



**THE GAMBIA TRANSITIONAL INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN
(YEAR 2018)**

Duration (starting date – end date ¹)	1 January 2018 – 31 December 2018
Total cost to WFP	USD 7,734,288
Gender and Age Marker Code * ²	2A

¹ The end date cannot exceed 30 June 2019

² See [WFP Gender Marker Guide](#) for how to calculate a Gender Marker Code.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Despite a promising environment for improved growth, stability and partnerships, the Republic of The Gambia, with a population of 1.9 million, is faced with rising food insecurity, poverty and malnutrition. Progress towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 is limited, given the high level of vulnerability to food insecurity coupled with the high prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) in children under 5 and stunting rates above the national average, with a high of 24.9 percent in four districts. While more than 48.6 percent of the population lives below the national poverty line, 8 percent is food insecure. The Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) will support The Gambia Government's national development priorities to close the gaps in nutrition, health, education and food security.

Key documents referenced in the preparation of this T-ICSP are: the Draft Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) II (2017-2030); the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2017-2021); the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (2016); the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey (2016); and the UN Common Country Assessment (2015).

The T-ICSP targets the following Strategic Outcomes:

- School aged children in the most food-insecure areas have adequate access to safe and nutritious food throughout the year.
- Targeted children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in The Gambia have enhanced nutritional status throughout the year.
- National and sub-national institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2030.
- Government efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective (and coherent) policy frameworks.

The T-ICSP will contribute to the achievement of the Government's National Development Plan, also referred to as Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment II (PAGE II - 2017-2020) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2017-2021). It is aligned with WFP's Strategic Results 1, 2, 5 and 6, and the Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17.

The T-ICSP will build on gains achieved through the current partnerships with FAO, UNICEF and other UN partners in building national capacity on social protection and resilience through policy dialogue for financial sustainability and improved design and implementation. Current activities, such as South-South cooperation initiatives through the WFP Centre of Excellence and Purchasing from Africa for Africans (PAA) on school meals and safety nets, shall be expanded for further promotion of knowledge sharing towards a gradual handover of beneficiary-focused, gender-sensitive programmes. There will be a gradual shift to a locally sourced, cash based home-grown school meals programme and stronger institutions for implementation of nutrition programmes.

1. COUNTRY ANALYSIS

1.1. COUNTRY CONTEXT

1. The Gambia is a multi-party democracy with three arms of Government: the executive, the judiciary and the legislative. Since the country gained independence in 1965 it has witnessed three changes of Government. Elections in December 2016 resulted in political transition when President Jammeh was defeated after 22 years in power.
2. The economy of The Gambia is supported primarily by agriculture, services, tourism, and remittance inflows. However, with high poverty levels at 48.6 percent,³ almost half of the population is living below the income poverty line (USD 1.25 per day) and at least 8 percent of the population is considered chronically food insecure.⁴
3. The Gambia is extremely vulnerable to external shocks and faces chronic food insecurity and rising malnutrition. Mounting stunting rates are linked to a deteriorating ability of rural and urban communities to cope with recurrent external shocks. According to the March 2017 Cadre Harmonisé, 78,000 people are in Phase 3 (crisis) food insecurity.
4. The 2013 population census reports that 42 percent of the economically active population is female, of which 56 percent is engaged in agriculture while 24 percent is in service, shop and market sales. Male headed households constitute 79 percent and female headed households constituted 21 percent, while women make up 60 percent of the total unemployed population.
5. In terms of human development, the country has achieved the MDGs related to gender parity in primary and secondary education and to access to water sources. About 55 percent of adult men and women are literate. The completion rate for primary education (Grade 6) stands at 75.4 percent (76 percent for girls and 74.7 percent for boys), while the completion with pass rate in all core subjects for basic cycle education (Grade 9) was 24.1 percent in 2015. The university admissibility rate for high school completion (Grade 12) was 4 percent (5 percent for boys and 3 percent for girls) in 2016. Government policies provide for universal access to pre-primary and primary education, yet the quality of education as well as the retention of children in schools is of concern.
6. WFP targets assistance in those regions and districts where education, gender equality and poverty indicators are below national averages.

1.2. PROGRESS TOWARDS SDG 2

➤ *Progress on SDG 2 targets*

7. The Gambia is highly vulnerable to recurrent droughts and floods, food insecurity, and economic trends that debilitate households and prevent them from meeting their basic food and nutrition needs. Domestic cereal production accounts for only up to 60 percent of annual consumption requirements and the country relies heavily on food imports. Due to erratic rainy seasons, over the past few years, crops yields have decreased by as much as 30 percent. Foreign exchange earnings are based primarily on groundnut exports, tourism and remittances. The relatively undiversified economy makes The Gambia highly vulnerable to external shocks which puts the country's food and nutrition security at risk.

³ 2015 Integrated Household Survey.

⁴ 2016 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis.

Access to food

8. While the country has promoted efforts aimed at reducing food insecurity over the past 20 years, insufficient national investment, low adoption of agricultural mechanization and changing climatic conditions continue to hinder sufficient progress toward achieving zero hunger. In fact, the food security situation in The Gambia continues to deteriorate, particularly for populations dependent on agriculture as a source of livelihood.
9. Food insecurity is 8 percent, up from 5.6 percent in 2011. Food insecurity disproportionately affects households residing in rural areas. In the rural local government areas and districts, food insecurity ranges between 12 and 22 percent.⁵ The following areas exhibited the highest vulnerability (at least 10 percent of households): Kiang, Central River Region (CRR), and Upper River Region (URR) North. Women are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity, due to limited access to economic resources, such as land and other livelihood resources. At least 10 percent of the population uses medium or high coping strategies.

End malnutrition

10. Progress is limited given the high level of vulnerability to food insecurity coupled with high prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) in children under 5, which was found to be over 10 percent in 2015.⁶ Global acute malnutrition surpassed the WHO emergency threshold of 10 percent in our out of eight local government areas (Basse 13.9, Kuntaur 11.4, Kerewan 10.6, Jananbureh 10.5). National stunting rates are high at 22.9 percent, with Kerewan, Basse, Kuntaur and Janjanbureh Local Government Areas (LGAs) recording stunting rates above the national average. At the same time, micronutrient deficiencies are widespread across the country, especially among children and women.
11. The main determinants of maternal and child undernutrition are poor access to a healthy and nutritious diet, inadequate feeding practices and limited access to basic health services. Micronutrient deficiencies are also a common public health problem, notably vitamin A, iron and iodine deficiencies. According to the latest micronutrient deficit study (2010), 60 percent of children under 5 had vitamin A deficiency, whilst 73 percent of pregnant women and 56 percent of lactating women were anemic. 76 percent of children under 5 were also found to be anemic for the same period.

