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Emergency appeal Gambia: Food Insecurity

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal n° MDRGM010

**14,100 people immediate assistance,
and 49,000 Medium term to be assisted**

Appeal launched 12 May 2015

CHF 1,570,943 Appeal budget

Ends May 2016

CHF 150,000 DREF allocated

This **Emergency Appeal** seeks a total of **CHF 1,570,943** to enable the IFRC to support the **Gambia Red Crescent Society (GRCS)** to deliver assistance and support to a total of 63,100 people consisting of immediate to short-term assistance to some **14,100 people** including 1,800 households (12,600 people) plus 1,500 children and pregnant / lactating women) and mid to longer-term support to some **49,000 people (7,000 households)** over a total timeframe of **12 months** with a focus on **food security, nutrition promotion, building resilience, and National Society capacity building and Disaster Risk Reduction** in Central River (north) and North Bank (west) Regions.

Click here for [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

The disaster and the Red Cross and Red Crescent response to date

June to October 2014: Rainfall deficit and breaks.

September-November 2014: Participation of Gambia Red Crescent Society (GRCS) in the "Harmonized Framework" published in November 2014.

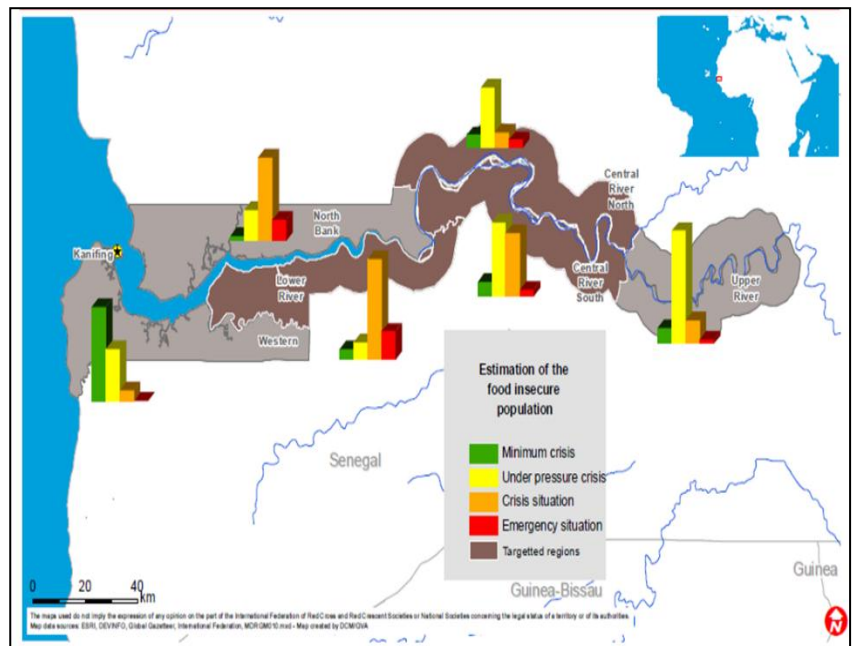
December 2014: Regional update of Food Security and Nutrition situation in Sahel countries.

20 January 2015: First strategy call for Sahel Food Security crisis.

March 2015: Definition of "Sahel Food Insecurity Regional Operational Strategic Plan 2015", and meeting with donors (USAID and ECHO).

March 2015: Second harmonized framework assessment.

May 2015: Launch of Emergency Appeal for CHF 1.57m, with CHF 150,000 from the Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) as start-up support



The operational strategy

The late onset of rains in 2014 is the main cause of late maturity of some early maturing crop varieties throughout the country. The significant number of dry spells of rain experienced in the country caused a lot of destruction particularly in the rice fields. Generally, the production of most crops has drastically reduced in comparison to that of the last season and the five year average. Specifically, rice and groundnuts performed very badly in almost all the regions except in the Upper River Region.

The total production for the 2014 cropping season has been 257,287 metric tons. Compared to 2013 season (321,740 metric tons), a decline of 19% has been marked. Related to cereals total production for 2014 season has been 171,471 metric tons, this represents a decrease of 24.4% as compared to last year when total cereal production stood 226,953 metric tons.

