

PROJECT BUDGET REVISION FOR APPROVAL BY THE CHIEF OF STAFF

5) To:	Division	Room	Approval and Date
Mr. Jim Harvey Chief of Staff	OED	6G36	
4) Through:	Division	Room	Signature and Date
Ms. Elisabeth Rasmusson Assistant Executive Director	PG	6G72	
3) Through:	Division	Room	Signature and Date
Mr. Manoj Juneja Assistant Executive Director	RM	6G00	
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Mr. Abdou Dieng Regional Director	RBD		

Gambia PRRO 200557 BR No. 4

Title: Targeted nutrition and livelihood support to vulnerable people impacted by floods and drought in The Gambia	
Total revised number of beneficiaries	216,640
Duration of entire project	15 th June 2013 – 31 March 2018
Extension period	15 months, 1 January 2017 to 31 March 2018
WFP food tonnage (mt)	7,569

Project: Targeted Nutrition and Livelihood Support to Vulnerable People Impacted by Floods and Drought in the Gambia.

Start date: 15/June /2013 **End date:** 31/12/2016 **Extension period:** 15 months **New end date:** 31/03/2018

Cost (United States dollars)

	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food related costs	8,277,760	2,959,360	11,237,120
Cash and vouchers and related costs	4,855,470	478,878	5,334,347
Capacity development & augmentation	220,049	210,679	430,727
Direct support cost	1,854,746	732,021	2,586,767
Indirect support cost	1,064,561	306,666	1,371,227
Total cost to WFP	16,272,585	4,687,603	20,960,188

CHANGES TO:

Food Tool

- MT
- Commodity Value
- External Transport
- LTSH
- ODOC

C&V Tool

- C&V Transfers
- C&V Related Costs

- CD&A
- DSC
- Project duration
- Other

Project Rates

- LTSH (\$/MT)
- ODOC (\$/MT)
- C&V Related (%)
- DSC (%)

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. *The deteriorating nutrition and food security situation as indicated in the 2015 SMART and 2016 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) necessitates the extension of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200557. This budget revision extends PRRO 200557 by 15 months (January 2017 – March 2018) to continue prevention of acute malnutrition through blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) for children aged 6–23 months targeting 40,000 children across the country; treatment of 16,900 children aged 6–59 months with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in Upper River, Central River and North Bank Regions and 33, 750 malnourished pregnant and nursing women (PNW). It will also continue to provide and assistance to 12,000¹ (1500 households) severely food insecure people in West Coast, Central River, Lower River, Upper River and North Bank Regions. The overall number of beneficiaries will increase from 144,570 to 216,640; 67% of the beneficiaries are girls/women.*
2. *Specifically, this budget revision will increase:*
 - a. food transfers by 1,471mt valued at USDD 2,158,838 ;
 - b. external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH), and other direct operating costs (ODOC) by USDD 800,521;
 - c. C&V related cost by USDD 478,878
 - d. It will include capacity development and augmentation valued at USDD 210,679; and
 - e. Direct support costs (DSC) by USDD 732,021

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. In response to high acute malnutrition rates and residual food insecurity, WFP started implementing a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation. (PRRO) 200557 in June 2013 as a follow up to EMOP 200421 in 2013 that provided food assistance to drought and flood affected populations across the country. The PRRO aimed to enable the recovery of households after two climatic shocks in 2011 and 2012. The goal of the operation was to enable communities impacted by the two disasters to fully recover from the shocks, meet their daily food requirements and stabilize their nutritional and health status. In partnership with the government, WFP also started Development Project 200327 in August 2012, with the goal of establishing the foundation for a transition towards a nationally owned and managed sustainable School Feeding Programme. The PRRO is being extended until March 2018 in order to allow the WFP Gambia Country Office develop a Country Strategic Plan, which will be presented at the November 2017 Executive Board.
4. The PRRO extension will continue to address its three original components: (i) nutrition security through prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition among children 6-59 months and PNWs; (ii) disaster recovery through conditional cash transfers to flood and drought affected households during the annual June-October lean season; and (iii) capacity

¹ Severely Food Insecure Population, 2016 CFSVA (report being finalized)

development of national institutions in disaster risk reduction assessment and response planning.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

