

EMERGENCY OPERATION - THE GAMBIA 200421

EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE FOR DROUGHT-AFFECTED POPULATIONS IN THE GAMBIA	
Number of beneficiaries	206,000
Duration of project	5 months (June – October 2012)
WFP food tonnage	13,169 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	US\$6,910,868
Total cost to WFP	US\$10,778,577

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A severe drought has led to a substantial crop failure in most of the Gambia. A joint post-harvest assessment led by the Ministry of Agriculture and WFP indicates that 520,000 people living in rural districts are seriously affected and need emergency food assistance or livelihoods support. Drought-affected populations face both reduced food availability due to their own production being less and reduced food access due to the loss of income from failed groundnut crops and high food prices.

The Government declared a national food and seed emergency in March 2012 and requested urgent humanitarian assistance. The United Nations Country Team has already mobilized US\$4.8 million through the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, for priority interventions including food security and nutrition, water and health. As an initial response, WFP launched a two-month immediate-response emergency operation in April to provide emergency food assistance to 62,500 people in the five most-affected districts.

This five-month emergency operation will enable WFP to provide food assistance to 206,000 people in the 19 most-affected districts during the lean season, with the aim to prevent increased food insecurity. To prevent any further deterioration of the nutrition situation, WFP also will also target 17,000 children in regions with a high prevalence of acute malnutrition.

The emergency operation is aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 1 (save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies) and will contribute to Millennium Development Goal 1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger). The specific objectives are to:

- Improve food consumption of targeted households whose food security and nutrition have been adversely affected by the drought; and
- Stabilize global acute malnutrition among children 6-59 months.



SITUATION ANALYSIS AND SCENARIO

The Overall Context

1. The Gambia is classified as a least-developed, low-income food-deficit country, currently ranked 168th out of 187 countries in the 2011 human development index, with a population of 1.7 million. Fifty-three percent of the population is living below the US\$2 per day poverty line. Subsistence agriculture is the main source of livelihood. Domestic cereal production accounts for only half of annual consumption requirements,¹ making the country heavily reliant on food imports, especially for rice, the main staple food. Foreign exchange earnings are based primarily on groundnut exports, tourism and remittances. The relatively undiversified economy makes the Gambia highly vulnerable to external shocks and food insecurity.
2. The 2012 Sahel crisis threatens to affect over 16 million people in West Africa region. There is a reduction in food and fodder production, high food prices and little time to recover from the last drought in 2009/2010, leaving people with little income and limited coping mechanisms. Food insecurity and acute malnutrition during the lean season are expected to peak in countries with already high malnutrition rates. WFP's response to the food and nutrition crisis in the Sahel is underway: WFP plans to assist 9.6 million people through food/cash and nutrition assistance in its areas of responsibility.
3. The situation in the Gambia echoes the regional crisis: late, unevenly distributed and erratic rainfall during the 2011/2012 cropping season led to crop failure and a poor quality harvest. Early warning signals were issued in October 2011 by a pre-harvest joint assessment which forecasted a significant drop in production of upland rice varieties and groundnuts (the main cash crop) in the worst hit-areas of the country and recommended a follow-up post-harvest assessment to determine the magnitude and severity of the crisis.²
4. According to the post-harvest assessment jointly led by the Ministry of Agriculture and WFP in December 2011, crop production dropped by 62 percent compared to the previous year and by 50 percent compared to the five-year average.³ Of the 39 rural districts in the Gambia, 25 districts are affected by crop failure: 19 "most affected" and 6 "borderline affected". Throughout the country, poor, largely subsistence farmers are experiencing an early and protracted lean season which started in March 2012. Seed security for the next cropping season is also at risk because of the low availability and poor quality of grains.

The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

5. The deterioration of household food security during the 2012 lean season is expected to be significantly worse than in 2011. In September 2011, a joint rapid

¹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), GIEWS Country Brief – Gambia, March 2012.