Smallholder productivity and incomes

12. The overall national contribution of agriculture to GDP is 26 percent.⁷ The number of smallholder farmers in The Gambia is estimated at 43.1 percent of the population and 22.6 percent of the economy.⁸ 55.7 percent of smallholders are women. Smallholders in four predominantly rural region remain particularly vulnerable to recurring shocks and the lean season. Despite continued vulnerability, increased opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment provided by the Government, WFP and partners have contributed to positive trends in smallholder productivity and incomes over the past years. Nevertheless, smallholders lack suitable access to and integration in (local)

⁵ 2016 CFSVA

⁶ 2015 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey

⁷ 2015 UN Common Country Assessment

⁸ Vision 2016, Government of The Gambia.

markets. WFP, through its school meals programme, will create market access to vegetable and rice local producers, targeting both male and female smallholder farmers in the most vulnerable areas.

Sustainable food systems

13. The primary crop cultivated in The Gambia is millet (33 percent), followed by groundnut (31 percent) and rice (30 percent). Agriculture is mainly subsistence-based and depends on imports to meet the national food needs. 56 percent of agricultural workers are women.
14. The sustainability of food systems is threatened by population growth, soil erosion, exposure to natural disasters, reduced land productivity, environmental degradation and climate change. Climate change is having negative impacts on biodiversity, agriculture and fisheries, food production and is ultimately creating an upward pressure on food prices. Poor and food-insecure populations in the areas most vulnerable to climate change have limited capacity to cope with these threats. In spite of these challenges, efforts are made to strengthen the agricultural sector's capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change and promote practices that improve land and soil quality. These are supported by the United Nations System under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), non-governmental organizations and other development partners with the aim of reducing food insecurity and malnutrition.

➤ *Macro-economic environment*

15. In 2015, GDP growth for The Gambia was estimated at 4.4 percent,⁹ while per capita was estimated at USD 450.9. A widening fiscal deficit, ad hoc monetary policy shifts, and Central Bank financing of the deficit have caused the economy to continue to weaken. The main drivers of The Gambia's economy in 2016 were agriculture (26 percent)¹⁰ and services at 64 percent (including tourism, trade, transport and communications). GDP has grown by 0.9 percent between 2013 and 2014, representing a significant decline in growth over the previous five years. The Gambia is rated 47.3 on the GINI Index in 2013, indicating a prevalence of income inequality.

➤ *Key cross-sectoral linkages*

16. Achieving Zero Hunger (SDG 2) is strongly interlinked with other SDGs, like poverty (SDG 1), health (SDG 3), education (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5), ecological limits and degradation (SDGs 13, 14, 15), reduced inequality (SDG 10) and Partnerships (SDG 17). The multi-sector, nutrition sensitive school meals approach – integrating education, agriculture, health, hygiene and sanitation – is an innovative way to building resilience with a long-term perspective.

1.3. HUNGER GAPS AND CHALLENGES

17. Prior to The Gambia's Zero Hunger Strategic Review, key hunger gaps and challenges were illustrated in: i) the UN Common Country Assessment (CCA, 2015); ii) the 2016 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis; iii) the Country Programme

⁹ At constant prices, national currency. Source: <http://www.economywatch.com/economic-statistics/country/Gambia/>

¹⁰ UN 2015 CCA

Consultative Formulation Process, including consultations with Government and partners; iv) the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey from 2015; and v) the 2016 UNDP Human Development Report.

18. These processes, assessments and consultations identified the following main gaps:

- i) Food insecurity disproportionately affects households residing in predominantly rural areas, with the number of food-insecure households ranging between 12 and 22 percent in four vulnerable LGAs.
- ii) Although government policies provide for universal access to pre-primary and primary education, there are gaps in the quality of education, as well as the retention of children in schools. The gross enrolment rate for primary education (Grade 6) stands at 73.6 percent, while the completion with pass rate in all core subjects for basic cycle education (Grade 9) was 24.1 percent in 2015.
- iii) Poverty levels are exacerbated by rising food insecurity due to shocks and structural issues, given that a high proportion of the population depends on agriculture which is not fully meeting the demands of the people.
- iv) There is a gender equality gap that requires addressing as an important area for achieving the Zero Hunger goal. For example, up to 56 percent of smallholder farmers are women (2013 population census) who are part of farmer associations that are dominated by men.
- v) Transitioning to a gender-transformative approach with the advancement of gender equality across DRR, social protection, nutrition, smallholders and capacity strengthening remains a challenge.

1.4. KEY COUNTRY PRIORITIES

➤ *Government priorities*

19. In the past five years the Government, through the Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment I (PAGE I), has shifted its focus to improving employment opportunities, per capita income growth, improved social services and gender equity. This is based on an assessment of previous programmes through consultations with key stakeholders. The following constitutes the core priorities of the national food security and nutrition framework:

- Promotion of sustainable inclusive growth through productive sectors to enhance the food security needs of the country.
- Investment in Human Capital Development and Inclusive Growth (education, health, social protection, population management and urbanisation, and gender equity).

20. The new Government has expressed a desire to review these priorities; however, the core commitments expressed in the draft of PAGE II's four strategic pillars to deliver sustainable inclusive growth and bring about prosperity are expected to remain unchanged.

21. Pillar 1 considers the Macroeconomic Management Framework; Pillar 2 works on Strengthening Public Institutions; Pillar 3 is dedicated to Sustainable Inclusive Growth; and Pillar 4 deals with Human Capital Development. PAGE II strategies advance concrete measures and policies in these areas that are geared towards advancing the Vision 2020 objectives of sustainable inclusive growth and poverty reduction while mainstreaming the SDGs and other international obligations like the AU Agenda 2063, and the Istanbul Plan of Action.