This decline in production is attributed to the late onset of rains and its erratic distribution at the beginning of the season, resulting in germination problem in most parts of the country. Having seed available to replant their fields has therefore become a problem for some farmers. There were also some reports of depleted soil fertility with prevalence of salinity in the rice growing areas.

The major constraint to livestock production in the country is attributed to lack of adequate feed and water particularly in this time of the year (dry season). With no developed rangeland, the natural rangelands continued to serve as the major source of forage throughout the country. Both the amount and duration of rainfall during this season have impacted negatively on the availability of livestock feed. The drinking points for livestock have dried, some of the water catchment areas are drying up so livestock such as cattle may suffer later in the year. In areas where bushfires had occurred during the dry season, the situation is critical. Animals have become weak, emaciated and recumbent.

Food prices continue to increase due mainly to reduction in the production of cereals, and the unfavorable exchange rate of the Dalasi against major currencies. From January 2014 to March 2015 has observed an increased in the price of coarse grains (millet 28%, maize 44% and sorghum 50%), rice both local (33%) and imported rice (49%), findo (102%) and other basic food stuffs.

In March 2015 (based on the Harmonized Framework from March 2015), **100,763 persons were food insecure** and require immediate food assistance (all of them in phase 3) with this figure projected to increase to **178,012 people in June 2015**¹ based on the estimates of the Harmonized Framework². According to the CILSS joint the Harmonized Framework report the projected food security situation for June-August 2015 is alarming, with:

- 921,273 people facing *minimum crisis* (phase 1)
- 521,928 people facing *under pressure crisis* (phase 2)
- 178,012 people facing *crisis situation* (phase 3)

The already alarming nutritional status of children under five, due to poverty, poor infant feeding practices, disease burden related to inadequate WASH services, limited knowledge and low awareness of care givers with regards to essential nutritional and hygiene practices is likely to worsen in 2015 due to increasing household food insecurity and depletion of livelihoods.

There is also a negative prevalence of both wasting (acute malnutrition) and stunting (chronic malnutrition) in the region. The prevalence of malnutrition varies by Local Government Areas (LGAs). The results of the DHS 2013 showed that malnutrition was more prevalent in the Local Government Areas of: Basse (Upper River), Kuntaur (Central River Region), Janjanbureh (Central River Region), and Kanifing. The LGAs of Janjanbureh and Basse have the highest prevalence of stunting while Basse and Kuntaur had the highest prevalence of global acute malnutrition among children under five. The last Gambia National Nutrition Surveillance³ report produced by the National Nutrition

¹ Total population in Gambia 1,849,000 inhabitants.

² GRCS and all the different humanitarian actors consulted during the latest weeks (including FAO, WFP, ACF) consider that these official figures don't show the real situation and that they (official figures) are underestimated.

³ The Gambia government through the National Nutrition Agency (NaNA) conducts the Gambia Nutrition Surveillance Programme (GNSP) twice in the year, during the rainy and dry seasons respectively to look at the seasonal variation of malnutrition. The GNSP is a community based programme that assess over 75,000 children within 72 circuits and over 668 villages country wide during this period.

Agency (NaNA) in September 2014, reiterates and confirms the concern in Centre River Region, Lower River Region and North Bank Region as the regions with the highest prevalence of malnutrition (acute and moderate).

Therefore **under-nutrition continues to be a major public health problem exacerbated** by food insecurity, poverty, high food prices, rural-to-urban migration, climatic shocks and environmental degradation. Acute food shortages occur during the rainy season from June to October, when households often exhaust their food supply.

This crisis is regional affecting most of the countries of the Sahel Region, according to the last Regional Harmonized Framework (March 2015) population in food insecurity in March is 23,052,000 people in under-pressure phase (p.2) and 4,749,000 people in crisis phase (p.3). So far the IFRC is working on the response in Senegal, Gambia, and Mauritania. A regional coordination is in place with the Sahel Regional Office and Zone DMU, in terms of resource mobilization, technical support and peer to peer support for affected countries and implementation process across the region.