5. The main findings of the PRRO evaluation state that “the PRRO has not challenged the underlying causes that heightened people’s vulnerability in 2011/2012 and slowed recovery.” The following recommendations will be addressed through this BR: (i) Adopt strategies for maximizing nutritional benefits and sustaining recovery rates for beneficiaries (recommendation 7); (ii) Facilitate the central early warning system (recommendation 8); (iii) Take proactive measures against gender bias and inequality (recommendation 6); (iv) Strategically strengthen M&E coverage (recommendation 9). The following actions will be implemented to address the recommendations above: (i) Intensify social behavioral change communication activities on nutrition to improve community-level knowledge and practice on nutrition and discourage sharing of rations thereby ensuring that rations are adequately consumed by targeted beneficiaries;² (ii) set up a national early warning system within the Government, possibly managed by a dedicated national agency; (iii) target severely food insecure households through Food Assistance for Training cash based transfers; (iv)
6. An M&E strategy has been developed to strengthen M&E capacity and coverage. In line with the strategy additional M&E staff will be hired and government counterparts, NGOs, CBOs and community volunteers trained for the implementation of the strategy.
7. In addition to the recommendation 7 above from the PRRO evaluation, the Government has asked WFP to provide technical inputs and deepen its involvement in the planning process for establishing the national early warning system. Gender issues will be mainstreamed in targeting criteria and trainings. The CO will also continue to further promote women’s participation as immediate recipients on behalf of the households.
8. The 2015 SMART survey indicates that global acute malnutrition (GAM) has increased from 9.9 to 10.3 percent (SAM 2.2, MAM 8.1) at the national level, with prevalence of acute malnutrition higher among boys (11.6 percent) than girls (9.2 percent). A similar trend was reported in all the eight local government areas. Four out of eight local government areas have also surpassed the World Health Organization (WHO) “serious” threshold of 10 percent in: Basse (Upper River) 13.9 percent Kuntaur 11.4 percent (Central River Region North); Kerewan (North Bank) 10.6 percent; and Janjanbureh (Central River Region South) 10.5 percent. The latest nutrition surveillance report conducted during the post-harvest period (February – March 2016) indicates a GAM rate of 5.5 percent (SAM 0.9, MAM 4.6). These figures are lower than the 2015 SMART survey conducted in October, during the lean season.
9. According to a 2016 PREGEC³ assessment, total crop production in The Gambia increased by 7 percent from 2015. However, cereal production increased only marginally (0.8 percent), and actually decreased by 3 percent over the past 5 year average. At the same time, groundnut, the country’s main cash crop, recorded a 20 percent production increase over 2015 and a 14 percent increase over the five-year average. 2016 food prices for the main staple food, rice, remain stable overall with less than a 2 percent increase in 2015. However the price increase (2016) for rice is between 25 and 30 percent higher than the five-year average. With price increases vulnerable households are spending more than 50 percent⁴ of

² Village support groups and food management committees will be trained to take a lead role in these activities.

³ PREGEC – Regional Food and Nutrition Analysis in the SAHEL and West Africa, September 2016

⁴ 2016 CFSVA.

their income on food. This affects their ability to meet other household needs such as health care and education.

10. According to the findings of the 2016 CFSVA, about 8 percent (up from 5.6 percent in 2011) of the population (145,000 people) are vulnerable or severely food insecure. 0.6 percent of the population (11, 800 people) were found to be severely food insecure. The results of the CFSVA indicate that female headed households (8.7 percent) are more vulnerable to food insecurity compared to male headed households (7.9 percent). Compared to the findings of the previous CFSVA (January 2011) food insecurity and vulnerability is on the rise.
11. Chronic funding shortfalls have limited WFP's intended response of addressing the food security and nutritional needs of the vulnerable populations in The Gambia. Hence, treatment of acute malnourished pregnant and nursing women and prevention for acute malnutrition for children 6-23 months were suspended from October 2014 and August 2014 respectively. Treatment of MAM for children 6 - 59 months was prioritized, but eventually suspended in August 2015. In 2015 42% of targeted beneficiaries were reached. This factor has crippled WFP's efforts towards rebuilding livelihoods and the transition to recovery in Gambia.