➤ *United Nations and other partners*

22. The 2017-2021 UNDAF focuses on both development and humanitarian aspects through capacity and system strengthening of national institutions in planning and implementing programmes to increase opportunities, efficiency and effectiveness in addressing challenges in order to ensure that the SDGs are met.
23. The main programme/sub areas and contribution of specialized agencies are as follows:
- i) Sustainable Economic Management: UNDP, UNESCO, UNCTAD
 - ii) Governance and Human Rights: UNDP, UNICEF
 - iii) Human Capital Development (education, health, nutrition, social protection, youth and gender): UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, WFP, FAO, UNESCO, UNAIDS, IOM
 - iv) Sustainable Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change Management and Disaster Risk Management: UNDP, WHO, WFP, FAO, UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNODC, UNHCR, UNIDO
24. Major donors such as the EU aim to support growth and the creation of employment opportunities, in particular for youth. They also support better access to food and improved food security through the provision of food, cash, treatment of acute malnutrition, as well as prevention of all forms of malnutrition.¹¹

2. STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS FOR WFP

2.1. WFP'S EXPERIENCE AND LESSONS LEARNED

25. WFP established a presence in The Gambia in 1970 to provide assistance through school meals. In 2012 it shifted to a development project that aimed to lay the foundation for a nationally owned school feeding programme. A prevention and treatment programme of acute malnutrition started under a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) in 2013, following a Sahel-wide food crisis in 2012. Since then, considerable gains were made towards ensuring sustainability through policy dialogue on resilience building that includes school meals, nutrition and disaster risk management. WFP capacity development support to the Government has focused on all levels: policy, financial, institutional, design and implementation, and community participation. At the community level, the involvement of Mother's Clubs¹² made a significant difference in the implementation of the cash-based pilot initiative in school meals. This will therefore be replicated in the expansion for the T-ICSP period. The programme will also continue to advocate for equal representation of women in the food management committees.
26. Furthermore, the 2015 evaluation of PRRO 200557 (15 June 2013 – 31 March 2018), the School Meals Capacity Development Evaluation of 2014 and the results of SABER exercises from 2015 and 2016 were taken into account when formulating the document. Other lessons that are incorporated into the design of this T-ICSP are:
- To build long-term resilience through the integration of a nutrition sensitive approach to school meals that combines education, agriculture, health, and hygiene as a holistic approach to prevent and treat malnutrition.

¹¹ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-230_en.htm

¹² Mothers' Clubs are established in almost all schools in the Gambia, as per School Management Manual of 2012. They are established to raise community awareness on the importance of girls' education.

- The PRRO evaluation in 2014 recommended that WFP introduce behavioural change programmes that address underlying factors of malnutrition. In 2017, WFP will partner with the Ministry of Health to support its Health Promotion activity to implement social behavioural change programmes with the aim of curbing increasing rates of malnutrition.
- The use of corporate tools to guide capacity strengthening activities ensures a more focused approach. At the country level, tools will be developed to guide Mother's Clubs in the weekly procurement of food items for school meals.
- In 2016, a safety net capacity assessment conducted with the assistance of the Centre of Excellence Brazil resulted in benchmarks and forms the basis for capacity strengthening activities for resilience building in the T-ICSP.

2.2. OPPORTUNITIES FOR WFP

27. The Gambia is at the beginning of its national Zero Hunger Strategic Review. Initial, key opportunities have been identified based on lessons learned and WFP comparative advantages for designing evidence-based interventions aimed at saving lives and changing development dynamics to contribute to the achievement of SDGs 2 and 17.
28. Meanwhile, this transitional ICSP (T-ICSP) is an opportunity for WFP Gambia to continue current interventions under existing projects. In 2018, the results of the National Zero Hunger Strategic Review will inform any necessary programmatic and strategic adjustments for addressing food insecurity and malnutrition, which will be incorporated into its five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) that will begin on 1 January 2019. In 2018 WFP Gambia will focus on the following areas:
 - i. Continuing to play a leading role in supporting humanitarian response planning and disaster risk reduction. Efforts will be made in strengthening capacities of national institutions in risk management (DRM) and the realisation of an integrated food security and early warning system.
 - ii. Supporting national social protection systems and building management capacities in social protection mainly through the exploration of different transfer modalities.
 - iii. Supporting comprehensive nutrition prevention interventions, including nutrition-sensitive activities aligned with education and social protection.
 - iv. Strengthening smallholder farmer access to markets through local purchases.
 - v. Continuing advocacy for government ownership and sustainable resource mobilisation through national budgetary allocations to ensure continuity and a progressive transition to a national resilience and safety net programmes.

2.3. STRATEGIC CHANGES

29. In line with the strategic orientations of the Government, the new strategic plan and ongoing projects, WFP will focus on a more integrated approach with emphasis on technical assistance through the strengthening of national capacity on resilience and social safety nets, and with strong partnerships within the context of SDG 17. The joint programming approach will be promoted in the area of nutrition, DRM and social protection. The cash based transfer modality will be scaled up, as well as local procurement and collaboration with NGOs at the field level.
30. All programme activities will be planned and implemented in a gender transformative approach with gender equality cutting across social protection, capacity strengthening, nutrition and resilience building to guarantee food and nutrition security.

3. WFP STRATEGIC ORIENTATION

3.1. DIRECTION, FOCUS AND INTENDED IMPACTS

31. The Gambia National Agricultural Investment Plan (GNAIP)¹³ and draft Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) II provide the frame of reference for national food and nutrition security targets. This guides WFP's interventions and strategy through the transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (t-ICSP), while the Gambia conducts a Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR). The ZHSR will inform WFP's strategy for achieving SDG 2 in The Gambia, beginning with its five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP). During the period of the t-ICSP WFP will focus on:
- i. Providing access to safe and nutritious food to school aged children as part of the largest safety net in the country, as well as providing access to food to severely food-insecure households while supporting access to markets for smallholder farmers (SDG 2);
 - ii. Preventing and treating malnutrition among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women, and aligning the nutrition sensitive support (SDG 2);
 - iii. Strengthening capacities and building partnerships with government institutions and partners beyond the school meals programme to include other interventions such as DRM and nutrition (SDG 17); and
 - iv. Strengthening coherent policy reform processes and coordination mechanisms, including social protection, nutrition and school meals policies (SDG 17).
32. In alignment with the Government's strategy and WFP's commitments on accountability to affected populations, communities will be at the centre of all action, ensuring equitable participation, attainment of gender equality, and ownership for activities to be incorporated into local development plans and structures.

3.2. STRATEGIC OUTCOMES, FOCUS AREAS, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND KEY ACTIVITIES

3.2.1. STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1: SCHOOL AGED CHILDREN IN THE MOST FOOD-INSECURE AREAS HAVE ADEQUATE ACCESS TO SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

➤ *Outcome description*

33. In line with WFP's aim to support SDG 2 (achieving zero hunger), this strategic outcome aims to ensure adequate access to safe and nutritious food for pre-primary and primary school children (3-5 and 6-12 years, respectively) throughout the year. To contribute to this, interventions under this strategic outcome intend to provide food assistance to school children in The Gambia and technical support to stakeholders at local, regional and national levels. Interventions include the provision of nutrition sensitive school meals in areas with high rates of food insecurity and low enrolment, and institutional capacity strengthening to manage the school meals programme. Gender will be fully integrated into activities under Strategic Outcome 1 to ensure that equal opportunities for capacity strengthening (trainings) and partaking in the management of school meals activities at the school, regional and national levels are not discriminatory against any specific group. Local procurement and cash-based transfers will be scaled up, while take-home rations are provided to the volunteer cooks.
34. This strategic outcome directly supports WFP Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access

¹³ Under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) of the AU. This is currently being reviewed

to food (SDG Target 2.1).