² *Centre Regional de Formation et d'Application en Agrométéorologie et Hydrologie Opérationnelle (AGRHYMET) / Comité permanent inter-états de lutte contre la sécheresse dans le Sahel (CILSS)/Government of the Gambia, Joint CILSS/FEWSNET Pre-Harvest Assessment of the 2011/2012 Cropping Season - Food and Nutrition Outlook, and the Ex-post and Provisional Cereal and Food Balance Sheet, October 2011.*

³ Government of the Gambia/WFP/FAO/Concern Universal, Detailed Post Harvest Assessment, the Gambia (20 December 2011 – 2 January 2012).



food security assessment⁴ indicated that 12 percent of the surveyed population were food-insecure. Most of them were food and cash crop farmers living in rural areas. The proportion of households with severe food-related coping strategies (such as restricting consumption by adults in order for children to eat, borrowing food and/or relying on help from friends and relatives) had increased from 17 percent during normal times to 37 percent.

6. The post-harvest assessment found that farmers' food stocks from their own production could only cover 3-4 months after the harvest compared with the usual 6-7 months. The multi-sectoral emergency needs assessment in March 2012 confirmed that the majority of households in the affected regions had depleted their food stocks.⁵ The harvest for groundnuts failed and the resulting drop in incomes will have a negative impact on livelihoods. Poor households and communities are using negative coping strategies such as reducing food intake, selling productive assets (such as livestock) at low prices, and using seeds for household consumption.
7. Given the Gambia's heavy reliance on food imports, poor households are extremely vulnerable to price volatility on the global market. Although market conditions have generally stabilized since December 2011,⁶ nominal food prices in the Gambia remain high. The price of imported rice, the main staple food, in February 2012 was 12 percent higher than the previous year and 24 percent higher than the five-year average, while coarse grain prices were on average 16 percent higher than the five-year average.⁷ Cereal prices are likely to rise further in the coming months as demand increases, and a growing number of people will have difficulty accessing food from the market.
8. The findings of the post-harvest assessment indicate that 520,000 people in rural areas are seriously affected by the poor harvests. Of those, 428,000 people live in the 19 most-affected districts. In addition, 193,000 people living in the poorest urban areas are at-risk of food insecurity due to high food prices, on-going recovery from previous shocks (2009/2010 floods) and additional economic pressure from the most-affected rural areas (due to increased borrowing and migration to urban areas).
9. Malnutrition has increased in the last five years and is likely to rise further as a result of the crop failure. According to the 2010 Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS), the national prevalence of wasting (global acute malnutrition - GAM) among children 6-59 months increased from 6.4 percent in 2005 to 9.5 percent in 2010. Wasting is above the 10 percent "serious" threshold⁸ in Upper River Region (13.9 percent) and Central River Region South (12.7 percent). The Central River Region North has a prevalence of wasting above the 15 percent "critical" threshold (17.6 percent) and a high proportion of food-insecure and vulnerable households.
10. An estimated 73,000 children under 5 are living in the most-affected districts. While the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is planning to treat severe acutely malnourished children aged 6-59 months with ready-to-use therapeutic food, a complementary preventive intervention is needed to avoid further deterioration of the nutrition situation in the most-affected districts.

⁴ Government/WFP/FAO/Action Aid, Joint Rapid Food Security Assessment of the most vulnerable areas in the Gambia, 3-7 October 2011.

⁵ Government of the Gambia/WFP/FAO/UNICEF/UNDP, Multi-sectoral emergency needs assessment, March/May 2012.

⁶ FEWS NET, West Africa Food Security Alert, March 2012.

⁷ Daa Nyeeno – Food Security and Market Information Bulletin for the Gambia, Q1-2012 (forthcoming)

⁸ Wasting (GAM) prevalence above 10 percent is "serious" and above 15 percent is "critical". WHO 1995. *Cut-off values for public health significance*. www.who.int/nutgrowthb/en



Scenario

11. This emergency operation (EMOP) is based on the findings of joint assessments, including the post-harvest assessment and the multi-sectoral emergency needs assessment. It has been designed in consultation with the Government and other partners. The EMOP is planned for a period of five months, during the lean season (June-October). It will address the food assistance needs of the most vulnerable households, about half of the drought-affected population in the 19 most-affected districts, while the Government and other humanitarian partners are expected to provide assistance to the remaining affected households.
12. WFP assistance will coincide with the peak of the lean season, when drought-affected households have depleted their food stocks and are faced with a substantial drop in their income while food prices remain high.
13. WFP will conduct an urban vulnerability assessment in June/July to determine the needs of the poor urban population affected. Follow-up assessments will also be carried out in the rural areas, and this EMOP will be adjusted if necessary.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