This operation is part of wider response in the region and is included in the IFRC Sahel Food Insecurity Regional Operational Strategic Plan (available upon request). Actions to be taken are based on a holistic and integrated approach that means it is not only to meet immediate needs of targeted households with a cash transfer programme, but also to meet the nutritional needs of children under five years of age and of pregnant or lactating women (PLW) by providing enriched supplements and related activities, such as nutrition sensitization. The strategy will also strengthen livelihoods through the distribution of agricultural and livestock inputs (seeds, tools, livestock feed, livestock replenishment, etc.). All this strategy is built on IFRC's Twin Track approach (link emergencies intervention with resilience build one) and will be coordinated and linked to have better impact for affected population.

Gambia Red Crescent Society (GRCS) has chosen working with vulnerable populations of Central River (north) and North Bank (west) Regions. Geographical targeting has been based on the most affected regions, in terms of malnutrition statues of under-five and food insecurity. In North Bank Region (according to the Harmonized Framework from March 2015) the number of the people in crisis and emergency food insecurity situation is 23,689 persons projected to 71,067 (June 2015). Also Central River Region has the challenge to be hard to reach, and most of the organizations do not touch this area due to poor road network.

Needs assessment and beneficiary selection

This outline of needs below is corroborated by the Prevention and Management of Food Crises Network (PREGEC) follow-up assessment conducted in November 2014. GRCS was part of these assessments and the Harmonized Framework exercises (November 2014 and March 2015), which estimated the number of the people in crisis and emergency food insecurity situation is 100.763 persons projected to 178.012 (June 2015). The factors driving this deterioration in the humanitarian condition include poor harvest, increasing commodity prices, chronic shortage and limited access to basic social services, and the near total absence of relief support to the affected population. The resurgence of epidemics and natural disasters have exacerbated the situation of those most vulnerable.

Following this geographical targeting, a community-based targeting system will be used, classifying households according to their vulnerability to decreasing food security status based on the number of children under five, health status and age, labor or other income generation opportunities, family status, disability levels, livelihood assets, and the sustainability of their coping mechanisms.

The targeting criteria is based on the most affected and most vulnerable for both food availability but also ability to recover. The beneficiary selection will take place using participatory methods in close coordination between Village Development Committees (VDC) and the GRCS volunteers. National targeting criteria sensitization is under way involving all the stakeholders and the communities to target the most vulnerable for the interventions. GRCS and the regional disaster management committees will then conduct beneficiary registration looking at the demography of each selected family. This process will be carried out with the support of the beneficiary community committees identified for transparency and accountability reasons. Primarily recipients of this intervention will be the women, as the responsibility of feeding households lies with them.

Immediate intervention

The operational strategy is based on a Twin Track Approach with an immediate response to assist **14,100 people (12,600 people -1,800 households- plus 1,500 pregnant, lactating women and children under-five)** that are in a severe food insecurity situation in the Central River (north) and North Bank (west) Regions, through:

- **Cash transfer intervention** for 1,800 households (12,600 people) by direct cash distribution (or vouchers) of GMD 4,500 per household per month over 3 months, considering a rate of 7 persons per household (97 CHF per household/month; 13.85 CHF per person/month), to allow most vulnerable households to meet their basic needs. The amount to deliver has been calculated based on the prices of the composition of a standard food

basket (cereal, sugar, oil, salt, legumes) that fulfil the calorific value of 2,100 Kcal / person / day⁴. Considering the targeted area's constraints: the weak coverage (and /or use) of the mobile network; the underdevelopment of a bank or other financial system decentralized and accessible; the inaccessibility of the zone due to undeveloped road network; experience of GRCS and other partners such as WFP; the most likely options as payment modality are "unconditional direct cash distribution" and "vouchers". Vouchers modality could be implemented in the villages with local and accessible formal markets that can cope with the beneficiaries demand. GRCS has experience in implementing this kind of CTP and currently three members of GRCS are supporting/working in the CTP program implemented by WFP -through a direct cash distribution modality-

- A **distribution of enriched food** for 1,500 pregnant, lactating women and children under-five at risk of malnutrition will complete household assistance (3 distributions).
- Community **screening sessions** of under-fives (through MUAC) and referral of cases of acute malnutrition, as well as the **promotion of good nutritional** and hygienic practices will be conducted in parallel and in close coordination and collaboration with the Ministry of Health.