➤ **Focus Area**

35. This strategic outcome will address the root causes of inadequate access to safe and nutritious food and low education indicators.

➤ **Expected outputs**

36. Activities under Strategic Outcome 1 contribute to its achievement through the following outputs

- Targeted school children and cooks (Tier 1) receive food and/or cash transfers (output category A2) in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs (SR1) (SDG4)
- Targeted school children (Tier 3) benefit from improved management and delivery of school meals programme (output category C) in order to better meet their basic food and nutrition needs (SR1)
- Targeted smallholder farmers (Tier 1) benefit from WFP market support and home-grown school feeding (HGFS) purchases (output category F) in order to increase their income (SR3) and food security (SR1)

➤ **Key activities**

37. WFP has been supporting the Government with school canteen projects for several years. Support will now be diversified through a gradual shift to cash-based assistance and will be extended to other schools during the transitional Interim Country Strategy Plan.

38. Building on partnerships with Government, such as the Ministries of Education, Development, Health, Agriculture, Finances and Social Affairs, as well as with United Nations Agencies, such as FAO, UNICEF, and national and international NGOs, WFP will carry out the following activities to contribute to ensuring that school children have adequate access to safe and nutritious food throughout the year.

Activity 1: *Provide daily nutritious school meals for girls and boys in pre-primary and primary schools in vulnerable, food-insecure areas (Activity category 4; Modalities: Food/CBT/CS)*

39. This activity targets 98,920 school children in areas with high rates of food insecurity and low enrolment rates with a balanced food basket or equivalent in cash transfers, whilst 959 and 826 cooks (all females) receive a 50 kg bag of rice. In addition, national and regional institutions managing the school meals programme and smallholder farmers (2,400) will receive capacity strengthening. In conjunction with key sectors, such as education, agriculture, nutrition, and other partners, including the Women's Bureau, the Quality and Standards Bureau, smallholder farmers, aggregators, communities, and NGOs, this activity aims to achieve convergence with activities implemented by WFP and other partners that address education, nutrition, health, hygiene, sanitation and local production.

40. Volunteer cooks will be remunerated with a bag of rice per month for assisting in the school meals programme. The Mother's Clubs will be responsible for procurement of perishable food commodities from women's vegetable gardens, smallholder farmers and local markets through cash-based assistance. School gardens will be established to complement school meals while primarily acting as learning centres for school boys and girls using behavioural change communication.

Activity 2: *Provide capacity strengthening support for school meals management for national and regional institutions, and at school level (Activity category 9; Modality: CS)*

41. This activity targets stakeholders at the local, regional and national levels with interventions that aim to enhance the Government's capacities to manage the national school meals programme. WFP will provide technical assistance to ensure smooth implementation of the action plan of the School Meals National Policy adopted in the forum. Manuals will be updated/produced to guide all stakeholders on implementation of cash and in-kind models and training will be conducted at the school/community level, targeting Food Management Committees (FMCs), of whom 50 percent are women and manage cash and food transfers, in collaboration with Mother's Clubs. Through workshops and training, government counterparts are expected to successfully implement the National School Feeding Policy action plan. Trainings will also aim to enhance counterpart knowledge of the link between school feeding and local production. WFP will also assist Government in conducting another edition of school meals diagnosis through the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) tool. SABER will provide a snapshot of Gambia's policy framework and programme implementation.

Activity 3: *Provide agricultural market support (including HGSF) to smallholder farmers (Activity category: 7; Modality: CS)*

42. This activity will strengthen farmer cooperatives and individual smallholder farmers' capacities for a guaranteed institutional procurement market that meets the schools' demand for commodities. This activity will build on current partnerships with the FAO, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Gambia Standards Bureau, smallholder farmers, aggregators, superintendents and NGOs for its implementation. WFP and FAO will partner with farmer associations, including women, to provide training and support to value chain activities. External partnerships will be reinforced between the Centre of Excellence and the Government of the Gambia for South-South cooperation through the Purchasing from Africa for Africans (PAA) scale-up phase.

3.2.2. STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2: TARGETED CHILDREN UNDER 5 AND PREGNANT AND LACTATING WOMEN IN THE GAMBIA HAVE ENHANCED NUTRITIONAL STATUS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

➤ Outcome description

43. In line with WFP's aim to support SDG 2 (achieving zero hunger), this strategic outcome aims to enhance the nutritional status of targeted children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), country-wide all year-round. Interventions under this strategic outcome intend to provide specialized nutritious foods (SNF) to treat and prevent malnutrition using ready-to-use foods thereby reducing the burden of domestic chores (cooking) on women, along with social behavior change communication (SBCC), cooking demonstrations, and active screening and training at the household level. Interventions are related to: targeted supplementary feeding for children 6-59 months and PLW (treatment); blanket supplementary feeding for children 6-23 months (prevention); social behavior change communication for PLW and caregivers, and capacity strengthening of national institutions. Gender will be fully integrated into activities under Strategic Outcome 2 to ensure that equal opportunities for capacity strengthening (trainings) and partaking in the management of nutrition activities at the community level are not discriminatory against any specific group.

44. This strategic outcome directly supports WFP Strategic Result 2 – End malnutrition (SDG target 2.2).

➤ **Focus Areas**

45. This outcome will address some of the root causes of malnutrition in targeted children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in The Gambia.

➤ **Expected outputs**

46. Activities under Strategic Outcome 2 contribute to its achievement through the following outputs:

- Targeted malnourished PLW and malnourished children 6-59 months (Tier 1) receive specialized nutritious foods (output categories A2, B) in order to treat malnutrition (SR2)
- Targeted PLWs and caregivers of children 6-59 months (Tier 1) receive SBCC messages (output category E) in order to prevent and treat malnutrition (SR2)
- Targeted children 6-23 months (Tier 1) receive specialized nutritious foods (output categories A1, B) in order to prevent malnutrition (SR2)
- Targeted PLWs and caregivers of children 6-23 months (Tier 1) receive SBCC messages (output category E) in order to prevent and treat malnutrition (SR2)
- PLW and children under 5 (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened national institutions which deliver nutritional interventions (output category C) in order to improve nutrition status (SR2)

➤ **Key activities**

Activity 4: *Provide targeted supplementary feeding to children 6-59 months and PLW for treatment of malnutrition as well as SBCC, for both PLWs, caregivers and other community members (Activity category 5; Modalities Food/CS).*

47. This activity targets 16,900 children 6-59 months suffering from moderate acute malnutrition and 7,500 malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW) with specialized nutritious foods. In addition, it provides active screening and strengthens capacities of households to screen for early detection of malnutrition cases, gives cooking demonstrations, and also provides capacity strengthening in the form of social behaviour change communication (SBCC) to men and women at the household level and at health centres.

