

# Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

## GAMBIA

### Targeted Food and Nutrition Assistance

Project Number	200557
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	103,027
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	103,027
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	43,185

Project Approval Date	15 Jul 2013
Planned Start Date	15 Jun 2013
Actual Start Date	20 Jun 2013
Project End Date	31 Dec 2016
Financial Closure Date	n.a.

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	70,783
Cash--based Transfer and Related Costs	4,855,470
Direct Support Costs	1,591,449
Food and Related Costs	6,470,224
Indirect Support Costs	909,154
<b>Total Approved Budget</b>	<b>13,897,079</b>

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	5,208
Planned Commodities in 2015	1,866
Actual Commodities in 2015	222

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## Country Overview



## COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Located in West Africa, neighboring Senegal and the Atlantic Ocean, The Gambia, with a population of over 1.9 million, remains one of the least developed, low income and food-deficit countries in the world. The Gambia's economy is predominantly based on subsistence, rural and rain fed agriculture. With a GDP per capita of USD 428, it is ranked 172nd of the 186 countries in the 2014 UNDP Human Development Report, seven places lower than in 2013. The Human Development Index for The Gambia increased from 0.272 in 1980 to 0.441 in 2013, but it is below the regional average of 0.502 for Sub-Saharan Africa during the same period. Poverty levels remain high with 48.4 percent of the population living below the income poverty line (USD 1.25 per day) and at least 10 percent of the population considered food insecure. Domestic cereal production accounts for only up to 60 percent of annual consumption requirements and the country relies heavily on food imports. 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 put the country's food security at risk.

The Gambia joined the global movement for Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) in 2012 and the Renewed Efforts to Address Child Hunger and Under-nutrition (REACH) partnership to scale up food and nutrition actions in 2013. According to the 2015 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) increased to 10.4 percent, up from 9.9 percent in the 2012 SMART survey. Four out of eight local government areas (LGAs) registered GAM rates above the national average. National stunting rates were recorded at a critical 24.9 percent. Kerewan, Basse, Kuntaur, Janjanbureh LGAs all recorded stunting rates above the national average. The 2013 Demographic and Health Survey, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010 and the 2012 SMART surveys all confirm the rising trend in malnutrition rates. About 50 percent of adult men and women are literate. Government policies provide for universal access to pre-primary and primary education, although the quality of education as well as the retention of children in schools is of concern. Gross enrolment rate for primary education (Grade 6) stands at 73.6, while completion with pass rate in all core subjects for basic cycle education (Grade 9) is 24.1 percent in 2015.

## SUMMARY OF WFP ASSISTANCE

WFP supported the government in pursuing both development and humanitarian objectives. While WFP was committed to help meet the needs of the most vulnerable, it was also assisting the government in its efforts to meet national priorities and contribute to achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1, 4 and 5.

In partnership with the government, WFP started a 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 project, which focuses on capacity development through knowledge transfer and provision of school meals, also aimed to ensure that the gains seen in increasing access to education and retention under previous development projects were consolidated and enhanced, especially in regions with significantly low rates of enrolment and retention.

In response to high malnutrition 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.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Number of children below 5 years of age	14,411	15,336	29,747
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	47,786	50,471	98,257
Number of adults	7,096	8,510	15,606
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	69,293	74,317	143,610
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	73,919	120,731	194,650
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	83,119	85,326	168,445

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO				222		222
Development Project	1,773	170	551		18	2,513
Total food distributed in 2015	1,773	170	551	222	18	2,735
Total food distributed in 2014	613	75	273	1,313	18	2,292
Total food distributed in 2013	1,825	150	440	905	60	3,380

# Operational SPR

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE

The protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) in The Gambia aimed to re-establish food and nutrition security after recurrent shocks. The specific PRRO objectives were to: i) support the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in targeted regions (Strategic Objective 4); ii) build the livelihoods of the most vulnerable population and support their transition to recovery in a post-disaster context through recovery-oriented asset creation activities (Strategic Objective 3); and iii) support the national disaster risk reduction agenda and enhance government capacity in emergency preparedness and response (Strategic Objective 2) .

The PRRO supported Millennium Development Goals 1, 4, and 5, and contributed towards attaining UNDAF outcomes. It was aligned with government strategies on food security, the latest national nutrition protocol and supported the national Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) agenda to enhance government capacity in emergency preparedness and response.