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

12. During the extension period (January 2017 to March 2018) the PRRO will continue to focus on: (i) prevention of acute malnutrition during the lean season among children aged 6–23 months through BSF providing Plumpy doz; (ii) treatment of children 6 - 59 months with MAM and malnourished PNW in all regions providing Plumpy sup and Super cereal respectively (iii) supporting food insecure and very poor households through Food Assistance for Training activities (CBT) and (iv) strengthening the capacity of government and communities on disaster risk management using the three pronged approach to resilience: integrated context analysis, seasonal livelihood programming and community-based participatory planning.
13. To address underlying factors driving malnutrition, Social Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC) on health and nutrition will be intensified. SBCC will also be used to seek to address gender inequality, SBCC messaging and sensitization will target men, women, girls and boys on gender equality, women's empowerment, decision making and reproductive health. Specific activities targeting women include cash for training where men and women will be trained in livelihood and skills. The findings of the Baseline Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (December 2014) show a linkage between education and good nutrition. For instance, the consumption of high value nutritious foods is higher in North Bank region, where educational attainment is higher than that of Central River Region. A key recommendation of the study is to embark on a set of actions to address the knowledge gap. Thus the need for SBCC. In addition to regular on-site health and nutrition education and counseling, SBCC will routinely take place during all distributions (food and cash). WFP will set up community audio visual shows, dramas, and encourage use of role models in social behavioral change. WFP will also promote women's participation as direct beneficiaries and household representatives.
14. According to monthly screening data, BSF for children aged 6–23 months helped prevent seasonal increases in acute malnutrition during the 2014 lean season. This budget revision will include BSF in Upper River, Central River, and North Bank regions where GAM prevalence is above the 10 percent serious threshold. These regions are rural and difficult to access from the capital because of the need for river crossing. Additionally, food insecurity is prevalent and access to health care is challenging for most residents in these regions.

Water and sanitation is poor, resulting in high incidence of diseases. It is foreseen that resources to reintroduce these activities have a high probability of materializing.

15. WFP, FAO and UNICEF have submitted a joint programme to be financed by the European Union of which WFP expects EURO 5.2 million for nutrition activities, which will be more comprehensive, and will include prevention of stunting and policy support. In the framework of this partnership, this amount will cover 80 percent of the expected requirement for this extension (January 2017 – March 2018).
16. WFP is supporting nutrition specific interventions focusing on prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition. Collaboration will be sought with the Food Technology Services at the Ministry of Agriculture as well as a The Foundation for Women's Health, Productivity and the Environment local NGO (BAFROW) on small scale food fortification and diversification with women's groups. Diversification will promote the use of locally available foods to prepare child friendly nutritious meals.
17. The BSF during the lean season (June – October) for children 6 – 23 months will be implemented in partnership with the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), Red Cross and other NGOs. WFP will also principally work with the National Nutrition Agency (NaNA), the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) and Nutrition Without Borders in implementing targeted supplementary feeding for children 6-59 months , PNW and social behavioral change communication activities.
18. UNICEF is providing assistance to children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), Micronutrient Powders (MNP) to children aged 6–23 months to address micronutrient deficiencies (after the lean season, when BSF ends), promoting infant and young child feeding, and providing cash-based transfers to families of children with SAM. Through the EU Joint Programme, WFP and UNICEF will strengthen their referral system from out-patient treatment (OPT) to in-patient treatment (IPT) and the other way round. SBCC will be joint efforts.
19. NaNA is working in the same regions with UNICEF and WFP through a maternal child health and nutrition programme that promotes access to ante- and post-natal services by providing cash-based transfers to mothers, exclusive breastfeeding, and stocks of drugs and other supplies for assisted health centers. FAO supports agricultural production, including processing and fortification through cash-based asset creation activities.
20. During this extension period, Conditional Food Assistance for training (FFT) through cash based transfers to the severely food insecure households identified in the 2016 CFSVA. This activity will be implemented from June to October 2017 (lean season) to prevent further deterioration of their food security situation. The three pronged approach to resilience and nutrition security will use information from context analysis and seasonal livelihood activities in the targeted geographical areas. The FFT activities, which will have an impact on income generation, will target severely food insecure households and will be determined through community participation and identification of needs involving women, men and youths. Women's burden has been taken into account in the design of the FFT initiatives and will target livelihood activities where women make up the majority. Training activities will be centered on food preservation, processing and conservation; processing and production of baby friendly food using locally available cereals. Men will be largely targeted to carry out the labor aspects of the activities. In addition to the above, the project will target female traders in marketing and leadership skills to give them a comparative advantage or level the playing field long dominated by middlemen. Households headed by expectant and nursing mothers without alternate household members who could take part in the activities will be supported unconditionally or exempted from labor intensive activities. WFP will further explore nutrition-sensitive activities among women and by extension to all

household members with the aim to increase dietary diversity selecting, using and combining available nutritious food at household level but also improve food access through sustainable income generation.

