported the design of a new digital interface for the Social Registry, advancing its transition toward a more dynamic and shock-responsive platform.

WFP provided analytical and technical inputs to the Global Shield proposal and advanced the linkage between Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) and social protection systems. Contributions included supporting a multi-stakeholder mission in May 2025, strengthening national early warning and financing platforms, and producing knowledge products that exceeded annual targets, including agricultural value chain assessments, a microinsurance feasibility study, and expanded seasonal early warning bulletins.

WFP additionally co-organized the National Social Protection Conference (October 2025), shaping national dialogue on long-term financing for resilience and social protection.

Overall, WFP's systems-strengthening support contributed to measurable improvements in national capacities for food security monitoring, social protection delivery and climate risk management. Compared with 2024, government institutions demonstrated improved ability to generate, analyse and apply data for decision-making, supported by expanded technical assistance and additional financing for evidence generation.

Outcome performance improved in early warning and risk analysis. Strengthened coordination platforms produced more regular and timelier seasonal bulletins, providing actionable climate information for planning. WFP supported integration of climate data systems and reinforced linkages between early warning platforms and social protection mechanisms. The microinsurance feasibility assessment and national engagement in the Global Shield process helped The Gambia articulate a clearer national risk-layering pathway and positioned WFP as a key partner for climate risk financing and anticipatory action.

The microinsurance feasibility study under the African Integrated Climate Risk Management Programme assessed opportunities for agricultural microinsurance for smallholder rice farmers. The study confirmed the high vulnerability of Gambian agriculture to droughts, floods and erratic rainfall, alongside persistent rural poverty and food insecurity. Although insurance penetration remained low, interest among smallholders and institutions was strong, particularly when products were linked to broader resilience initiatives.

Demand-side findings showed that farmers—especially women and youth—faced high production volatility and limited access to finance. While perceptions of insurance were cautiously positive, affordability and trust were key barriers. On the supply side, the market was underdeveloped, with few agricultural products, weak distribution channels and limited weather and yield data complicating product design. Promising distribution channels included cooperatives, MFIs and mobile money providers.

The enabling environment was improving. The Central Bank had initiated development of regulations for index insurance, and the government prioritised disaster risk financing. ARC sovereign insurance and ARC Replica already provided macro-level protection. The study recommended positioning WFP-supported microinsurance at the household and meso levels to complement ARC sovereign coverage, using simple, affordable index-based products such as weather or area-yield insurance, delivered through farmer organizations and financial service providers. Integrating microinsurance into the ROOTS and RICAR projects would support scale, sustainability and long-term resilience.

National social protection outcomes also advanced. The Social Registry was used more effectively for shock-responsive targeting compared with 2024, including lean season support and, for the first time, to identify flood-affected households. This strengthened accuracy, equity and timeliness of assistance. Progress toward a more digital, dynamic registry further improved targeting efficiency and reduced administrative delays.

In education, the SABER assessment clarified system gaps and supported progress toward a nationally owned home-grown school feeding model. Increased government leadership in planning and policy review signalled an improvement in institutional readiness compared with the previous year.

These improvements collectively demonstrated increased national capacity to anticipate shocks, coordinate response and deliver essential services efficiently—contributing to stronger resilience outcomes.

WFP partnered with key government institutions—the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources; the National Disaster Management Agency; the National Social Protection Agency; the Ministry of Agriculture; and the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education—to strengthen evidence systems, delivery mechanisms and climate risk financing. Joint workplans, government-led validation processes and interoperable tools connecting early warning systems, financing triggers and delivery mechanisms emerged as best practices.

Experience in 2025 demonstrated that system-strengthening was most effective when technical products were supported by ongoing accompaniment and collaborative problem-solving. Training alone was insufficient; adoption improved when WFP worked side-by-side with institutions to apply tools, such as using the Social Registry for lean

season and flood response or integrating climate data into early warning systems. Global Shield engagements also showed that adaptive social protection required clear delivery protocols and stronger coordination between social protection and DRF actors.

In 2026, WFP will consolidate these gains by supporting the Government to operationalize agreed reforms. Priorities include finalizing the digital Social Registry interface, advancing shock-responsive SOPs, strengthening linkages between early warning triggers and financing mechanisms, supporting validation of the School Health and Nutrition policy, deepening transition planning for home-grown school feeding, and expanding evidence generation to inform national investment in resilient systems.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Provide technical support to government institutions to strengthen national social protection systems that integrate shock responsiveness and nutrition</p>	<p>1 - Partially integrates gender and age</p>

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Gender inequality continues to limit women's and girls' access to education, income and decision-making in The Gambia. Social norms often prioritise men's control over land, information and household resources. Girls face barriers that affect school completion, lead to early marriage, over-burden girls with domestic work and limit their access to menstrual hygiene information and supplies. Women also remain less likely than men to access formal financial services, which reduces their ability to invest in livelihoods and adapt to shocks.

In 2025, WFP applied programme features that aimed to reduce these barriers and improve women's agency and girls' participation. Targeting for food and nutrition assistance considered the specific risks faced by women, including female-headed households and households where women and girls face higher nutrition vulnerability. In school feeding, the programme protected children's access to daily meals, which helps reduce pressure on families that can lead to irregular attendance or dropout, especially for girls. WFP also placed attention on the role of women cooks, whose work supports meal delivery and local accountability at school level.