Activity 5: *Provide blanket supplementary feeding for children 6-23 months and SBCC for mothers, caregivers and other community members (Activity category 6; Modalities: Food/CS)*

48. This activity targets 40,000 children 6-23 months. Specialized nutritious foods will be provided to children during the lean season, together with social behaviour change communication to men and women at the household level and at health centres to enable them to better manage nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific activities.

Activity 6: *Provide capacity strengthening support for national institutions managing nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific activities (Activity category 9; Modality: CS)*

49. This activity will also contribute to the implementation of the Integrated Moderate Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) Protocol through which WFP and UNICEF support the Government. WFP will provide training for government institutions and partner with non-governmental organizations to enhance capacities in managing nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive programmes in-line with the social protection policy.

3.2.3. STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3: NATIONAL AND SUBNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS HAVE STRENGTHENED CAPACITY TO MANAGE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES BY 2030.

➤ Outcome description

50. In line with WFP's aim to support SDG 17 (strengthening partnerships), this strategic outcome aims to enhance the capacities of national institutions and partners to achieve zero hunger by 2030. Through close collaboration with the Government of The Gambia, WFP will provide assistance and capacity strengthening in order to carry out assessments and evaluations that target the most food-insecure populations. Gender analysis will be integrated into all assessments and monitoring, as well as in capacity strengthening, in order to ensure that institutions have the capacity to revise, draft, and implement policies and programmes that address the particular needs, situations and priorities of the diverse women, men, girls and boys.

➤ Focus Areas

51. This strategic outcome will work to build resilience amongst communities vulnerable to recurrent seasonal shocks. To contribute to this, WFP will work closely with Government and partners to develop and improve national assessment and response mechanisms.

➤ Expected outputs

52. The following outputs contribute to Strategic Outcome 3:

- Food-insecure populations (Tier 3) benefit from improved assessments and evaluations of social safety nets (output category C) in order to better progress towards zero hunger (SR5)
- Populations affected by natural disaster (Tier 3) benefit from improved disaster management and response mechanisms (output category C) in order to better progress towards zero hunger (SR5)

➤ Key activities

Activity 7: Assess (Zero Hunger Score/SABER) and strengthen capacity of Government and other partners for disaster risk reduction and social protection (Activity category 9; Modality: CS)

53. WFP will conduct the annual SABER for school meals and zero hunger score assessment on safety nets. This will identify the type of support to be provided to the Government with clear identification of roles for different stakeholders and continuous engagement of different partners at different stages to ensure improved coordination of safety net activities. WFP will provide support to the national social protection secretariat in line with the policy. Support will be provided to ensure institutional effectiveness and accountability in areas such as targeting, creation of fiscal space and the implementation of social safety net programmes, protocols and guidelines.

54. WFP will also contribute to disaster risk reduction capacity development that is focused on resilience building, support to communities and key institutions. It will do this by building technical and managerial capacities, including annual vulnerability needs assessments and innovative technologies for data collection, analysis and monitoring. Efforts will be made to strengthen capacities of national institutions in risk reduction

and the realisation of integrated food security and early warning systems.

3.2.4. STRATEGIC OUTCOME 4: GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TOWARDS ACHIEVING ZERO HUNGER BY 2030 ARE SUPPORTED BY EFFECTIVE (AND COHERENT) POLICY FRAMEWORKS

➤ Outcome description

55. In line with WFP's aim to support SDG 17 (strengthening partnerships), this strategic outcome aims to enhance the capacities of national institutions and partners for the development of coherent and sustainable government policies for achieving zero hunger by 2030. Through close collaboration with the Government of The Gambia, WFP will provide assistance and capacity strengthening in order to carry out assessments and evaluations that target the most food-insecure populations

➤ Focus Areas

56. This strategic outcome will work to build resilience through sustainable partnerships to support the formulation, revision and implementation of coherent policies.

➤ Expected outputs

57. The following output contributes to Strategic Outcome 4:

- Food-insecure populations (Tier 3) benefit from improved coherence of the national development plan, social protection, and school meals policies (output category I) in order to better progress towards zero hunger (SR6).

➤ Key activities

Activity 8: *Provide technical assistance to the Government for the National Development Plan, creation of Fiscal Space for Social Protection, and preparation of an implementation plan for the School Meals Policy (Activity category 9; Modality: CS)*

58. The Zero Hunger Strategic Review is being conducted to guide the formulation of the CSP. This process is led by a Lead Convener in collaboration with the Office of the Secretary General and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (Department of Planning). WFP, along with FAO and UNICEF, is fully engaged in supporting the process. Technical as well as steering committees guide the process. The National Development Plan will reflect recommendations from the Zero Hunger Strategic Review. In addition, the Zero Hunger Strategic Review recommendations will be used in updating and development of the nutrition and agriculture policies, respectively. To support implementation of government policy and boost financial capacities for sustainability, the recommendations for the creation of fiscal space will be implemented by the Ministry of Finance, in collaboration with the National Social Protection Secretariat, the Office of the Secretary General (Chair of the National Social Protection Steering Committee), and other key sectors, in line with the gender-sensitive strategy of the National Social Protection Policy.

3.3 TRANSITION AND EXIT STRATEGIES

59. During the period of this transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan and alongside its direct assistance interventions, WFP will continue to work with the Government and

strengthen its capacities to address issues around food insecurity and malnutrition in The Gambia. This includes advancing/institutionalising gender equality as a requirement for the successful implementation of the T-ICSP and the ability to transition and eventually exit the country. WFP Gambia’s exit and transition strategies concerning the activities described in this T-ICSP are as follows:

60. Activities 1 and 2: A handover agreement will be jointly developed, validated and endorsed through the Home-Grown School Meals Steering Committee and the national inter-ministerial task force for school meals. Support shall be provided for the creation of fiscal space to support national funding and ownership in line with the handover plan. The Zero Hunger Score assessment will be conducted to identify key capacity gaps to ensure institutional effectiveness, policy coherence and improved design and implementation of programmes. Capacity strengthening plans will be updated on school meals and other safety nets, in line with National Social Protection Policy. Government contribution and participation will ensure and enable activities’ sustainability. WFP will continue developing strong partnerships with other agencies and NGOs.
61. Activity 3: WFP will strengthen smallholder farmers’ capacity and utilize its purchasing power to buy locally produced food to create a sustainable synergy with the School Meals activity. Development of partnerships with FAO, IFAD and World Bank will enable enhanced agricultural market access for smallholder farmers.
62. Activities 4, 5 and 6: WFP will continue to support the Government in efforts to reduce undernutrition among targeted populations, with a more comprehensive approach including support to nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions. WFP will also continue strengthening the capacities of local health workers and government officials at the national level.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1. BENEFICIARY ANALYSIS