21. WFP will contribute to disaster risk reduction capacity development by focusing on resilience building, and will support communities and key institutions by building technical and managerial capacities, including on the conduction of annual vulnerability needs assessments and innovative technologies for data collection, analysis and monitoring.
22. The PRRO will strengthen resilience in the most vulnerable districts facing the greatest nutrition and food security challenges. Efforts to improve the existing early warning systems and promotion of community participation in augmenting the functionality of early warning system will continue.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current			Increase / Decrease			Revised		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
Prevention of acute malnutrition	Children 6 -23 months	23,275	24,225	47,500	19,600	20,400	40,000	42,875	44,625	87,500
MAM treatment children	Children 6 - 59 months	21,315	22,185	43,500	8,281	8,619	16,900	29,596	30,804	60,400
Treatment of acute malnutrition	PNW	-	26,100	26,100	-	15,000	15,000	-	41,100	41,100
Food for asset assistance to vulnerable households	Households	19,600	20,400	40 000	5,880	6,120	12,000	25,480	26,520	52,000
TOTAL		64,190	92,910	157,100	33,761	50,139	83,900	97,951	143,049	241,000
Total (without overlap)		58 390	86 180	144 570	27 964	44,106	72,070	86 354	130,286	216,640

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

23. The PRRO will require an additional 1,471mt of food and USDD 1.25 million cash to provide assistances to beneficiaries during the extension period.

TABLE 2: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY [OR COMPONENT]

Activity [or Component]	Commodity ⁵ / Cash & voucher	Food requirements (mt) Cash/Voucher (USD)		
		Current	Increase / Decrease	Revised total
Nutrition Component	Food	6,098	1,471	7,569
Food for asset assistance to vulnerable households	Cash	4,172,000	375,000	4,547,000
TOTAL		6,098mt / USD 4,172,000	1471mt / USD375,000	7,569mt / USD4,547,000

⁵ Please only present overall food requirement. Do not split by commodity.

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ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (<i>mt</i>)	Value (<i>USD</i>)	Value (<i>USD</i>)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	-	-	
Pulses	-	-	
Oil and fats	68	59,400	
Mixed and blended food	1,404	2,099,438	
Others	-	-	
Total Food Transfers	1,471	2,158,838	
External Transport		238,830	
LTSH		199,998	
ODOC Food		361,693	
Food and Related Costs ⁶		2,959,360	
C&V Transfers		375,000	
C&V Related costs		103,878	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		478,878	
Capacity Development & Augmentation		210,679	
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			3,648,916
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			732,021
Total Direct Project Costs			4,380,937
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent)			306,666
TOTAL WFP COSTS			4,687,603

⁶ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	229,724
General service staff **	141,142
Danger pay and local allowances	-
Subtotal	370,867
Recurring and Other	117,407
Capital Equipment	77,048
Security	-
Travel and transportation	156,700
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring	10,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	732,021

* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

** Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff - General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

Annex II: Summary of Logical Framework of (Gambia) PRRO (200557)

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Gender: Gender equality and empowerment improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: > 60 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Gambia ◦ Activity: NUT_MAM ▶ Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 50 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Gambia ◦ Activity: NUT_MAM • Target: 50 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Gambia ◦ Activity: FFA ▶ Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: > 60 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Gambia ◦ Activity: NUT_MAM • Target: > 60 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Gambia ◦ Activity: FFA ▶ Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 25 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Gambia ◦ Activity: NUT_MAM • Target: 25 (May 2015) <p>Location: Gambia Activity: FFA Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Target: 25 (May 2015)</p>	