Medium-term intervention

In addition, in the mid-term of the Twin Track Approach, the NS will support 7000 households⁵ (49,000 people) through:

- **Agricultural production:** vegetable gardens (to 1000 farmers) and community gardens (100 gardening women associations with 50 members / each) with the provision of agricultural inputs (seeds, tools, fertilizers and other agriculture materials such as fences or protection materials⁶) for dry season crops (June – October);
- **Livestock production** (1000 herders) through livestock restocking or other livestock inputs distribution (livestock feed, vaccination treatment).
- And complemented with the **rehabilitation of wells** for cooperative gardening and **trainings in best practices** and management (agriculture and livestock best practices, cooperatives management, market basis, destocking basis) to create and strengthen resilience and to build capacity in targeted regions.

An **assessment** will be completed and will take into consideration the households' main livelihoods to identify the appropriate inputs that can protect and strength them (including type and quality of seeds/tools, most appropriate livestock inputs and trainings); the market and environmental options; as well as other possible activities (savings groups, trainings in best practices and resource preservation initiatives) that could strengthen beneficiaries and communities resilience.

The mid-term activities will follow the findings of the Food and Nutrition Security and Livelihoods review, conducted by IFRC Africa Regions and Africa Zone at the end of 2014. Also a Campaign will be prepared and launched to support this initiative and the food crisis appeals.

Gender empowerment will be taken in consideration. The National Society will ensure that all programmes are aligned with the IFRC's commitment to realize gender equality and diversity, by adapting a beneficiary selection criteria that targets.

These activities are accompanied by creation and strengthening of capacities to design, implement and monitoring cash transfer and livelihoods programming, through operational and global trainings, NRDT and RDRTs deployments, technical and specialized support to the NS.

Lessons learnt from 2012 Food Security operation in Sahel (and specifically in Gambia) will be integrated in the operation where possible, such as: involve community at the early stage of the project, maintain a close coordination with partners at national and regional levels, establish good partnerships between volunteers, the community health nurses and the traditional birth attendants.

⁴ Rice (12 Kg at 480 GMD); oil (0.75 at 70 GMD); legume (1.25 kg at 39 GMD); salt (0.15 at 6.25 GMD); sugar (0.5 kg at 50GMD). The total amount per person per month is 645.3GMD. Considering 7 person per household, the amount per household per month is 4,517GMD. To facilitate the payment the amount to deliver will be 4,500GMD per household per month.

⁵ The households targeted may not necessarily be the same as the initial targeted in the emergency phase. A detailed assessment will be done before this second phase of activities to determine changing context and ensure appropriate beneficiary selection – see beneficiary selection criteria below. Even is most probably beneficiaries of the short term (due to their vulnerability) will be included in any of the mid-term activities.

⁶ The inputs to distribute will be defined after the assessment.



Coordination and partnerships



The Gambia Red Cross Society (GRCS) was one of the first humanitarian organizations in Gambia, with strong implementation at a national scale. It has branches in every administrative entity. GRCS has a good relationship with all humanitarian stakeholders (UN, NGOs and the Gambia Government). It is a member of the different clusters and attends ad hoc committee meetings related to humanitarian actions in Gambia. So far GRCS participated in two joint assessments in Gambia with WFP, FAO and other partners and participate also in Harmonized Framework exercise in September and in March.

During the 2012 Sahel food crisis, the GRCS, along with the IFRC applied the “twin track” approach of saving lives and protecting livelihoods whilst strengthening communities to recover from disaster and crises. The operation provided simultaneous emergency food assistance as well as building longer term resilience with the provision of improved rice seeds and fertilizer for the main planting season from July to October 2012 and off-season vegetal market garden support between November 2012 to January 2013, with the rehabilitation four community vegetable gardens run by women. The vegetable gardens provided the community with healthier nutritional intake and women with income generation with market produce to sell. Spanish Red Cross implemented activities on child protection, water and sanitation and disaster preparedness. ICRC has developed an annual partnership with GRCS in first aid training and materials, communications, and Restoring Family Links (RFL). IFRC Sahel Office has been giving support in all aspects of GRCS’s capacity strengthening and technical support needs.