14. On 6 March 2012, the Government declared a food and seed emergency and convened a Food Security Council meeting to request assistance from partners to address the food security and nutrition needs of the most-affected people and prevent deterioration of the situation. Humanitarian partners have been requested to support the most vulnerable groups, including children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, the disabled and the poorest.
15. The National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) under the National Disaster Management Council chaired by the Vice President has been collaborating with WFP to coordinate, implement and monitor emergency response to natural disasters (especially floods) and is playing a key role in coordinating the assistance to the drought-affected populations.
16. NDMA has developed a decentralized structure, the Regional Disaster Management Committees (RDMC) for effective emergency response and disaster management at the regional level. WFP has been providing the NDMA with support to enhance the agency's operational and technical capacities, particularly in emergency assessments, contingency planning, vulnerability and risk analysis, logistics, food distributions, monitoring and reporting.
17. A sub-committee on resource mobilization was set up under the National Disaster Management Council to guide the mobilisation of resources for emergency responses. This sub-committee is chaired by the Minister of Finance and includes the Ministry of Agriculture, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and WFP. Total requirements for food, seeds and fertilizers have been estimated to be US\$66 million.⁹ Interventions by all stakeholders are reported and gaps identified. Donor meetings are organized periodically to review interventions and determine actions.

⁹ Ministry of Finance, Financial requirements and gaps of multi-sectoral interventions, May 2012.



Policies, Capacities and Actions of Other Major Actors

18. In response to the Government's request for support, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) prepared a Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) proposal. An allocation of US\$4.8 million was approved to provide urgent assistance in the 19 most-affected districts. Participating agencies include: WFP for emergency food assistance; UNICEF for emergency nutrition, water, health and sanitation support; FAO for emergency seed and agricultural inputs support; the World Health Organization (WHO) for emergency health interventions for prevention of disease outbreaks; and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for emergency reproductive health support.
19. WFP launched a two-month immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP) in April 2012 to provide food assistance to 62,500 people in the five most-affected districts of Central River Region. Targeted households have received monthly rations of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

Coordination

20. Three thematic groups have been set up at the national level to guide interventions in the following sectors: i) agriculture and food security (chaired by the Office of the Vice President); ii) health and nutrition (chaired by the Ministry of Health); and iii) water and sanitation (jointly led by Department of Water Resources and UNICEF).
21. WFP is chairing the United Nations Disaster Management Group (UNDMG) which guides the UNCT emergency response and support to disaster risk reduction. A humanitarian group has been activated comprising key government institutions, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) under the aegis of The Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (TANGO), and bilateral organizations. Feedback from the humanitarian group is guiding the implementation of responses.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

22. The EMOP is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1 "save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies". More specifically, the EMOP aims to:
 - Improve food consumption of targeted households whose food security and nutrition have been adversely affected by the drought; and
 - Stabilize acute malnutrition among children 6-59 months.
23. The EMOP will contribute to Millennium Development Goal 1 "eradicate extreme poverty and hunger".



BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

24. The post-harvest assessment estimates a total of 520,000 people in the rural areas to be seriously affected by the crop failure, out of which 428,000 are living in the 19 most-affected districts.¹⁰
25. To determine the population to be targeted for emergency assistance, three additional targeting parameters have been considered: i) level of food insecurity and vulnerability during normal times; ii) the prevalence of wasting; and iii) poverty levels.¹¹ As a result, the total number of vulnerable population in need is 241,000 (14 percent of the total population of the Gambia) with 206,000 in the 19 most-affected districts and 35,000 in the borderline districts. The multi-sectoral emergency needs assessment concluded that emergency assistance should be directed to these vulnerable populations, prioritizing the most-affected districts first.
26. The planned number of beneficiaries per activity is shown in table 1 below:

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE			
Activity	Male	Female	Total
Targeted unconditional food distributions	92,700	113,300	206,000
Prevention of acute malnutrition: Blanket supplementary feeding for children 6-59 months	7,650	9,350	17,000
Total	100,350	122,650	223,000
Adjusted total*	92,700	113,300	206,000

* The total number of beneficiaries was adjusted to avoid double counting of children 6-59 months receiving both the targeted food assistance and blanket supplementary feeding.