63. Targeting is always based on national consultations with the Government, results of assessments (SMART, MICS and Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessments) and consultation with the targeted communities. For school meals a targeting index from various indicators, such as poverty and food insecurity, enrolment, gender, and malnutrition, was used. Both SO1 and SO2 beneficiaries are from food insecure regions.
64. For SO1, the Tier 1 will be the children, whilst smallholder farmers will be Tier 2 when they benefit from training and capacity strengthening activities. Direct beneficiaries of SO2 are the children under 2 in the targeted regions, while indirect beneficiaries will be the caregivers targeted to receive training on social behavioural change communication. For all SOs (1-4), national institutions will benefit from capacity strengthening activities, including South-South cooperation aimed at strengthening policy and institutions, and internalizing processes and systems of delivering food assistance under SOs 1 and 2. Corporate tools, such as SCOPE for beneficiary registration, will be utilised as well as COMET for reporting. Gender analysis will be integrated in targeting, and beneficiary numbers will also be disaggregated by sex and age.

Strategic Outcome	Activities	Female	Male	Total
Strategic Outcome 1	Provision of school Meals to children	48,471	51,275	99,746

Strategic Outcome 2	Targeted treatment of malnutrition for children 6-59 months	-	7,500	7,500
	Targeted treatment of malnutrition for pregnant and lactating women	8,281	8,619	16,900
	Prevention of malnutrition for children 6-23 months	19,600	20,400	40,000
TOTAL		76,352	87,794	164,146
Total excluding overlap		72,837	83,286	156,123

4.2. TRANSFERS

4.2.1. FOOD AND CASH-BASED TRANSFERS

65. For the nutrition interventions (SO2), in-kind is adopted as the modality as these are specialised nutritious products that are not available in the market. Cash transfers are also being adopted for SO1, due to the proximity of functioning markets in the targeted areas. Standard rations and products are used for the nutrition interventions (SO2), while SO1 is based on a survey conducted as part of a cash transfer feasibility study for school meals. Following this, a menu was developed to suit local tastes and preferences. Rations for all categories were developed to meet the minimum daily requirements based on established guidelines. No significant changes in rations or modality are expected during the T-ICSP period.

Strategic Outcome	Strategic Outcome 1		Strategic Outcome 2		
	Activity 1		Activity 4		Activity 5
Activity	Children	Children	Children	PLW	Children
Beneficiary type	Children	Children	Children	PLW	Children
modality	Food	Cash	Food	Food	Food
cereals	2,086		-	-	-
Pulses	241		-	-	-
Oil	145		-	54	-
Salt	69		-	-	-
Sugar	-		-	-	-
Super cereal	-		-	540	-
Plumpy sup	-		427.25	-	-
Plumpy doz	-			-	276
micronutrient powder	5				
total kcal/day	602	602	500	929	274
% kcal from protein	71%	71%	10%	16%	10%
cash (US\$/person/day)		0.13			
Number of feeding days	199	199	60	270	150

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS & VALUE

Food type / cash-based transfer	Total (mt)	Total (US\$)
Cereals	1,764	857,231
Pulses	203	196,538
Oil and Fats	176	154,526
Mixed and Blended Foods	1243	1,965,598
Other	64	88,754
TOTAL (food)	3,449	3,262,645
Cash-Based Transfers (US\$)		1,376,863
TOTAL (food and CBT value – US\$)		4,639,508

4.2.2. CAPACITY STRENGTHENING INCLUDING SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

66. Capacity strengthening and technical assistance will be provided for all strategic outcomes. Strong partnerships with ministries will facilitate the development of skills and capabilities that support national ownership and sustainability.
67. WFP will continue to support the exchange of knowledge, skills and expertise through South–South cooperation with the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil to strengthen the capacities of the Government and communities in managing integrated school meals programmes. This exchange will include an expansion of Purchasing from Africans for Africa (PAA), in order to strengthen institutional capacities for the implementation of safety net programmes, notably school meals. The home-grown approach will be used to ensure improved market access.
68. At the country and regional levels, WFP will facilitate the sharing of experiences, knowledge, skills and best practices to improve food security and nutrition. Civil society organisations will be highly involved in the implementation of the T-ICSP, particularly in terms of strengthening smallholder farmers’ capacities in value chain activities and support for home-grown school meals at the community level. Community-based groups such as Mother’s Clubs will be involved through the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education and the Women’s Bureau, thus strengthening gender competencies (across all activities), in order to support institutions on gender transformative policy formulation, planning and programming for the achievement of food and nutrition security objectives. WFP will strengthen the capacity of health workers at community and national levels to prevent chronic malnutrition. Communication for behaviour change based on family practices, health care practices, and hygiene and nutrition education will be promoted for men and women in targeted communities.
69. WFP will also focus on strengthening national and local capacities with regard to smallholder farmers’ market access, information systems, vulnerability analysis and mapping, and food security monitoring systems. Finally, WFP will work with UNDP to strengthen government capacity at the national and regional levels by periodically revising existing contingency plans and providing early warning and risk analysis tools. At the local level, training support will be provided to the local Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change.

4.3. SUPPLY CHAIN (OPTIONAL AS NEEDED)

70. Financial service providers and mobile money platforms will support the implementation of cash-based transfers in regions deemed appropriate based on retail and logistics assessments and risk identification prior to expansion of cash transfers.
71. Food is sourced through national, regional and international procurement and WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility. However, local food procurement will be prioritized where appropriate. Food is procured in accordance with ethical standards and the principles of competition, transparency, separation of duties and accountability. WFP will contract an independent national company to ensure food quality and safety.

4.4. COUNTRY OFFICE CAPACITY AND PROFILE

72. Considering the small size of the country office (CO), the staffing structure needs to be optimized to better support the achievement of the zero hunger goal. The staffing structure and profiles are currently being reviewed to align with the needs and requirement of the T-ICSP and the ensuing CSP. A majority of service contract positions are being converted to fixed term; some will be upgraded while others will be abolished. Particular attention will be placed on narrowing the gender gap.
73. Skills development amongst WFP staff will be prioritized with focus on capacity strengthening, policy engagement, social protection, resilience, CBT, vulnerability analysis, gender, and partnerships.
74. WFP has placed Capacity Development Officers in all regions of The Gambia, embedded in the Regional Education Offices. Their role is to develop school meals management capacities and work with partners to support additional field level activities such as disaster management and nutrition during the T-ICSP.
75. The main IT platforms to support the T-ICSP are COMET and SCOPE. The beneficiary management system has been activated (SCOPE) and currently all beneficiaries for cash and nutrition interventions are being registered.