WFP's gender equality results were most visible in three areas: improved access to information for women and girls, strengthened voice and participation in community structures, and practical steps to improve women's access to livelihood opportunities. Under nutrition-related activities, training and peer education approaches supported adolescent girls to better understand nutrition, health and hygiene, including menstrual hygiene. These efforts reduced information gaps that often affect girls' attendance and confidence in school settings. Community-based messaging also reached both women and men, which helped shift responsibility for nutrition and family wellbeing from women alone to shared household action.

Under livelihoods and community initiatives, women's participation was supported through targeted skills development and linkages to cooperatives and community groups. For example, under the compost-making initiative, most participants were women. This support strengthened practical knowledge and encouraged collective approaches that help women access inputs, organise production and engage with services. While participation figures are important, the main change was improved capacity for women to plan, manage resources and engage in group decision-making linked to livelihoods.

WFP also generated evidence to inform more gender-responsive programming. The climate and gender gap study provided practical findings on how climate information and services flow within communities, including that men often receive information earlier than women, and that land ownership remains largely controlled by men. This evidence helped sharpen programme choices, including how to design outreach so women receive timely information and can act on it, rather than relying on intermediaries.

Performance was not uniform across all areas. Some gender outcomes are slower to shift because they depend on structural constraints such as women's limited control over land and finance, and persistent norms that influence household decisions. Funding constraints also limited the scale of targeted support that requires sustained accompaniment. In 2026, WFP will use the evidence generated in 2025 to improve targeting and communication channels so that women and girls receive timely information, have safer access to services and can participate more meaningfully in decisions affecting food, income and resilience.

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

Protection risks in The Gambia are closely linked to poverty, seasonal shocks and unequal access to services. During distributions and service delivery, risks can include exclusion errors, barriers for persons with disabilities, lack of accessible information, and concerns about safe reporting of sensitive issues. These risks are often higher for women, older people and persons with disabilities, particularly where mobility and social barriers limit access.

In 2025, WFP integrated protection considerations into planning and delivery to support safe and dignified access. Distribution sites and timing were selected to reduce safety risks and improve access for the most vulnerable groups. Crowd management measures and clear on-site organisation reduced confusion and helped prevent intimidation or unfair prioritisation. WFP also strengthened community engagement so that communities understood eligibility criteria, distribution arrangements and how to raise concerns.

Accountability to affected populations was strengthened through functional feedback channels and improvements in information provision. In line with the Global Assurance Framework, the country office ensured a Community Feedback Mechanism that could be used by both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. A help desk presence at distribution points supported on-the-spot clarification, complaint intake and referral for follow-up. These measures reduced information gaps and improved transparency on how assistance was delivered.

Monitoring results indicate strong performance on core protection outcomes for in-kind distributions. All monitored beneficiaries reported that they did not face safety challenges when accessing assistance, an improvement compared to 2024. No beneficiaries reported being treated disrespectfully during distributions. These results likely reflect practical mitigation measures, including better site management, clearer communication and more structured community engagement. At the same time, WFP recognises that protection issues are underreported in many contexts due to fear of retaliation or concerns about losing assistance. For this reason, WFP continued to emphasise confidential reporting channels and sensitisation on rights and entitlements.

The country office also strengthened systems to reduce risks related to sexual exploitation and abuse through awareness and safe referral pathways. Information sharing at distribution sites helped ensure that people knew where and how to report concerns safely. Data protection and privacy risks were considered in how beneficiary information was handled, particularly as digital approaches expand.

In 2025, the country office developed a Community Engagement Action Plan to strengthen consistency across programmes and improve two-way communication with communities. The next steps include finalising and rolling out the plan, strengthening accessibility measures for persons with disabilities, and continuing to improve safe reporting options, especially for sensitive complaints.

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 pressures continue to affect food security and nutrition in The Gambia. Land degradation, declining soil fertility and salinization reduce agricultural productivity and weaken livelihoods. Erratic rainfall, flooding and higher temperatures increase production risks and contribute to seasonal food gaps. These environmental constraints interact with poverty and limited access to services, increasing vulnerability, particularly in rural areas.

In 2025, WFP's programmes contributed to solutions by supporting actions that protect productive resources and reduce losses. Under resilience activities and climate-focused support, WFP promoted practices and investments that improve soil and water management, restore degraded land and reduce the impacts of flooding. These actions help communities protect farmland and improve the reliability of food production over time.

WFP also ensured that programme delivery did not cause unintended harm to the environment. In line with requirements under the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy and WFP's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework, the country office finalized the Environmental and Social Safeguards Management Plan. The plan identified potential risks and set mitigation actions to avoid or reduce negative impacts linked to community assets and infrastructure. Screening was applied across programme activities, and mitigation measures were developed when risks were identified. The approach strengthened compliance with national regulations and improved consistency in how environmental risks are managed across projects.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In 2025, the country office took steps to improve environmental sustainability in both programme delivery and internal operations. In programme implementation, WFP supported energy-efficient approaches where feasible, including renewable energy solutions linked to post-harvest processing and small-scale irrigation. These measures reduce reliance on fossil fuels, support climate adaptation and improve the sustainability of local production systems.

The country office also advanced awareness and practical measures related to waste management, including advocacy for waste sorting and recycling where possible, in coordination with national authorities responsible for environmental regulation. WFP continued to promote environmentally responsible procurement choices in programme contexts, with attention to food safety, packaging and transport efficiency.