	<p>Location: Gambia Activity: NUT_MAM Target: 25 (May 2015) Location: Gambia Activity: FFA</p>	
<p>Protection and accountability to affected populations: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions</p>	<p>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 100 (Jul 2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Gambia ◦ Activity: NUT_MAM • Target: 100 (Jul 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Gambia ◦ Activity: FFA <p>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 100 (Jul 2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Gambia ◦ Activity: NUT_MAM • Target: 100 (Jul 2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Gambia ◦ Activity: FFA 	
<p>Partnership: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 100 (Feb 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Gambia ◦ Activity: FFA • Target: 100 (Feb 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Gambia ◦ Activity: NUT_MAM ▸ Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 250000 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Gambia ◦ Activity: FFA • Target: 250000 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Gambia ◦ Activity: NUT_MAM 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 3 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Gambia ◦ Activity: CDEV_NAT • Target: 3 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Gambia ◦ Activity: FFA 	
SO2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies		
<p>Outcome 2 Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: 5 (Oct 2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP survey • Target: < 1 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP survey ▶ FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: 81 (Oct 2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP survey • Target: 97 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP survey ▶ FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: 81 (Oct 2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP survey • Target: 97 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP survey ▶ Diet Diversity Score <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: 5 (Oct 2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia 	<p>Adequate funding and no pipeline breaks.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Source: WFP survey • Target: > 6 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP survey ▸ FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: 6 (Oct 2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP survey • Target: < 1 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP survey ▸ FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: 5 (Oct 2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP survey • Target: < 1 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP survey ▸ FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: 14 (Oct 2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP survey • Target: 3 (May 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP survey ▸ FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: 14 (Oct 2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP survey • Target: 3 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP survey ▸ FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score 	
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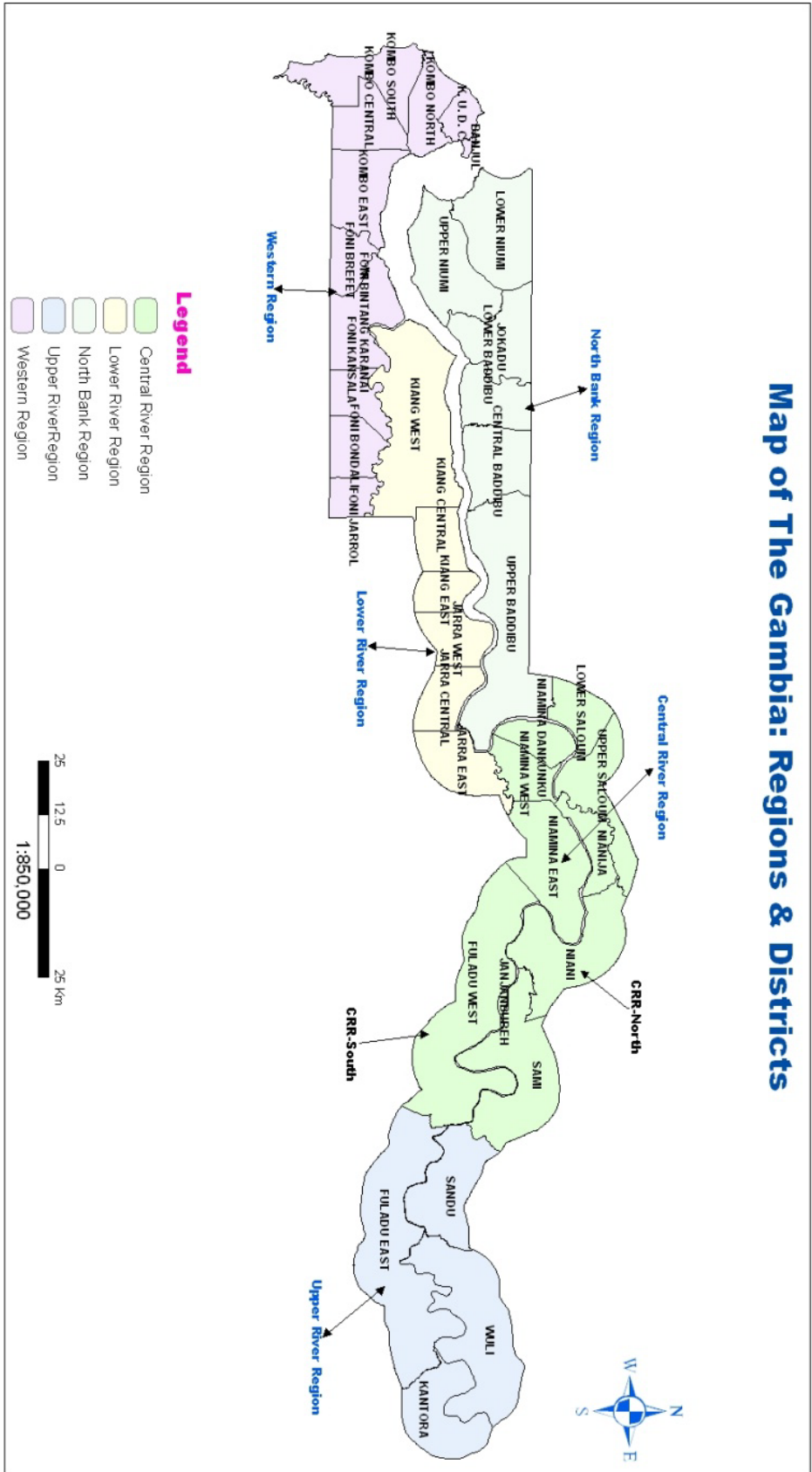
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: 14 (Oct 2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP survey • Target: 3 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP survey <p>▶ FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: 81 (Oct 2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP survey • Target: 97 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP survey <p>▶ Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: 5 (Oct 2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP survey • Target: > 6 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP survey <p>▶ Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: 5 (Oct 2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP survey • Target: > 6 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP survey 	
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<p>Output 2.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned ▶ Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned ▶ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned ▶ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned 	<p>Adequate and timely funding to ensure healthy pipeline. Cash accurately accounted for by partners.</p>
<p>SO3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</p>		
<p>Outcome 3 Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Number of WFP-supported national food security and other policies, plans, and mechanisms that improve disaster risk management and climate change adaptation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: 1 (Jul 2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring • Target: 2 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring 	<p>Government leadership & community participation in training; commitment from partners. Reliable information available.</p>
<p>Output 3.1 Human capacity to reduce risk of disasters and shocks developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training 	<p>Government leadership and community participation in training, commitment from partners. Adequate partner and government capacity.</p>
<p>Output 3.2 Increased WFP fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutrition products purchased from local suppliers</p>	<p>Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutrition products purchased from local suppliers</p>	<p>Availability of adequate commodities to support fortification activities.</p>
<p>SO4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</p>		
<p>Outcome 4.1 Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</p>	<p>Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as %)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: 9.9 (Jan 2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: Secondary data • Target: < 5 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: Secondary data 	<p>Partners apply the new nutrition protocol. Adequate funding received in time. The right food and supplies are received in time. Adequate health structures to facilitate wider coverage. Partners' capacity to provide complementary services. Potential flooding during rainy season does not</p>