4.5. PARTNERSHIPS

76. In accordance with its partnership strategy, WFP will increase its focus on strategic partnerships with a view to achieving joint outcomes. WFP will leverage its long-term relationship as a trusted partner of the Government of The Gambia to achieve maximum impact with its interventions, together with the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education, the National Nutrition Agency, the Ministry of Health (including the Department of Social Welfare), the National Disaster Management Agency, the National Social Protection Secretariat, and the Department of Planning under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs. The Office of the Secretary General, Office of the President, is the official government signatory for most of the UN Country Programmes in The Gambia and will be responsible for signing the T-ICSP, as well as the overall coordination.
77. Through the UNDAF and to strengthen synergy, coherence and efficiency, WFP will continue developing joint projects using other agencies' comparative advantage and complementarities. FAO and WFP will collaborate on food security assessments and nutrition-sensitive agriculture. WFP will partner with UNICEF on nutrition and the integrated school meals programme, and with UNDP on livelihoods and resilience.
78. In the framework of the T-ICSP, collaboration with the Government and WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger will continue in order to consolidate the multi-sectoral

approach to school meals.

79. Institutional coordination mechanisms will be strengthened in Social Protection and School meals, DRM, and nutrition. In the same vein, partnerships will be strengthened with FAO, UNICEF and UNDP through the implementation of the Zero Hunger Strategic Review recommendations. Project specific coordination mechanisms will be integrated into national mechanisms, especially for EU funded Envelopes A and B, jointly implemented with UNICEF and FAO, that include nutrition, disaster risk management and school meals.

5. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND EVALUATION

5.1. Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

80. An M&E strategy has been developed to strengthen M&E capacity and coverage. Current M&E capacity will be augmented through the recruitment of additional M&E staff. Community-based organisations or community volunteers will be engaged in conducting monitoring of WFP interventions, including nutrition treatment and prevention activities. Baselines for outcome indicators will be established through the vulnerability analysis and mapping surveys in the three months before the start of the T-ICSP. The follow-up results will be collected through the application of gender responsive monitoring in semi-annual food security and livelihoods assessments and outcome post-distribution monitoring. Activity implementation monitoring will be conducted through monthly field visits and collaboration with the national and decentralized government counterparts. Beneficiary feedback and complaint mechanisms will be established using a toll free hotline during the first month of food and cash distributions in January 2018. Output data will be drawn from the cooperating partners' monthly distribution reports and checked against the spot check reports from the WFP regional capacity development officers. Quarterly joint monitoring with the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education for the school meals programme will be carried out in randomly selected schools to assess progress, effectiveness and the efficiency of the programme implementation.
81. The Government requested WFP to provide technical inputs for the establishment of the national early warning system. Integrated food security and nutrition monitoring will evaluate household food security status and nutrition outcomes to inform targeting and intervention modalities. Updated nutrition information will be collected through nutrition surveillance and trends reported in the national health and nutrition information system. WFP will continue to contribute to nutrition assessments led by the National Nutrition Agency (NaNA), and partners.
82. WFP will evaluate school meals activities in 2018 in order to inform the design of the Country Strategy Plan for The Gambia from 2019 to 2021.

5.2. Risk Management

83. Each activity will be implemented in collaboration with national ministries and United Nations agencies as outlined in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2017-2021). WFP will coordinate with government counterparts, partners and other United Nations agencies through thematic working groups and the United Nations Country Team.

➤ **Contextual Risks**

84. The political and security context is sufficiently stable for development programmes. However, there is still some resistance to gender equality on certain issues, such as equal economic and employment opportunities for women and girls in The Gambia. To mitigate the risks associated with resistance to gender equality, lack of leadership, weak financial capacity and scarcity of skilled government staff, WFP will provide advice and training for the government counterparts and communities with a view to creating an enabling environment for an eventual handover of programmes.

➤ **Programmatic Risks**

85. Programmatic risks include the quality control of food stored in supplementary feeding centres, which WFP will mitigate through the promotion of good storage practices. The use of alternative commodities that are pre-packaged and with longer shelf life such as SuperCereal plus will help mitigate operational risks associated with food storage, handling and food expiration. Staff and partners will comply with the “Do No Harm” principle to avoid increasing beneficiaries’ exposure to existing or potential protection risks. To ensure beneficiaries’ safety while involved in WFP’s activities, actions such as awareness-raising sessions with key staff and partners will be conducted.

➤ **Institutional Risks**

86. The Gambia is classified as United Nations security level low. WFP country office and government offices where the capacity development staff are located are in compliance with the minimum operating security standards and procedures.

87. Currently, major institutional risks include inadequate human resources, especially in the number of staff but also regarding some skill limitations. WFP will intensify efforts to strengthen current and develop new staff capacities to meet the challenges of the T-ICSP and create the foundation for the long-term CSP. New staff will be hired under the EU support for nutrition interventions.

88. Another risk is related to resourcing constraints and associated pipeline breaks. To mitigate these risks, WFP will foster new relationships with non-traditional donors, as well as maintain closer and regular engagement with all partners.

6. RESOURCES FOR RESULTS

6.1. COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Strategic Outcome 1	4,121,640	0	0	0	0	4,121,640
Strategic Outcome 2	3,149,103	0	0	0	0	3,149,103
Strategic Outcome 3	321,651	0	0	0	0	321,651
Strategic Outcome 4	141,894	0	0	0	0	141,894
TOTAL	7,734,288	0	0	0	0	7,734,288

89. Approximately 53 percent of the total budget is allocated to SO1, while 41 percent is targeted for SO2. Outcomes 3 and 4, both key capacity strengthening areas, represent 6

percent of the total T-ICSP budget. No shifts in resource allocation are anticipated. At least 13 percent (2018 figure) of funds will be allocated to gender equality activities.