Where the Environmental Management System is being rolled out, the office used recommendations to guide practical improvements and follow-up. If the system is still under implementation, environmental sustainability remains embedded in the Country Strategic Plan through safeguards screening, mitigation planning and the use of more sustainable technologies in community assets and food systems support.

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 2025, WFP integrated nutrition across humanitarian and development activities to address both immediate needs and underlying drivers of malnutrition. This approach recognises that nutrition outcomes are shaped by food access, diet quality, health services and household practices, particularly during shocks and the lean season.

The 2025 Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis further strengthened WFP's nutrition-sensitive approach by identifying the affordability barriers that prevent households from accessing adequate diets. The analysis showed that around 9 percent of households cannot afford even a basic energy-only diet, while approximately 64 percent are unable to afford a Healthy Food Basket aligned with national dietary guidelines. These insights will inform programme design across crisis response, social protection, and school feeding, ensuring that WFP's interventions more effectively addressed constraints to diet quality and the underlying determinants of malnutrition for vulnerable groups, including women, children, and people living with HIV.

Under crisis response, WFP prioritised households affected by shocks with support that helped protect diets and reduce negative coping. In the Central River Region, cash-based transfers supported households affected by the 2024 floods, which had disrupted rice production. This assistance helped households access food through local markets and stabilise consumption during a period of stress. WFP complemented assistance with Social and Behaviour Change support to strengthen household practices that influence nutrition.

Nutrition messaging was adapted for different groups. For people living with HIV, WFP provided tailored sessions recognising that adequate nutrition supports treatment adherence and health outcomes. In partnership with the National Nutrition Agency, WFP expanded outreach through community-based approaches and media, reaching around 24,000 people across two regions with messages on dietary diversity, health and hygiene.

School feeding remained a core nutrition-sensitive platform. WFP provided daily meals to 167,105 children in 422 schools. The food basket combined locally produced staples and fresh foods with fortified commodities, vitamin A-enriched oil and iodised salt, improving the nutritional quality of meals. School meals contributed to better daily food intake for children and reduced pressure on households during difficult periods.

WFP also strengthened the nutrition impact of school feeding through complementary actions. A joint campaign with the Ministries of Health and Basic Education provided deworming and vitamin A supplementation to 111,405 children in supported schools, improving child health and supporting the benefits of school meals.

For nutrition-specific support, WFP provided specialised nutritious foods to children aged 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition and to pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls who were moderately malnourished or living with HIV. This assistance protected nutritional status during the lean season and helped maintain service use through routine health contacts.

WFP also supported national systems by contributing to the validation of the new National Nutrition Policy, strengthening the framework for coordination and implementation of both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions. Overall, nutrition integration in 2025 ensured that nutrition was addressed across assistance modalities, combining food access support with improved practices and service linkages.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP reaffirmed its commitment to supporting the Government of The Gambia in its efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 on Zero Hunger, while advancing partnerships aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 17 on strengthening global cooperation. These partnerships were guided by WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028, the Government's National Development Plan 2023-2027, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2024-2028. All engagement, including partner mapping and selection, was strategically aligned to ensure coherence with national priorities, continuity across programme cycles, and a stronger foundation for sustainable food security systems.

Throughout the year, the country office focused on three strategic partnership priorities: enhancing collaboration and advocacy with UN agencies and development actors; diversifying and consolidating donor support to ensure more predictable, multi-year resources; and deepening government engagement to facilitate a progressive handover of nationally led programmes.

WFP successfully secured direct funding from governments and private donors. Notably, support from the Government of Japan enabled WFP to pre-position food assistance for flood-affected communities, contributing to food-for-assets initiatives, unconditional food transfers, and targeted supplementary feeding. Private-sector engagement also expanded, particularly through collaboration with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. This partnership strengthened smallholder farmers most of whom are women through provision of tools, machinery, and infrastructure, alongside capacity-building activities that improved productivity and resilience. Additional private-sector collaboration through the World Food Invest initiative enabled WFP to identify and support Maruo Farms, a local enterprise selected to strengthen domestic rice value chains and expand the production of fortified rice for school feeding programmes.

Cooperation with UN agencies remained central to WFP's approach. Through close coordination and joint implementation with FAO, UNICEF, IOM, and ITC, WFP leveraged complementary expertise across agriculture, nutrition, migration, and market development. UN-funded mechanisms provided an important platform for multisectoral programming, enhancing efficiency and supporting more integrated approaches to addressing food insecurity and malnutrition.

In partnership with the Government, WFP continued to work closely with several key ministries and national agencies. Technical collaboration 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 contributed to strengthened national systems in school feeding, nutrition, agriculture, and climate resilience. Work with the National Disaster Management Agency enhanced emergency preparedness and response, while engagement with the National Nutrition Agency and the National Social Protection Secretariat supported more efficient and nutrition-sensitive social protection mechanisms. Through joint field missions, dissemination of analytical products, and regular engagement with national and international stakeholders, WFP maintained a strong advocacy presence and promoted evidence-based decision-making on food security and nutrition challenges.

WFP further deepened its engagement with international financial institutions (IFIs), including the World Bank, African Development Bank (AfDB), Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), and other multilateral development banks. These partnerships supported large-scale, government-led investments in food security, climate resilience, agriculture, and human capital. With the World Bank, WFP contributed to critical analytical work, including the SABER school feeding assessment and missions on shock-responsive social protection and disaster-risk financing. These efforts strengthened national early-warning systems, promoted more effective financing triggers, and enhanced linkages between emergency preparedness and social protection delivery.