27. *Targeted unconditional food distributions:* Targeted unconditional food distributions will reach 206,000 drought-affected vulnerable people during the protracted lean season during June – October 2012. WFP will cover the 19 most-affected districts in the following five regions: West Coast Region, Lower River Region, North Bank Region, Central River Region and Upper River Region. The 62,500 people in Central River Region who are receiving emergency food assistance until May through the IR-EMOP will continue to be assisted from June onwards under this EMOP.
28. In collaboration with the Government and national partners, WFP is defining vulnerability criteria for household targeting following a community-based approach. Priority will be given to households with subsistence farming as the only

¹⁰ Most affected districts include: Foni Brefet, Foni Bintang-Karenai, Foni Bondali and Foni Jarrol in West Coast Region; Kiang West, Kiang Central, Kiang East and Jarra Central in Lower River Region; Jokadu, Central Baddibu, Sabach Sanjal and Upper Baddibu in North Bank Region; Lower Saloum, Upper Saloum, Niamina East, Fulladu West (upper) and Janjanbureh in Central River Region; and Kimara and Tumana in Upper River Region.

¹¹ The following targeting criteria were applied: i) districts with above national average food insecurity and vulnerability level (above 11 percent) or districts with GAM rates above the “serious” 10 percent threshold; and ii) proportion of poor who belong to the lowest income category (within each district). The following sources were used: the Gambia CFSVA 2011 and the 2010 MICS.



income source, households not receiving any remittances, and female-headed households. Beneficiaries will be identified by the NDMA's regional coordinators in consultation with the district and village representatives. Through regular coordination meetings, WFP and NDMA will ensure that other food security interventions - such the provision of seeds and fertilizers by FAO and food distributions by the Gambia Red Cross Society - are complementary in terms of targeting and outreach.

29. Although a previous market study indicated that markets in the Gambia have potential for cash or voucher-based interventions,¹² food transfers are considered to be more appropriate under this EMOP because of inadequate food supplies during the lean season and the limited capacity to develop and implement cash transfers within the short timeframe. WFP will consider introducing cash or voucher-based transfers on a pilot basis during the recovery phase, either under a possible extension of this EMOP or under a future intervention.¹³
30. *Prevention of acute malnutrition:* A blanket supplementary feeding programme will be implemented in the nine most-affected districts of Central River North, Central River South and Upper River regions (where wasting is above the 10 percent "serious" threshold) to prevent increased incidence of acute malnutrition and reduce the risk of mortality in children during the lean season. Given the severity of food insecurity and the relatively low coverage of targeted supplementary feeding for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, the blanket supplementary feeding will target all children aged 6-59 months. The number of children is estimated based on population statistics for the targeted districts. Beneficiary selection will be through the regional and district level health centres in close collaboration with the National Nutrition Agency (NaNA), the Ministry of Health and UNICEF.¹⁴

¹² Urban Market Assessment in the Gambia: A feasibility study on cash and vouchers," September 2011.

¹³ A cash/voucher formulation mission starting in May 2012 will inform the planning of this pilot intervention.

¹⁴ UNICEF's planned intervention for the treatment of acutely malnourished children will complement WFP's blanket supplementary feeding in preventing the deterioration of the nutritional status of children 6-59 months.



31.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS

32. Since beneficiaries are expected to access food from other sources, the ration for targeted unconditional food distributions will provide 1,706 kcal per person per day, corresponding to 80 percent of total energy requirements. It includes rice and vegetable oil in line with the food preferences of the targeted population.
33. The blanket supplementary feeding ration for children aged 6-59 months will be Supercereal (with sugar) and vegetable oil.¹⁵

TABLE 2: DAILY FOOD RATION BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)		
Commodity Type	Targeted unconditional food distribution	Blanket supplementary feeding
Rice	400	0
Supercereal	0	250
Vegetable oil	30	20
Total	430	270
Total kcal/day	1,706	1,116
% Kcal from protein	7	14
% Kcal from fat	17	32
Number of feeding days per month	30	30

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt)			
Commodity Type	Targeted unconditional food distribution	Blanket supplementary feeding	Total
Rice	11,610		11,610
Supercereal		637	637
Vegetable oil	871	51	922

¹⁵ Although WFP's Nutrition Strategy prefers the use of Supercereal plus for this activity and target group, with demands for this product from other countries and limited global supplies, it will not be feasible to procure this product in time for this EMOP. Thus Supercereal (with sugar) and fortified vegetable oil will be procured as the next best alternative.