6.2. RESOURCING OUTLOOK

90. From 2011–2016, the CO received USD 35 million in contributions, approximately USD 6 million annually. The highest contributors were the European Commission and Japan. The European Commission and Japan contributed about 26 percent and 27 percent, respectively, of overall contributions for current projects. The Country Office will continue to work with traditional and non-traditional donors in 2018 to mobilize more resources.
91. WFP, FAO and UNICEF have a joint programme financed by the European Union, of which WFP has USD 5.6 million for 24 months (Jan. 2017 to Dec. 2018). About USD 2.5 million of this multi-year grant will be used to support 83 percent of nutrition interventions in the T-ICSP. The country office will continue to seek support from other donors for the remaining 17 percent of the nutrition intervention (SO2).
92. A joint FAO and WFP five year (2017-2021) EU funded project has just been approved; of which USD 4.5 million is allocated to WFP (school meals and disaster risk reduction). In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, an additional USD 190,000 from the Islamic Development Bank, will be used to support disaster risk reduction capacity strengthening activities as outlined in SO3. The CO will also explore further funding opportunities through the European Commission Migration Trust Fund.
93. Through the Purchasing from Africans for Africa (PAA) initiative, FAO and WFP will receive technical support for the school meals programme and institutional local procurement. Continued support is anticipated from the WFP Centre of Excellence, Brazil through technical assistance for social protection capacity strengthening activities under SO3 and SO4.

6.3. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY

94. WFP Gambia's current resource mobilization strategy includes reaching out to non-traditional donors, both within and outside the country, as well as the private sector. Strategic partnerships and joint proposals have been developed together with other UN agencies, notably FAO and UNICEF, and have yielded positive results from the European Union.

Part of this joint effort will cover 75 percent of the nutrition intervention needs and the opportunity for continued South-South cooperation with the WFP Brazil Centre of Excellence is ongoing.

ANNEX I: SUMMARY OF LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE GAMBIA

(TRANSITIONAL) INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (YEAR 2018)

Country: The Gambia

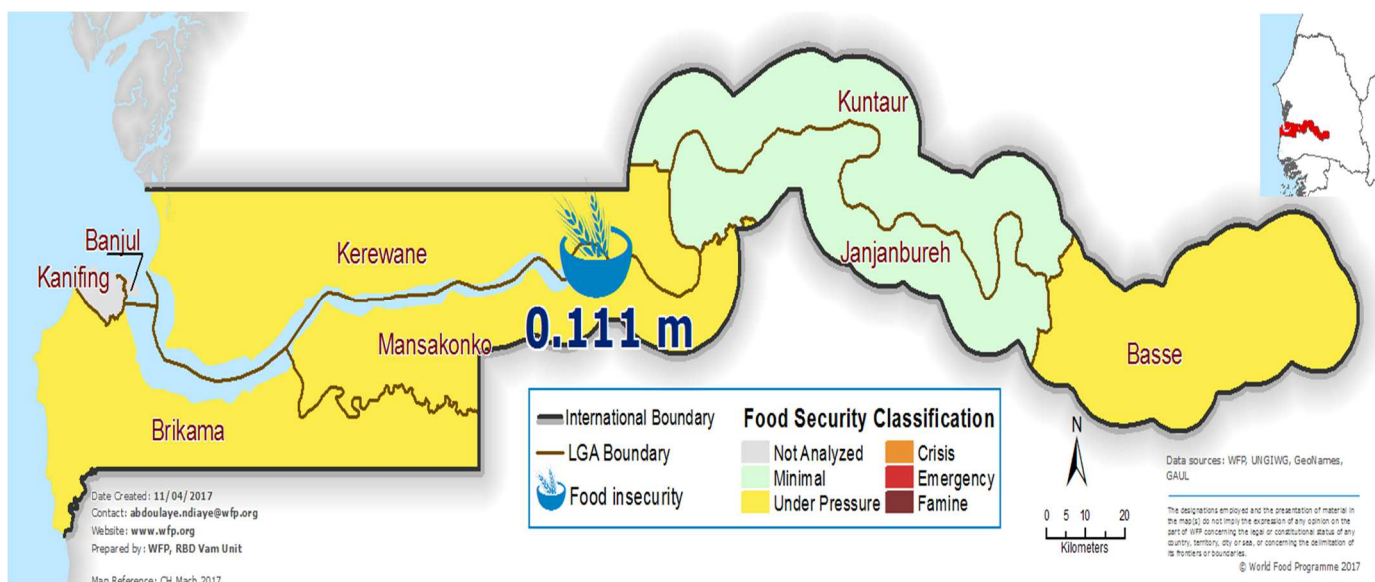
T-ICSP Start Date: 1/1/2018 End Date: 31/12/2018

(See COMET version)

ANNEX II: INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN

WFP Strategic Results / SDG Targets	SR 1 SDG 2.1	SR 2 SDG 2.2	SR 5 SDG 17.9	SR 6 SDG 17.14	Total
WFP Strategic Outcomes	Strategic Outcome 1	Strategic Outcome 2	Strategic Outcome 3	Strategic Outcome 4	
Focus Area	Root causes	Root causes	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	
Transfer	\$3,424,365	\$2,543,884	\$178,259	\$102,962	
Implementation	\$276,335	\$283,604	\$110,542	\$24,441	\$694,922
Adjusted DSC (%)	\$151,299	\$115,599	\$11,807	\$5,209	\$283,914
Sub-total	\$3,851,999	\$2,943,087	\$300,608	\$132,612	\$7,228,306
ISC (7%)	\$269,640	\$206,016	\$21,043	\$9,283	\$505,982
TOTAL	\$4,121,639	\$3,149,103	\$321,651	\$141,895	\$7,734,288

ANNEX III: MAP(S)



Map 1: 2017 Cadre Harmonise Gambia

ANNEX IV: ACRONYMS

BSF: Blanket Supplementary Feeding

CCA: Common Country Assessment

CARI: Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators

CBT: Cash-Based Transfers

CFSVA: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis

CSP: Country Strategic Plan

CRRN: Central River Region North

CRRS: Central River Region South

EU: European Union

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations

GAM: Global Acute Malnutrition

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

GBoS: Gambia Bureau of Statistics

HGSF: Home-Grown School Feeding

HH: Household

IOM: International Organization for Migration

LRR: Lower River Region

LGA: Local Government Area

MICS: Multi Indicator Cluster Survey

NBR: North Bank Region

NGOs: Non-Governmental Organisation

PAGE: Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment

PLW: Pregnant and Lactating Women

PRRO: Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation

SABER: Systems Approach for Better Education Results

SBCC: Social Behavioral Change Communication

SMART: Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions

SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals

TICSP: Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan

TSF: Targeted Supplementary Feeding

UNAIDS: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNCTAD: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNDAF: United Nations Development Assistance Framework

UNDP: United Nations Development Program

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNFPA: United Nations Populations Fund
UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO: United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNHCR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
URR: Upper River Region
WCR: West Coast Region
WFP: World Food Programme
WHO: World Health Organization
ZHSR: Zero Hunger Strategic Review

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