Collaboration with the African Development Bank advanced significantly during the year. WFP and AfDB jointly developed the Climate Adaptation Window (CAW), a major financing instrument approved in 2025 and set to begin implementation in 2026. WFP's contributions will include technical leadership on climate-risk analysis, microinsurance product design, and climate-resilient value chains. Complementary work under AfDB's GAFSP portfolio continued to support smallholder farmers' access to markets, with strong connections to the national Home-Grown School Feeding programme.

Engagement with the Islamic Development Bank progressed through initial discussions on technical assistance for a nationally owned home-grown school feeding model, in line with government ambitions to fully assume leadership of school feeding programmes in the coming years. Across all IFI partnerships, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Finance and line ministries to ensure alignment with national development strategies, supported project design through data and evidence generation, and contributed to appraisal missions. This positioned WFP as a key technical and operational partner capable of translating large-scale climate-finance and development-finance commitments into local systems that strengthen national institutions and long-term resilience.

Overall, WFP's partnerships in 2025 demonstrated a strong commitment to localization, sustainability, and systems strengthening. The organization's broad engagement with government, donors, UN agencies, IFIs, and the private sector ensured that food security interventions were comprehensive, nationally aligned, and increasingly locally led. Through these efforts, WFP addressed both immediate food and nutrition needs while simultaneously building the foundations for durable, government-owned solutions to hunger and malnutrition. The year marked a significant step toward strengthening national capacities, enhancing resilience across food systems, and advancing the long-term goal of a more self-reliant, food-secure Gambia.

Focus on localization

WFP's engagement with local actors, as outlined in the 2024-2028 Country Strategic Plan, is central to establishing sustainable food security systems that reflect national priorities and community needs. In 2025, WFP emphasized strengthening the capacities of local institutions, government counterparts, and communities to ensure programmes were grounded in local systems. Through close collaboration with national authorities, WFP aligned its activities with broader development goals, ensuring coherence within the country's food security framework. Cash-based transfers remained a core component of the localization agenda, enabling households to purchase preferred food items from local markets. This approach enhanced dignity, flexibility, and contributed to boosting local economies.

The Country Office partnered with two local NGOs under the GAFSP and RICAR projects. These one-year agreements, totaling USD 95,125, focused on strengthening the capacities of adolescent girls, peer health educators, and smallholder farmers. The partner NGOs also benefited from training on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

Additionally, WFP supported capacity-building for the Department of Community Development, providing training on gender and climate gap data collection tools. Under the Peacebuilding Fund project, DCD teams were further trained on gender-sensitive conflict-resolution approaches, which were subsequently cascaded to community-level governance structures.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, WFP worked in close collaboration with other UN agencies operating, jointly leveraging collective expertise, comparative advantages and resources for targeted and efficient implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Assistance Framework (UNSDCF) 2024-2028. The 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 Gambia 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.

The country office continued its cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) through the implementation of the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) project to empower communities to prevent, mitigate, and resolve land related conflicts exacerbated by climate change. Furthermore, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator Office (RCO), it successfully collaborated with the International Trade Center (ITC) through a joint initiative funded by the UN Joint SDG Fund, aimed at transforming local food systems and enhancing resilience by addressing systemic challenges in governance, market access, and sustainability in the country.

Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP mobilised USD 15.496 million, including multi-year balances carried forward from 2024. Cumulatively, resources mobilized under the CSP reached 75 percent. Although total available contributions exceeded the annual implementation plan, funding was uneven across strategic outcomes and mostly earmarked, which limited flexibility to rebalance in-year between crisis response, nutrition prevention and resilience when needs evolved. Expenditure tracked closely to confirmed resources, but several contributions were confirmed late, prompting rephasing to safeguard core entitlements, particularly school meals and lean-season support.

Funding for crisis response under Strategic Outcome 1 was comparatively stronger. This allowed WFP to protect food consumption during the lean season and to channel assistance to households affected by localized floods. When resources arrived late or with narrow conditions, transfers were sequenced and geographically prioritized using the Social Registry and vulnerability analysis to maintain continuity while preserving the value of entitlements.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, school feeding remained the largest national safety net. Available funding sustained geographic coverage but did not allow full restoration of feeding days to 2024 levels in all locations due to higher enrolment and cost pressures. Nutrition prevention for children and for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls was preserved in priority regions in line with national protocols, while expansion to additional areas was constrained by earmarking and the timing of commodities. Social and behaviour change messaging continued to be integrated to improve diet quality and household practices where assistance was delivered.

Strategic Outcome 3, which focuses on smallholder livelihoods, market access and climate services, was less well resourced relative to identified needs. WFP prioritized high-impact elements that directly supported delivery to schools and resilience outcomes, including farmer training, quality and safety improvements for local procurement, and risk transfer through microinsurance. Some capital-intensive items, such as selected equipment and storage upgrades, were deferred pending complementary financing to ensure cost-effectiveness and readiness for scale.

Strategic Outcome 4, centered on systems strengthening, benefited from steadier support and made measurable progress in policy and delivery systems. Resources enabled advances in school feeding governance and transition planning, more systematic use of the Social Registry for lean-season and flood responses, and regular seasonal early-warning bulletins. This balance toward capacity development supported longer-term sustainability, yet it also underscored the need for a better mix of flexible resources that can be shifted to cash-based transfers or nutritious commodities when operational pressures rise.