Total	12,481	688	13,169
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IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

34. WFP will be responsible for the overall implementation and monitoring of the EMOP activities. Targeted unconditional food distributions will be coordinated through the NDMA and its decentralised bodies, and will be implemented by joint teams comprised of WFP, government and partners' staff, and community members. The same teams will also coordinate the implementation of the blanket supplementary feeding programme with the additional support of the regional health extension officers reporting to the Ministry of Health.
35. WFP food monitors will be deployed in the targeted villages (final distribution points) to ensure a smooth implementation and post-distribution monitoring. NDMA, through their regional structures, will identify district disaster management officers, food management committees and warehouse managers to work closely with WFP food monitors for planning, implementation and reporting.
36. *Partnerships:* Partnerships with NGOs will be formalized through field-level agreements. Cooperating partners will prepare food distribution plans, with technical support from WFP, submitting monthly distribution reports, narrative reports and a final report.
37. *Participation:* WFP will work closely with national counterparts to establish and train food management committees at village level, through which communities will be involved in the delivery and distribution of food assistance. WFP will work to strengthen the participation of women in food management committees, ensuring that they represent at least 50 percent of the committees' members. Women will also be encouraged to collect the rations on behalf of their families.
38. *Procurement:* Commodities will be procured regionally and internationally at the most competitive prices, in line with WFP standard procedures.
39. *Logistics:* Internationally procured food will arrive through the port of Banjul and regionally procured food will be delivered by road to WFP's main warehouse to be dispatched to partners' warehouses or final distribution points by commercial trucks. The road conditions to remote areas can be challenging, particularly during the peak of the rainy season (July-August). Timely donor funding will allow WFP to procure, deliver and pre-position food to minimize the risk of late distributions.
40. *Non-food inputs:* WFP will provide a range of non-food items required for the implementation of the EMOP, including pallets, tarpaulins, measuring tins, scales, calculators and record-keeping tools. WFP will also provide computer equipment, electronic scales, measuring tapes and fuel to field enumerators in order to enhance food security and nutrition surveillance.
41. WFP has been playing a pivotal role in supporting early warning systems to improve preparedness, mitigation and response; WFP will continue to provide technical assistance to the Government and national partners to enhance



vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) capacities.¹⁶ Existing early warning systems will be strengthened through increased synergies and enhanced coordination. RDMCs will be trained on needs assessment (including targeting, data collection and analysis) and early warning. Workshops will identify the lessons learned and best practices for timely and needs-based relief interventions. WFP will also explore the possibility of establishing a district-level food security and nutrition surveillance system in collaboration with other partners (including the National Nutrition Agency, UNICEF and the Gambia Bureau of Statistics).

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

42. WFP will refine its existing monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tools for this operation, including food basket monitoring questionnaires, daily distribution reporting forms, food distribution lists, household data collection, and food movement forms. Additional staff (including a national M&E officer and field monitors) will be recruited and appropriate databases established.
43. WFP will monitor a range of outcome and output indicators (listed in the logical framework in Annex II). Monitoring schedules have been developed to ensure regular monitoring of activities during and following food distributions. Under the supervision of WFP M&E officer, monitoring plans will be prepared at field level and country-office level, and consolidated into the country office workplan. Monthly joint monitoring visits will be organized by WFP with NDMA and cooperating partners to assess the quantity and quality of programme implementation. There will be frequent randomized monitoring at food distribution points, as well as regular post-distribution monitoring visits by WFP and cooperating partner monitors.

HAND-OVER STRATEGY

44. The engagement of government counterparts in the implementation of this EMOP combined with WFP's capacity-development efforts will support the handover of tasks. On-the-job training will be provided and, when necessary, equipment will be supplied to strengthen the Government's emergency preparedness and response capacities at central and decentralized levels.
45. WFP will provide technical support to the RDMCs to strengthen their capacities in needs assessment, targeting, food handling, monitoring and reporting through deployment of national United Nations volunteers within the Governors' offices. At the central level, a memorandum of understanding is being developed between WFP and NDMA for an enhanced and systematic collaboration on national capacity development in emergency preparedness and response.
46. A follow-up vulnerability assessment, along with market assessments and a cash and voucher feasibility study, will inform WFP's handover strategy during the course of the operation. If required, the EMOP may be extended in time.

¹⁶ These include i) the food security and market information bulletin (led by WFP and an inter-governmental working group); ii) the early warning bulletin for food security (led by the Department of Water Resources); and iii) the monthly market monitoring (led by the Ministry of Agriculture).