## RESULTS

### Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Conditional Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and DRR activities were planned for communities in all regions of The Gambia. A nutrition component, also planned for all regions, focused on treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) targeted at children aged 6-59 months and PLW in all regions. The prevention of MAM for children aged 6 -23 months in two regions: Central and Upper River regions.

Super Cereal Plus was provided for both the treatment and prevention of MAM through targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) and blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) programmes. Both of these activities reached children aged 6-59 months. Targeting at national, regional, district and community levels was guided by the most recent nutrition assessments and surveys.

TSF assisted children from 6 to 59 months in twenty five districts Central River, Upper River, and North Bank Regions and BSF assisted children from 6 to 23 months in three districts in Upper River Region. These regions have the highest prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates in The Gambia.

Analysis of admission data on the treatment of MAM, show that the majority of children registered for treatment as beneficiaries were between the ages of 6-23 months old. In spite of resource constraints, WFP reached the targeted number of children between the ages of 6-59 months in these three districts only. Resource constraints did impact the distributions to PLW as no beneficiaries could be reached.

For the same reasons, the treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) for children could not be expanded to three additional regions as had been the original plan, hence the underachievement of beneficiary numbers.

BSF was implemented in Upper River Region, the regions with the highest prevalence of GAM (13 percent) in the country according to the 2015 Standardized Monitoring Assessment for Relief Transitions (SMART). The latest SMART results show malnutrition is slightly higher among boys than girls. This indicates a change in trend compared to the 2012 SMART survey when malnutrition was found to be higher among girls. The objective was to prevent an increased incidence of acute malnutrition and also to reduce the risk of mortality among children under two. BSF was implemented for two months instead of the planned five months due to the late arrival of commodities and resource constraints.

Unconditional cash transfers were implemented instead of the conditional (planned assets creation activities) in three districts of the Central River Region where the food security situation was worsening. Cash transfers were the preferred modality given the functionality of markets and positive experience of the cash transfers under the EMOP in 2012 and the PRRO in 2014.

A Household Economy Approach was used to identify the beneficiaries. The assessment targeted poor and very poor food insecure households as the amount of funds received was not sufficient to reach all of the targeted beneficiaries. The cash assistance was geared towards stabilizing food consumption especially during the height of the lean season. Information from the prevailing market prices was used in determining the transfer value. The transfer value was computed taking into consideration market prices of selected commodities in the locations where the activities took place. It was based on 100 percent of necessary daily calories and a household size of eight. These markets were monitored monthly to quickly identify any significant changes in the prices of food commodities. A non-bank financial institution was contracted to directly transfer cash entitlements to the beneficiaries at various distribution sites in their communities. Nutrition education sessions were carried out alongside the delivery of assistance to beneficiaries and communities.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of adults	19,600	32,944	52,544	7,096	7,688	14,784	36.2%	23.3%	28.1%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	0	0	0	4,731	5,027	9,758	-	-	-
Number of children below 5 years of age	24,736	25,747	50,483	9,122	9,521	18,643	36.9%	37.0%	36.9%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	44,336	58,691	103,027	20,949	22,236	43,185	47.3%	37.9%	41.9%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	44,336	58,691	103,027	26,047	69,967	96,014	58.7%	119.2%	93.2%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	44,336	55,864	100,200	39,758	39,065	78,823	89.7%	69.9%	78.7%

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Children 24 to 59 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	6,864	7,144	14,008	1,862	1,943	3,805	27.1%	27.2%	27.2%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of acute malnutrition)	11,023	11,457	22,480	2,567	2,488	5,055	23.3%	21.7%	22.5%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	6,864	7,144	14,008	2,793	2,915	5,708	40.7%	40.8%	40.7%
Pregnant and lactating women participating in targeted supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate acute malnutrition)		0	0		0	0		-	-
Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries	19,600	20,400	40,000	14,193	15,375	29,568	72.4%	75.4%	73.9%

## Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Corn-soya Blend (csb)	1,866	222	11.9%
<b>Total for 2015</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>11.9%</b>
<b>Total reported in 2014 SPR</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>74.9%</b>
<b>Total reported in 2013 SPR</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>38.0%</b>