The GRCS will work through the Harmonized Framework and the humanitarian country food security intervention plan and the overall response plan defined by the Government of the Gambia. Through this the GRCS will be closely working with the Ministry of Health of the Gambia together with its traditional partners like World Food Program (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), National Nutrition Agency (NaNA), National Disaster Management (NDMA), Action Aid the Regional Health Teams at Regional Levels. Ministry of Agriculture work closely with Gambia Red Cross in many aspects and programs at national level.

Within the RCRC Movement, this Food Security crisis is a regional crisis affecting the Sahel area; consequently this appeal is part of wider response in the region and is included in the IFRC Sahel Food Insecurity Regional Operational Strategic Plan. Africa DMU and IFRC Sahel Regional Office has identified 6 strategic areas that would be best appropriate to help expedite the response actions by National Societies and enable the regional office to provide appropriate and timely action. These comprise the following: information gathering and data analysis; communication and advocacy; coordination of project design DREF/Appeals; resource mobilization and enhancing partnerships; timely monitoring and evaluation and accountability and quality assurance.

IFRC and the Spanish Red Cross delegation in the Gambia will provide technical support to GRCS during the whole period of the implementation. The adapted coordination structure designed in the Gambia will be followed, including coordination of RCRC Movement interventions at the country level, joint coordination of the operation, monitoring, sharing of updates on the progress made and challenges. This will be done in coordination with ICRC.

The World Food Program (WFP) is covering a ‘Cash Transfer Program (CTP)’ in the Central River Region (Upper Fulladu and the Niaminas) and West Coast Region (Marakissa) with high number of people severely affected by malnutrition. Currently three members of GRCS are supporting this CTP program implemented by WFP. Their expertise will be utilized to ensure the successful implementation of this emergency operation.

The National Nutrition Agency (NaNA) is also embarking on a maternity and child nutrition survey and food assistance in three regions within the country (Central River, North Bank and Upper River). The GRCS will coordinate to ensure information sharing.

Proposed sectors of intervention



Food Security and Livelihoods

Outcome 1: 12,600 beneficiaries (1,800 households) receive food assistance and basic needs during 3 months through cash transfer (direct cash or vouchers)

Output 1.1: Immediate food and basic needs of 1,800 households (12,600 beneficiaries) are met through cash/vouchers distribution of 4,500 GMD equivalent to 97 CHF per month per household for 3 months

Activities planned:

- Information for authorities / setting up of targeting committee /awareness session in village assemblies
- Targeting process and surveys verification
- Establishment of CTP and payment mechanisms processes
- Validation of beneficiary list and establishment of an accountability mechanism (beneficiary communication, feedback systems, etc.)
- Cash (direct cash or vouchers⁷ distributions)
- Shops/Financial entities conciliation and billing
- Monitoring and evaluation of the activity

Outcome 2: Medium / longer-term twin track approach, to build community resilience through livelihoods reinforcement to avoid future food crisis to 7,000 households (1,000 herders + 1,000 farmers + 5,000 cooperative members) in targeted regions

Output 2.1: Appropriate agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers and tools) are distributed to 1,000 farmers (7,000 persons) in rural areas with possibility to set up counter season crops

Activities planned:

- Detailed assessment on recovery needs
- Identification of farmer households on needs about agriculture
- Distribution of agriculture inputs (of seeds, fertilizers and tools) by volunteers
- Post distribution monitoring and monitoring and impact analysis

Output 2.2: 100 women cooperatives with at least 50 members/cooperative equating to 5,000 cooperative members receive adequate agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers and tools) and trainings to undertake the vegetable gardening campaign (September-October)

Activities planned:

- Detailed assessment, and market analysis on recovery needs
- Identification of beneficiary cooperatives
- Agricultural inputs distribution (seeds, tools, fertilizers, and other materials –such as fences or protection materials-) for 100 women groups
- Support to repair or provide water infrastructure for gardening (e.g. well rehabilitation, drip irrigation system etc.)
- Beneficiaries training on productive best practices, management, market basis and finance
- Post distribution monitoring and monitoring and impact analysis

Output 2.3: 1,000 herders (7,000 beneficiaries) receive appropriate livestock inputs to reinforce and replace their livestock production

Activities planned:

- Detailed assessment, and market analysis on recovery needs
- Identification of beneficiary
- Livestock inputs distribution (livestock feed, vaccination treatment, restocking, etc.), depending on the market and need assessment
- Beneficiaries training on productive best practices, management, market basis and destocking basis
- Post distribution monitoring and monitoring and impact analysis

⁷ Voucher mechanism could be only implemented in villages where exists a formal market able to cope with beneficiaries' needs. Most likely mechanism in both regions will be direct cash distribution. Market analysis will include identifying suppliers and will follow IFRC procedures and CTP guidelines



Health and Nutrition

Outcome 3: To improve the nutritional status of child under 5, pregnant and lactating woman for 1,500 beneficiaries

Output 3.1: Assisting the screening and referral to existing health facilities of child under 5, lactating and pregnant woman at risk of malnutrition until end of lean period (September-October 2015)

Activities planned:

- Information for authorities / setting up of targeting committee /awareness session in village assemblies
- Training on malnutrition screening by MUAC and referral and on delivery of messages on nutrition and health
- Screening of child and women (pregnant and lactating) at risk of malnutrition in targeted communities and referral to existing nutrition/health facilities
- Community-based surveillance of frequent infant and children

Output 3.2: Distributing enriched food to 1,500 child under 5, lactating and pregnant women in targeted regions to prevent malnutrition at this vulnerable targets for three months

Activities planned:

- Identification of populations targeted by the activity (PLW, under 5 years children) resulting from very poor households targeted by the project.
- Fortified food distribution (3 distributions).
- Performing social mobilization activities regarding main cause of malnutrition, best practices about nutrition and their proper use (ways of improving family diets using available resources, specific food needs for sick and other vulnerable people, optimum breastfeeding practices).
- Monitoring and evaluation of the activity.

Outcome 4: Increase the access to safer water and the promotion in good hygienic practices among 30 most vulnerable communities in the targeted regions

Output 4.1: 7,000 beneficiaries (1,000 households) reached through hygiene promotion

Activities planned:

- Workshop to elaborate and adapt sensitization material
- Community sensitization on main hygiene practices and distribution of soap, aqua tabs and any other disinfectant materials
- Monitoring and evaluation of the activity

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Outcome 5: Improve NS capacity on community, branch and national level in preparation, risk reduction and response to future crisis

Output 5.1: The capacity of staff and volunteers (10 staff and 100 volunteers) are built on food & nutrition security, livelihoods and cash transfer programing and on better information collection and operational efficiency in targeted region

Activities planned:

- NDRT Food Security and CTP refreshment course
- Training and Capacity Building in Livelihoods and Cash Programming among the staff and volunteers
- Volunteers operational training in nutrition awareness and WASH
- Deployment of food security RDRT, a CTP and a HES delegate for training and capacity building in CTP, FS and Livelihoods

Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 6: The quality of the operation is ensured and documented by participatory in-depth needs assessments and accountability measures

Output 6.1: The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system which will enhance branch capacity to report on the operations

Activities planned:

- Coordination and engagement with key stakeholders (NDMA, MOA, MoH, Community leaders, INGOs, Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, UN Agencies and funding agencies).
- Joint monitoring of operations by GRCS and IFRC
- Preparation of the Food Security & Resilience Media Campaign
- Conduct lesson learned workshop with targeted branches and HQ staff.
- Beneficiary communication for all livelihood activities
- Evaluation of assistance impact in supported households (related to all livelihoods activities)
- Volunteer insurance
- Activity and Response Monitoring
- Coordination within the Regional Strategic Framework