HAZARD / RISK ASSESSMENT AND PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

Hazard and Risk Assessment

47. *Contextual risks:* Further weather-related shocks (such as floods or floods) would result in a further deterioration of food security. High food and fuel prices also continue to pose a risk to food security of both rural and urban populations. WFP, in collaboration with national partners, will continue to monitor market information and other early warning systems. WFP will also assess the impact of the on-going crisis on the vulnerable populations in the urban areas to determine the possible need for assistance.
48. *Programmatic risks:* The implementation of this EMOP could be hampered by a lack of coordination among relevant stakeholders. WFP will mitigate this risk by regularly participating in various coordination fora at central and district levels.
49. *Institutional risks:* Potential risks include limited or late funding and the operational capacities of the country office and partners. WFP, in collaboration with the Government, will continue its advocacy efforts to mobilize sufficient funding and will borrow from in-country stocks of other projects. WFP has already taken measures to rapidly scale-up its operational capacities by recruiting additional staff under the IR-EMOP. In collaboration with NDMA, the established structures will be strengthened during the course of the EMOP to ensure a smooth implementation.

Preparedness Planning

50. WFP's preparedness planning will rely on the existing early warning systems, which provide market and weather forecasts and will enable WFP and partners to respond accordingly. WFP has preparedness actions and standard operating procedures in line with its corporate preparedness measures. WFP will continue to provide technical assistance to the multi-sectoral working group in producing quarterly food security and market information bulletins. WFP is the lead agency of the UNDMG coordinating inter-agency efforts and an active member of the Food Security Council chaired by the Vice President.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

51. The Gambia is classified as Security Level 2. There has not been an incident that threatened the security of United Nations staff, supplies, partners or beneficiaries or affected the normal operations of WFP. Commercial trucks transporting WFP food will be clearly marked with WFP logo and convoys will be led by WFP vehicles with high frequency (HF) and very high frequency (VHF) systems.
52. The UNCT has an emergency communications system that is active 24 hours per day, 7 days per week and is managed by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security. Weekly radio checks are conducted. HF and VHF radios are installed on all WFP field vehicles. The WFP country office is fully compliant with



minimum operating security standards and minimum security telecommunications standards.

RECOMMENDATION

The Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO are requested to approve the proposed emergency operation (the Gambia EMOP 200421)

APPROVAL

.....
Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director
United Nations World Food Programme

Date:

.....
José Graziano da Silva
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations

Date:.....



ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
Food ¹⁷	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	11,610.00	5,421,870	
Oil and fats	921.75	1,078,448	
Mixed and blended food	637.5	410,550	
Total food	13,169	6,910,868	
Cash transfers		0	
Voucher transfers		0	
Subtotal food and transfers			
			6,910,868
External transport			986,245
Landside transport, storage and handling			871,541
Other direct operational costs			392,312
Direct support costs ¹⁸ (see Annex I-B)			912,471
Total WFP direct costs			10,073,437
Indirect support costs (7 percent) ¹⁹			705,141
TOTAL WFP COSTS			10,778,577

¹⁷ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

¹⁸ Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

¹⁹ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.