	Planned Distribution (USD)	Actual Distribution (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Cash-Based Transfer</b>			
Cash	1,672,000	344,232	20.6%
Vouchers		481,300	
<b>Total for 2015</b>	<b>1,672,000</b>	<b>825,531.93</b>	<b>49.4%</b>

### 'Story Worth Telling'

To help improve the deteriorating nutrition status of women and children in the most food insecure districts in The Gambia, WFP combines the food assistance through cash transfer with nutrition education. At Chargel Basic Cycle School, Borry Jawo, a mother of five and expecting her sixth, made the long journey to Chargel on her neighbours' motorbike, after missing the cash distribution at a centre closer to her community the day before. Beneficiaries like Borry are able to improve their household food security, economic status and access to social services like education. "Providing food for my family is my biggest challenge. I try to grow what we need on my farm to feed my family, but that is not enough. With the assistance, I will buy all that I need to feed my family," said Borry. "I will also save some money to buy school books and bags for my children," she continued.

Nutrition education seeks to improve diet quality and reduce under nutrition. The sessions are conducted by the National Nutrition Agency. Borry leaves the distribution point with a huge smile on her face. "I am very happy with this assistance, and I hope that this goes forward," she concluded. The food assistance programme through cash transfer does not only serve as a support system but promotes empowerment and increases resilience of the most vulnerable groups especially female-headed households.

### Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP worked with partners such as the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) and the National Nutrition Agency (NaNA) in promoting and sensitizing communities on gender equality and gender issues. The messages included the acceptance and encouragement for women to receive food assistance on behalf of their families. These efforts resulted in the participation of more women in food management committees for the nutrition activities. More than 85 percent of the committee members were women. They filled the majority of the leadership roles and were also responsible for screening and sensitization of beneficiaries on their ration and its preparation. At least 50 percent of the members of targeting and complaints committees for unconditional cash transfers were also women. This yielded positive results also in convincing women to take the lead at household level in decisions on the utilization of cash which has led to enhanced dietary diversity. About 20 percent of the recipients for the cash in the unconditional cash transfers were women. This represents an improvement from the previous year. The sensitization and dialogue were inclusive with both men and women present. All ration card holders who collected food on behalf of children were women.

In The Gambia, men play a dominant role as household heads. In a bid to bridge the gap and also minimize inclusion and exclusion errors, women were involved in equal numbers with men in the household wealth ranking, targeting and beneficiary identification process. Female-headed households were targeted for inclusion in the cash transfers. For each cash distribution, men and women were sensitized on the importance of good nutrition for their families. Cooking demonstrations using locally available nutritious food products were carried out at all cash transfer sites. Communities were also sensitized on the value of consuming different food groups for better health. The communities were also sensitized that the assistance was meant for household food needs, and since women are mainly responsible for the preparation of meals in the households, their opinions and views are equally important on how the cash is spent.



Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	Target Val	(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	50	30	30	30
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	25	15	15	20
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	25	55	55	50
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	60	60	60	60
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	60	100	100	100

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

All communities receiving assistance through the programme participated in the implementation of the project activities as members of the Food Management Communities, Targeting and Complaints Committees and via screenings of beneficiaries to ensure that only eligible people participated in the implemented activities. The committees also ensured that the safety and security of the beneficiaries at the distribution sites were maintained. Local authorities and regional government structures ensured that the required sensitization was carried out and that the local populations understood the targeting criteria.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	Target Val	(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
Base value: Jan-2014, Programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	100	90	90	100
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
Base value: Jan-2014, Programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	100	95	95	100
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites</b>				
Base value: Jan-2014, Programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	100	100	100	100
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites</b>				
Base value: Jan-2014, Programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	100	100	100	100
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
Base value: Jan-2014, Programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	100	95	95	100
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites</b>				
Base value: Jan-2014, Programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring, Programme monitoring.	100	100	100	100

## Outputs

Despite facing significant challenges during the implementation such as food supply pipeline breaks and resource constraints, particularly for the livelihoods component, food was distributed to targeted beneficiaries in the 6-59 month category during the year. Cash assistance was provided to the most food insecure households in three districts. No beneficiaries were reached under the targeted supplementary feeding for PLW. The planned number of beneficiaries for the targeted supplementary feeding were not reached as the programme was implemented in three out of the six planned regions. The lack of resources and resulting pipeline breaks led to only two rounds of Blanket Supplementary Feeding (BSF) food distributions in one region instead of five. For the nutrition activities, regions and districts recording the highest GAM rates were prioritised for intervention. The latest available nutrition information from the SMART 2015, the 2013 Demographic and Health Survey were used as guide in the targeting of areas to intervene in.