The timing and flexibility of resources remained a critical determinant of performance. Late confirmations required careful sequencing of distributions and procurement to avoid pipeline breaks. Where flexible funds were available, they were targeted to underfunded activities, last-mile delivery costs and essential monitoring, as well as to analytics that underpin targeting and transition. Earmarking at outcome or modality level constrained the ability to restore feeding days uniformly or to expand preventive nutrition in step with needs, reinforcing the importance of multi-year, adaptable contributions.

Joint financing and collaboration with international financial institutions continued to shape the portfolio and create opportunities for scale. With the World Bank, WFP aligned technical assistance to systems improvements, including the school feeding systems assessment and work on shock-responsive social protection, early warning and risk-financing linkages. With the African Development Bank, WFP jointly developed the Climate Adaptation Window, approved in 2025 and scheduled to begin implementation in 2026, establishing a pathway to finance climate risk solutions and inclusive value chains that complement WFP's resilience actions. Collaboration also progressed under AfDB's GAFSP portfolio to strengthen smallholder market access for home-grown school feeding. Dialogue with the Islamic Development Bank advanced technical assistance for a nationally owned home-grown school feeding model, supporting transition planning and future domestic and blended financing options. Throughout these engagements, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Finance and line ministries to translate financing into operational delivery systems.

Unforeseen factors shaped implementation choices. Localized floods increased targeting and delivery costs in affected districts, while higher school enrolment and price pressures affected the number of feeding days that could be financed under the school feeding programme. These dynamics confirmed the value of contingency planning with government systems, the use of the Social Registry for rapid retargeting, and the need to expand flexible, multi-year resources that can pivot from systems support to direct transfers when required.

Looking ahead to 2026, priorities are to broaden flexible and predictable funding, to align new IFI windows with WFP's operational platforms for crisis preparedness, response and resilience, and to increase the share of adaptable resources for cash-based transfers and nutritious commodities so that feeding days can be restored where feasible. WFP will also continue to invest in evidence and delivery systems, including the digital interface for the Social Registry

and strengthened procurement, food safety and monitoring for the home-grown school feeding transition.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	3,789,532	807,704	792,340	754,446
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	3,789,532	807,704	792,340	754,446
Activity 01: Provide a food and nutrition assistance package to crisis-affected populations, mainly through the social protection system	3,789,532	807,704	792,340	754,446
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	8,674,752	3,580,464	4,522,390	3,316,126
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.	8,674,752	3,580,464	4,522,390	3,316,126
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes.	5,552,964	2,682,653	3,229,118	2,308,388
Activity 03: Provide nutrition prevention package for population groups that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community nutrition services.	3,121,788	897,811	1,293,272	1,007,738
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	4,325,318	3,481,881	7,966,287	2,642,046

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	 4,325,318	 3,481,881	 7,966,287	 2,642,046
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.	 4,325,318	 3,481,881	 7,966,287	 2,642,046
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 1,270,128	 349,813	 1,148,880	 269,890
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	 1,270,128	 349,813	 1,148,880	 269,890
Activity 05: Provide technical support to government institutions to strengthen national social protection systems that integrate shock responsiveness and nutrition.	 1,270,128	 349,813	 1,148,880	 269,890
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 3,841,651	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 18,059,729	 8,219,862	 18,271,548	 6,982,507
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,306,307	 879,059	 1,224,002	 841,635
Total Direct Costs	 19,366,036	 9,098,921	 19,495,550	 7,824,142

Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,258,792	 591,430	 146,459	 146,459
Grand Total	 20,624,828	 9,690,351	 19,642,009	 7,970,602

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	161,089	92,538	57%
	female	250,476	110,796	44%
	total	411,565	203,334	49%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	19,161	2,472	13%
	female	20,369	2,565	13%
	total	39,530	5,037	13%
24-59 months	male	42,070	20,316	48%
	female	47,605	23,486	49%
	total	89,675	43,802	49%
5-11 years	male	56,279	61,843	110%
	female	64,769	72,219	112%
	total	121,048	134,062	111%
12-17 years	male	7,464	2,179	29%
	female	7,464	2,179	29%
	total	14,928	4,358	29%
18-59 years	male	35,182	5,455	16%
	female	108,403	9,802	9%
	total	143,585	15,257	11%
60+ years	male	933	273	29%
	female	1,866	545	29%
	total	2,799	818	29%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	411,565	203,334	49%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	8,800	0	0%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	47,400	2,924	6%
Malnutrition prevention programme	106,900	4,627	4%
Malnutrition treatment programme	0	2,790	-
School based programmes	153,400	168,662	109%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	95,200	24,331	25%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	216	63	29%
Iodised Salt	18	6	31%
Rice	1,080	313	29%
Super Cereal Plus – Infant Cereal	189	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	98	25	26%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	178	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	633	212	34%
Iodised Salt	18	0	0%
Rice	744	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	94	9	10%

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	143,287	11%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	4,502,976	1,798,393	40%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	1,670,400	98,591	6%