ANNEX I-B

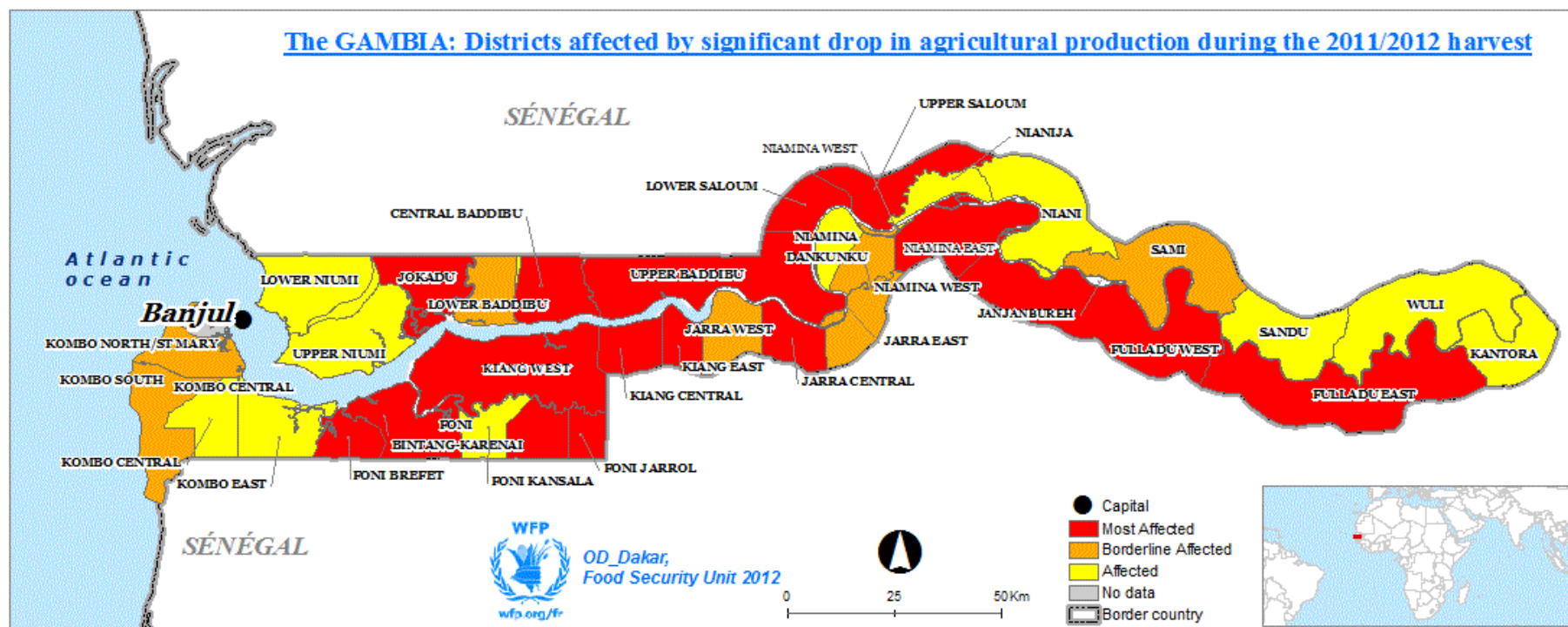
DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	191,424
Local staff - national officers	8,239
Local staff - general service	4,025
Local staff - temporary assistance	145,627
International consultants	17,550
Staff duty travel	219,160
Subtotal	586,025
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	3,267
Utilities general	1,875
Office supplies and other consumables	2,753
Communications and IT services	16,054
Equipment repair and maintenance	2,000
Vehicle running cost and maintenance	78,363
Office set-up and repairs	7,071
Subtotal	111,383
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	21,250
TC/IT equipment	193,813
Subtotal	215,063
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	912,471

ANNEX II - LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY GAMBIA EMOP 200421

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
Outcome 1 Stabilized acute malnutrition in children under 5 in targeted emergency-affected population	Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as %) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Baseline: 17.7% in North Bank; 12.7% in Central River North; and 13.7 % in Central River South ➤ Target: 10-12 % in the three targeted regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No additional weather-related shock (drought or floods) which led to a further deterioration of food insecurity among vulnerable households
Outcome 2 Improved food consumption over assistance period for target households	Household food consumption score (FCS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Baseline: 42 acceptable ➤ Target: Average FCS above 42 (acceptable) in all five regions 	
Output 1 Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned figures ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution ➤ Quantity of fortified foods, complementary food and special nutrition products distributed, by type, as % of actual distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Timely and adequate funding available to resource all the EMOP requirements ➤ Government and partners operational capacities in place (especially human resources requirement) to support the implementation of the EMOP



ANNEX III – MAP OF THE GAMBIA



LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN DOCUMENT

AGRYMET	<i>Centre Regional de Formation et d'Application en Agrométéorologie et Hydrologie Opérationnelle</i> (AGRrometeorology, HYdrology, METeorology)
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
CILSS	<i>Comité permanent inter-états de lutte contre la sécheresse dans le Sahel</i> (Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel)
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEWS-NET	Famine Early-Warning System Network
GAM	global acute malnutrition
HF	high frequency
NDMA	National Disaster Management Agency
NGO	non-governmental organization
NFI	non-food item
RDMC	Regional Disaster Management Committee
TANGO	The Association of Non-Governmental Organizations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDMG	United Nations Disaster Management Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAM	vulnerability analysis mapping
VHF	very high frequency
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