Nutrition education for women and men was an integral component of the cash transfer distributions, as this was a good opportunity to promote breastfeeding, diet diversification and infant and young child feeding. WFP was not able to reach the planned number of female recipients for cash transfers because of the inherent patriarchal dominance which kept women from picking up the cash. In other instances women household heads delegated the collection of family entitlements to their most senior male child. In cases where the senior male child had a household of his own, WFP and partners insisted on the female headed household head showing up to receive the cash where feasible. No food assistance for assets activities could be implemented due to resource constraints.

No food assistance for assets activities could be implemented due to resource constraints.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO 2: GFD</b>				
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	Individual	5,000	3,696	73.9%
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	Individual	2,500	2,956	118.2%
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	Individual	2,500	740	29.6%
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	1,250,000	900,000	72.0%
<b>SO 2: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	Individual	5,000	3,696	73.9%
<b>SO 3: Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of female government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (managerial)	individual	35	60	171.4%
Number of male government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (managerial)	individual	35	10	28.6%
<b>SO 4: Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	1	1	100.0%
<b>SO 4: Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	72	72	100.0%

## Outcomes

According to screening data from BSF distribution sites, a lower number of malnourished children was registered from month-to-month, over the course of the programme.

However, the default rate for MAM treatment was higher than acceptable based on SPHERE standards. The higher default rates were a result of long distances between some of the distribution sites and the beneficiaries. To address this issue, WFP field monitor assistants and partners will embark on more sensitization campaigns and rigorous telephone and physical follow-up in the future to reduce the number of defaulters in the programme. Finding from the post distribution monitoring showed that there is a lot of sharing of the food that happens at the household level. This resulted in lower recovery rates. To minimize and mitigate the issue of sharing WFP is planning to change the nutrition products from corn soy blend to Plumpy' Sup.

Excessive rains and low harvests in the last cropping season compared to the five year average are expected to negatively impact the food and nutrition situation in The Gambia. Preliminary information and data in the 2015 SMART confirmed the deteriorating nutrition situation. Data from the SMART formed the basis for prioritizing Upper River Region for the BSF in 2015.

Findings of the post distribution monitoring, and the end line survey conducted in the three districts, show a positive impact of cash transfers on the food security situation as the transfer's enabled poor households to access food commodities like vegetables, rice, meat, fish, and vegetable oil during the critical time of year. The cash transfers further provided a conducive environment for participants to engage/participate in nutrition education. Data from the October 2014 PRRO baseline follow up assessment indicate that 10 percent of the population are food insecure.

Communities and local authorities were sensitized on targeting in a bid to improve the understanding of targeting among local populations.

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
<b>Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
Base value: Oct-2013, PRRO Baseline Survey, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM Survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Aug-2015, PDM Survey, WFP survey.	6	5	4	3
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
Base value: Oct-2013, PRRO Baseline Report, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, PDM, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Aug-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.	97	81	84	88
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
Base value: Oct-2014, PRRO Baseline Survey, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, PDM, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Aug-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.	3	14	15	10
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
Base value: Oct-2013, PRRO Baseline Survey, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, PDM Survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Aug-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.	1	5	1	3
<b>Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
Base value: Oct-2013, cp Reports, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, cp Reports, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Aug-2015, cp Reports, Programme monitoring.	15	30	22	59
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
Base value: Oct-2013, cp Reports, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, cp Reports, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Aug-2015, cp Reports, Programme monitoring.	3	0	0.3	0.02
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
Base value: Oct-2013, cp Reports, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, CP Reports, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Aug-2015, CP Reports, Programme monitoring.	15	0	0.4	3
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
Base value: Oct-2013, cp Reports, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, cp Reports, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Aug-2015, cp Reports, Programme monitoring.	75	60	75	38
<b>Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as %)</b>				
Base value: Dec-2012, 2012 Smart Survey, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, 2013 Demographic and Health Survey, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, 2015 Smart Survey, Programme monitoring.	5	9.9	11.1	10.4
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
Base value: Oct-2013, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	70	33	83	33
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
Base value: Oct-2013, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	70	0	95	22

## Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

The operation aimed to strengthen national capacity in recovery from shocks as well as emergency preparedness and response, particularly that of the NDMA, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, the National Nutrition Agency and partner NGOs. Several trainings on strengthening and improving preparedness and sustainability of interventions were held. For the nutrition component, capacity development activities such as conducting screenings for MAM were conducted for community health nurses, regional disaster management structures, and nutrition focal points.