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	55,166	12,408	
	Children;	Distribution;	Male	48,699	11,923	
	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Macro Insurance	Total	103,865	24,331	
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	4,488		
			Male	4,312		
			Total	8,800		
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,601	406.4	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,350,000	143,287	
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		
	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number		223	
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	20,000	32,000
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Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 02: 1.2: Crisis-affected children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls benefit from programmes designed that manage malnutrition and improve diets

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	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	40	25

CSP Output 02: 1.2: Crisis-affected children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls benefit from programmes designed to manage malnutrition and improve diets

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)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	1,500	

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female	200,000	≥350,000	≥210,000	100,000		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	150,000	≥250,000	≥150,000	160,000		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	350,000	≥600,000	≥360,000	260,000		WFP programme monitoring

1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs	Overall	Not collected			Not collected		
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female		≤1	≤1			
	Male		≤1	≤1			
	Overall		≤1	≤1			
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female		≤4	≤5			
	Male		≤4	≤5			
	Overall		≤4	≤5			
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female		≤15	≤24			
	Male		≤15	≤24			
	Overall		≤15	≤24			
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female		≥80	≥70			
	Male		≥80	≥70			
	Overall		≥80	≥70			
Target Group: All - Location: Gambia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	59	≥90	≥77	82		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	55	≥90	≥75	80		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57	≥90	≥76	81		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	41	≤10	≤23	17		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45	≤10	≤25	15		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	43	≤10	≤24	16		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	3		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	31	≤4	≤4	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤4	≤0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≤4	≤4	0		WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13.8	≤1	<1	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.7	≤1	<1	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14.6	≤1	<1	11.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	3.5	≤25	≤25	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.6	≤25	≤25	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.3	≤25	≤25	12.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	51.7	≥70	≥70	75	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.7	≥70	≥74	77	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	56.1	≥70	≥70	76	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Gambia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	1		≤1	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2		≤2	1.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.5		≤1.5	1.3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All_groups - Location: Gambia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	70	≥90	≥75	83.9	WFP survey
Target Group: Children 6-23months - Location: Gambia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	21	≤15	<15	0.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22	≤15	<15	0.11	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.5	≤15	<15	0.02	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						

1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	78	≥99	≥80	97	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	77	≥99	≥80	98	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	77.5	≥99	≥80	97.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Gambia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	50	≥70	>50	78	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	≥70	>50	62	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≥70	>50	70	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	1.7	≤1	<2	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.7	≤1	<2	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.7	≤1	<2	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition	Overall	Not collected			Not collected	
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥30	≥25		
	Male		≥30	≥25		
	Overall		≥30	≥25		
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥69	≥70		
	Male		≥69	≥70		
	Overall		≥69	≥70		
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<1	<5		
	Male		<1	<5		
	Overall		<1	<5		
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥35	≥30		
	Male		≥35	≥30		
	Overall		≥35	≥30		

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥64	≥69			
	Male		≥64	≥67			
	Overall		≥64	≥68			
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤1	≤1			
	Male		≤1	≤3			
	Overall		≤1	≤2			
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥45	≥30			
	Male		≥40	≥30			
	Overall		≥42.5	≥30			
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥54	≥69			
	Male		≥57	≥65			
	Overall		≥55.5	≥67			
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<1	≤1			
	Male		<3	≤5			
	Overall		<2	≤3			
Target Group: PBW - Location: Gambia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.57: Percentage of pregnant and breastfeeding women who agree on key nutrition messages	Overall	70		≥75	80		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
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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	1,800	1,557
			Total	1,800	1,557
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	24,559	20,197
			Male	20,921	17,204
			Total	45,480	37,401
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	57,305	70,040
			Male	48,815	59,664
			Total	106,120	129,704
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	1,011	
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	3,236,976	1,798,392

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
			USD	1,266,000	
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	28,236	2,313
			Male	26,064	2,314
			Total	54,300	4,627
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	52,600 52,600	

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total		2,790 2,790
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	656	221.64
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	22	9.26

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	61
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	500,000	
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	150,000	164,194
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	422	422
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	2,060
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	1,802,143

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	421	422

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	
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	2
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)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual		100

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	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)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual		8,000

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School Age Children - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
2.2.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	8	≥15	≥5	8.43		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	≥15	≥4	4.61		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.5	≥25	≥4.5	6.56		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: School age children - **Location:** Gambia - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

2.2.22: Attendance rate	Female	89	≥95	≥90	92.7	89	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87	≥95	≥88	87.2	87	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	88	≥95	≥89	90	88	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School-aged-children - Location: Gambia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
2.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	91	≥95	≥92	95	91	Secondary data
	Male	91	≥95	≥92	92.1	91	Secondary data
	Overall	91	≥95	≥92	93.5	91	Secondary data
Target Group: famers - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
2.2.52: Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	95	=100	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: vulnerable - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
2.2.37: 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	≥2	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CH - Location: Gambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
2.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	Not applicable	≥75	≥66	Not collected		
	Male	Not applicable	≥70	≥66	Not collected		
	Overall	Not applicable	≥72.5	≥66	Not collected		
Target Group: CH/PBW - Location: Gambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	75	≥90	≥80			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	65	≥75	≥70			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70	≥82.5	≥75	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Child_6-23months - Location: Gambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							