Programme support services

- **Human resources:** Key technical staff and volunteers for the successful operation will include the following:
 - ✓ 100 volunteers will be engaged to carry out distributions, assessments, nutrition awareness, monitoring and evaluation. They will require insurance, travel cost, allowances and refreshments during the operation;
 - ✓ 5 staff members at HQ and province level to be required for this operation continues (coordination, reporting, finance and administration, etc.);
 - ✓ 3 NDRT will participate in the operation where assistance is most required.
 - ✓ The operation will cover two regions so two field officers will be recruited to assist the National Society and the Operations Manager to execute the plan of action.
 - ✓ At IFRC level (both in country and in Sahel RO) the required staff is:
 - A CTP delegate for three months to reinforce NS capacities in all processes (targeting, market assessment, beneficiary communication, payment mechanisms procedures, monitoring, etc.);
 - RDRT with food security experience for 2 months
 - FS delegate from the Regional office will prepare a refreshment training, and internal procedures to establish all the delivery and monitoring process for 2 months;
 - A HES person will provide support in targeting and assessment for 1 month.
 - IFRC Ops manager to be recruited (based in country) with CTP implementation experience, preferable in Sahel Region.
 - Additional human resources from IFRC regional office are: PMER, finance and logistics dedicated to this appeal for two months each.
 - Technical support will be provided by the coordinated by the Africa Zone DMU and the Sahel Regional Office.
- **Communications:** The Gambian Red Crescent Society, with support from IFRC regional and zone communications, aims to coordinate various awareness and publicity activities, to sensitize the public, media and donors on the situation on the ground and the humanitarian response.
Though this plan and the other appeals linked to the Food Security Crisis in Sahel, the IFRC will prepare a Media Campaign (based on the findings of the Food & Nutrition Security and Livelihoods review) with the objective of fight against food insecurity and increase resilience through small-scale and replicable activities
- **Information technology (IT) and telecommunications:** the necessary IT equipment will be procured and maintained by the local staff, and scheduled monitoring visits from the IT technical advisor
- **Administration and finance:** IFRC Regional Representation for the Sahel will facilitate cash transfers and ensure transparent and smooth administrative and financial support to be the operations in close coordination with IFRC Nairobi. Through this appeal a Finance Delegate will be recruited to further support GRCS the ongoing enhancement Financial Management

- **Logistics:** Logistics coordination will be an important part in the implementation process. Even beyond coordination, logistics will have specific tasks such as: quantity control / quality of designations and resources, delivery of products in distribution areas, management of fleet and interviews sheet, and stock records of products. The GRCS logistics capacity will need to be reinforced and scaled up to meet the operational demands of this appeal.
- **Reporting, monitoring and evaluation:** PMER will continue to be key to ensuring evidence based reporting, upholding accountability and compliance to the established standards. An operational evaluation will be carried out with technical support from the IFRC Zone and Sahel Region at the end of the operation to provide recommendations for future interventions. The project team and technical committees will meet with community committees after each distribution for follow-up and take stock of the situation.



Budget

See attached IFRC Secretariat [budget](#) for details.

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

EMERGENCY APPEAL OPERATION

12/05/2015

APPEAL:Gambia Food Insecurity

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord	Bilateral Response	Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0			0
Shelter - Transitional	0			0
Construction - Housing	0			0
Construction - Facilities	0			0
Construction - Materials	0			0
Clothing & Textiles	0			0
Food	27,000			27,000
Seeds & Plants	135,000			135,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	18,887			18,887
Medical & First Aid	0			0
Teaching Materials	11,250			11,250
Utensils & Tools	40,000			40,000
Other Supplies & Services	132,000			132,000
Emergency Response Units	0			0
Cash Disbursements	523,800			523,800
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	887,937	0	0	887,937
Land & Buildings	0			0
Vehicles Purchase	0			0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0			0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0			0
Medical Equipment	0			0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0			0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0
Storage, Warehousing	6,000			6,000
Distribution & Monitoring	32,500			32,500
Transport & Vehicle Costs	53,720			53,720
Logistics Services	0			0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	92,220	0	0	92,220
International Staff	168,000			168,000
National Staff	18,800			18,800
National Society Staff	98,236			98,236
Volunteers	36,410			36,410
Total PERSONNEL	321,446	0	0	321,446
Consultants	0			0
Professional Fees	0			0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0	0	0	0
Workshops & Training	62,750			62,750
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	62,750	0	0	62,750

Travel	27,151			27,151
Information & Public Relations	7,000			7,000
Office Costs	25,500			25,500
Communications	12,000			12,000
Financial Charges	15,000			15,000
Other General Expenses	0			0
Shared Support Services	24,060			24,060
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	110,711	0	0	110,711
Programme and Supplementary Services Re	95,879	0	0	95,879
Total INDIRECT COSTS	95,879	0	0	95,879
TOTAL BUDGET	1,570,943	0	0	1,570,943
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions				0
Bilateral Contributions				0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	0	0	0
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	1,570,943	0	0	1,570,943