Both government and NGO partners were trained in data collection with the use of smart phones. Partners were also trained on the Household Economy Approach methodology for targeting.

## INPUTS

### Resource Inputs

Aside from contributions from donors, complimentary support was received from government partners. Overall the resources received for all components of the operations were not adequate and delays in disbursement of funds impacted timely implementation of activities.

The complementary inputs from partners positively contributed to the overall implementation of the operation, particularly the nutrition components and unconditional cash transfers. Partners provided staffing and technical assistance in mapping, population demographics, assessing vulnerable communities supported under the unconditional cash transfers. They also provided technical expertise in nutrition.

Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
USA	120		120
<b>Total:</b>	<b>120</b>		<b>120</b>

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

### Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

All food commodities for this project were procured internationally. A WFP-appointed superintendent was always present during the process of receiving the commodities to ensure that quality control mechanisms were followed.

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	120	
<b>Sum:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>120</b>	

### Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Internationally purchased commodities were transported from the Banjul Port to the WFP central warehouses in Kanifing. From the warehouse, the food was delivered to 73 distribution points that were specifically selected to bring assistance closer to beneficiaries in five regions. Proper handling procedures were applied to minimize losses at the warehouse level. At the field level, guidance on store and commodity management was provided to the storekeepers, cooperating partners, and field monitor assistants.

### Post-Delivery Losses

Post-delivery losses occurred during food delivery to final distribution points. To minimize this, emphasis was placed on food delivery during the day; penalties were applied to transport companies for losses incurred; and storekeepers were guided on proper food handling practices. Losses also occurred as a result of the rupturing of the sachets during commodity offloading. Storage conditions at some of the stores at the distributions points were not conducive to the highly perishable nutrition products. As a result, unusually high losses resulting from infestation and product damages occurred at the field level.

## MANAGEMENT

### Partnerships

NaNA, NDMA, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW), UNICEF and WFP collaborated closely on the implementation of nutrition activities with the support of health workers at health centres, primary health care villages and communities. The community health workers, field monitors and village support groups assisted with active screening, and follow-up of malnourished children.

The delivery of the cash assistance was carried out in collaboration with NDMA, NaNA, GBoS, Gambia Red Cross Society (GRCS), and Reliance Financial Services. NaNa delivered the nutrition education component and cooking demonstrations for the cash assistance. Community groups also assisted with sensitizations, beneficiary identification and verification at the distribution points.

Partnerships	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
<b>Total</b>	1			1

### Lessons Learned

A major lesson learned during the implementation was the importance of coordination with all relevant actors for an efficient response.

It also proved vital to have all the resources (both human and financial) available from the onset of implementation. Adequate capacity of WFP and its partners is also of great importance for an operation of this magnitude. To improve the capacity development of partners, particularly on food and cash management modalities, and to establish a decentralized and extended network that allows for rapid mobilization, and implementation of activities. Effective contingency planning is required for partners on the ground to enhance their capacities on food/cash distribution and community sensitization. Long-term commitment and strategic partnerships are needed in the area of food and nutrition security between WFP, NGO partners and the government agencies.

Community involvement in targeting of beneficiaries using the Household Economic Approach fostered greater community participation.

The desired performance outcomes for FCS, HDDS under the food security assistance (cash transfers) were achieved. Some of the performance outcomes under the nutrition interventions such as the prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5, defaulter rates, and recovery rates were not achieved. This made it difficult to implement the multi-pronged response operation envisaged in the project design.

Delivery of food with the existing transport capacity to several distribution points in tandem with deliveries for the development project was also a challenge. To this effect, WFP will continue to seek alternative transportation mechanisms and also continue to build on the existing capacity.

**OPERATIONAL STATISTICS****Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors**

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
USA	USA-C-01151-01	Corn Soya Blend	120		120
<b>Total:</b>			<b>120</b>		<b>120</b>