2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	61	≥85	≥66	66	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57	≥75	≥60	62	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	59	≥80	≥63	64	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	70	≥90	≥80	72	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	62	≥80	≥70	82	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	66	≥85	≥75	77	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: 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	66	≥88	≥73	69	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	≥78	≥65	72	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	63	≥83	≥71	71	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Women 15-49 - Location: Gambia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	70	≥90	≥75	89	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
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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	30,810	1,491
			Male	16,590	1,433
			Total	47,400	2,924
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	1,670,400	98,592
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	5,568,000	507,600

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	32
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	
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	51
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	16	3
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	593
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	13	14

F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number		50
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	0
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\$	176,877	0
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	1,931,239	1,931,239
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	0

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Gambia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

3.3.58: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	69.2	<70	<70	86.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	73.2	<70	<72	81.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	72	<70	<71	83.6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Gambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
3.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female		≥95	≥75		
	Male		≥85	≥65		
	Overall	Not applicable	≥90	≥70	Not collected	
Target Group: All - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
3.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score	Overall	Not collected			Not collected	
3.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall		≤10	≤15		
3.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall		≤20	≤25		
3.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall		≥70	≥60		
Target Group: All - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
3.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	2,000,000	≥10,000,000	≥2,200,000	2,300,000	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	300,000	≥2,000,000	≥500,000	1,500,000	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	1,700,000	≥8,000,000	≥1,700,000	1,800,000	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Gambia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
3.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	2.54	≤2	≤2	2.07	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.14	≤3	≤4	3.09	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.34	≤3	≤3.25	2.5	WFP programme monitoring

3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3.8	<3	≤3	6.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.4	<3	≤5	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.9	<3	≤4.5	2.7	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	7.7	<7	≤6	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.9	<7	≤5	6.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14.6	<7	≤5	4.1	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	11.5	<15	≤11	34.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.3	<20	≤15	44.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.4	<17.5	≤13	38.4	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	76.9	≥85	≥80	48.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	62.5	≥80	≥75	59.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	67.1	≥80	≥77.5	54.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Gambia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	92.3	≥95	≥93	80	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	73.2	≥85	≥76	79	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	79.3	≥85	≥79.5	79.5	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7.7	<5	≤7	20.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.9	<15	≤17	20.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14.6	<15	≤14.5	20.5	WFP programme monitoring

3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	≤0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.9	=0	≤7	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.1	=0	≤6	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Farmers - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
3.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	1,700	≥10,000	≥3,300	1,846	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	1,700	≥2,000	≥1,800	1,846	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	≥8,000	≥1,500	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: SHF - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
3.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	85	≥100	≥80	95	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75	≥100	≥70	85	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80	≥100	≥75	90	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Women&men; - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
3.3.60: Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks	Female		13 - High CCS	8 - Medium CCS		
	Male		13 - High CCS	8 - Medium CCS		
	Overall	Not collected	13 - High CCS	8 - Medium CCS	Not collected	
Target Group: Women_men - Location: Gambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
3.3.30: Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	Not collected	≤20	≤30	Not collected	
Target Group: farmers - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Micro / Meso Insurance						
3.3.35: Investment capacity index	Overall	Not collected			Not collected	
3.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.1 Savings	Female		=0	=0		
	Male		=0	=0		
	Overall		=0	=0		

3.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.2 Credits for Productive Purposes	Female		=0	=0			
	Male		=0	=0			
	Overall		=0	=0			
3.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.3. Insurance Payouts	Female		≥53,281	≥30,000			
	Male		≥40,000	≥30,000			
	Overall		≥93,281	≥30,000			
3.3.35: Investment capacity index: Investment capacity index	Female		≥53,281	≥70			
	Male		≥40,000	≥70			
	Overall		≥93,281	≥70			

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 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 06: 5.1 School-age children and communities (Tier 3) benefit from the strengthened capacity of systems and institutions related to the National school feeding programme and the effective delivery of the programme.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	5	
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.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1	10
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	
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	
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	National data & analytics (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not 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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	
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	3	10
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	US\$	25,258.64	15,258.64

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	2	≥10	≥5	5	2	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.39: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	250,000	≥1,089,317.9	≥300,000	330,526	217,844	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female	25,000	≥300,000	≥25,000	102,655	40,000	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25,000	≥200,000	≥25,000	95,101	20,000	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50,000	≥500,000	≥50,000	197,756	60,000	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.42: Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.82: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national school Health and Nutrition/including School Feeding programmes with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	44,313	≥192,236.1	≥45,000	15,000	44,313.28	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School Children_Policy makers_other group of the population - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.43: SABER school feeding index	Overall	1	≥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)							
5.4.41: 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	2	≥3	≥2	4	2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School children_support staff - Location: Gambia - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.20: 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	4		≥3	5		WFP programme monitoring

5.4.20: 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	4	≥3	5	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.20: 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	4	≥3	5	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 03: Provide nutrition prevention package for population groups that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community nutrition services.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: women&men; - Location: Gambia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female		≥80	≥60			
	Male		≥70	≥50			
	Overall	Not collected	≥75	≥55	Not collected		-
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Women/men - Location: Gambia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female		≥50	≥50			
	Male		≥50	≥40			
	Overall	Not collected	≥50	≥45	Not collected		-

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female		≥80	≥60			
	Male		≥70	≥50			
	Overall	Not collected	≥75	≥55	Not collected		-
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Not collected	Meets standard	Partially meets standard	Not collected		-