	<p>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: 0 (Jun 2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring • Target: < 3 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring <p>MAM treatment default rate (%)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: 30 (Feb 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring • Target: < 15 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring <p>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: 60 (Feb 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring ◦ Notes: baseline will be set in three months • Target: > 75 (May 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring <p>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (Feb 2014)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring ◦ Notes: baseline will be set May 2014 <p>Target: < 15 (Feb 2014)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring <p>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (Jun 2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring <p>Target: > 70 (May 2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring 	<p>prevent beneficiaries' adherence.</p>
<p>Outcome 4.2 Reduce undernutrition among children</p>	<p>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (Jun 2013)</p>	<p>Limited pipeline breaks.</p>

6-23 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring Target: > 70 (May 2015) ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Gambia ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring 	
<p>Output 4.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned ▸ Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned ▸ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned ▸ Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned 	<p>Adequate and timely funding to ensure healthy pipeline. Availability of partners with adequate capacity.</p>
<p>Output 4.1 Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Proportion of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling 	

MAP



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

<i>BAFROW</i>	<i>THE FOUNDATION FOR WOMEN'S HEALTH, PRODUCTIVITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT LOCAL NGO</i>
<i>CFSVA</i>	<i>COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT</i>
<i>FAO</i>	<i>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION</i>
<i>FFT</i>	<i>FOOD FOR TRAINING</i>
<i>NANA</i>	<i>NATIONAL NUTRITION AGENCY</i>
<i>NDMA</i>	<i>NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AGENCY</i>
<i>PREGEC</i>	<i>REGIONAL FOOD AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS IN THE SAHEL</i>
<i>MOHSW</i>	<i>MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE</i>
<i>UNICEF</i>	<i>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN FUND</i>
<i>WFP</i>	<i>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME</i>

ANNEX IV - [LTSH-matrix](#)

ANNEX V - [Project Budget Plan](#)