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Gambia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	87	≥95	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	83	≥95	≥85	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	85	≥95	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Gambia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	92	=100	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	=100	≥91	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91	=100	≥93	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Gambia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	95	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.15		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.5	=100	=100	98.92		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.1.7: Country office Social Cohesion Integration Score	Overall	Low	High	Moderate	Moderate		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Not collected	Meeting	Approaching	Not collected		-
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female		≥70	≥60			
	Male		≥50	≥50			
	Overall	Not collected	≥60	≥55	Not collected		-

Accountability 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Gambia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female		≥75	≥50			
	Male		≥75	≥50			
	Overall	Not collected	≥75	≥50	Not collected		-

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: households - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	1	≥10	≥2	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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	55	≥97	≥60	1.35	97.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45	≥97	≥55	1.55	97.45	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥97	≥100	1.44	97.44	WFP programme monitoring
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	10	≥11	≥10	10		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: children - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	99.75	=100	≥99.8	92.29	99.75	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.75	=100	≥99.8	97.13	99.74	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.75	=100	≥99.8	94.57	99.74	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide nutrition prevention package for population groups that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community nutrition services.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Gambia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	90	=100	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	=100	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90	=100	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/ Louise Alsan

School Children enjoying their nutritious school meals at Methodist Lower Basic School in Janjanburreh, CRR South

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

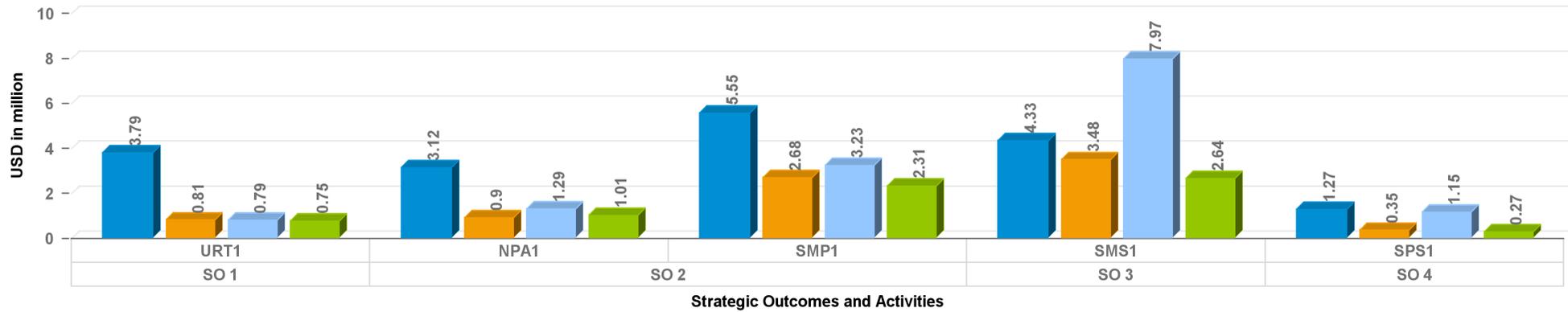
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs
 ■ Implementation Plan
 ■ Available Resources
 ■ Expenditures

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.

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Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	3,789,532	807,704	792,340	754,446
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			3,789,532	807,704	792,340	754,446
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.	3,121,788	897,811	1,293,272	1,007,738
		Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes.	5,552,964	2,682,653	3,229,118	2,308,388
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			8,674,752	3,580,464	4,522,390	3,316,126

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Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	4,325,318	3,481,881	7,966,287	2,642,046
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			4,325,318	3,481,881	7,966,287	2,642,046
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.	1,270,128	349,813	1,148,880	269,890
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,270,128	349,813	1,148,880	269,890
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,841,651	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	3,841,651	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			18,059,729	8,219,862	18,271,548	6,982,507
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,306,307	879,059	1,224,002	841,635
Total Direct Costs			19,366,036	9,098,921	19,495,550	7,824,142
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,258,792	591,430	146,459	146,459
Grand Total			20,624,828	9,690,351	19,642,009	7,970,602


 Michael Henning, CHIEF, CFO/CA
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, available resources, and operational challenges

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

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

Annual Country Report

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



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 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	7,404,198	823,988	0	823,988	786,093	37,895
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			7,404,198	823,988	0	823,988	786,093	37,895

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Annual Country Report

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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.	5,977,572	1,550,218	0	1,550,218	1,264,683	285,535
		Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes.	9,839,694	5,683,730	0	5,683,730	4,763,001	920,730
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			15,817,266	7,233,948	0	7,233,948	6,027,684	1,206,264

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Annual Country Report

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	8,586,539	8,546,904	0	8,546,904	3,222,663	5,324,241
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			8,586,539	8,546,904	0	8,546,904	3,222,663	5,324,241
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.	2,551,702	1,411,038	0	1,411,038	532,048	878,990
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,551,702	1,411,038	0	1,411,038	532,048	878,990
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,841,651	0	3,841,651	0	3,841,651
Subtotal SDG Target			0	3,841,651	0	3,841,651	0	3,841,651
Total Direct Operational Cost			34,359,706	21,857,529	0	21,857,529	10,568,488	11,289,041
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,590,411	2,032,493	0	2,032,493	1,650,127	382,366

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Annual Country Report

Gambia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			36,950,117	23,890,022	0	23,890,022	12,218,615	11,671,408
			2,401,758	1,266,789		1,266,789	1,266,789	0
			39,351,875	25,156,812	0	25,156,812	13,485,404	11,671,408

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling CHIEF, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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