

**GAMBIA
RAPID RESPONSE
FLOOD
2022**

22-RR-GMB-54900

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Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

21/03/2023

WFP, RCO, UNICEF and NDMA participated in the discussion.

Please confirm that the report on the use of CERF funds was discussed with the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team (HCT/UNCT).

Yes No

Please confirm that the final version of this report was shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

Yes No

1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

The UN Gambia is grateful to have received its first-ever CERF allocation, which has proven to be a timely and flexible funding source, significantly enhancing humanitarian action in our country. Resource mobilization for humanitarian efforts in The Gambia is particularly challenging, with limited funding available. CERF's foremost value lies in providing prompt resources for humanitarian action in priority areas. The allocation has been instrumental in addressing acute and time-critical needs, aligning with the priority areas identified through the government and development partners' comprehensive needs assessment.

Moreover, CERF funds have made a tangible difference in the lives of thousands of vulnerable individuals affected by floods in The Gambia. Through improved food security, nutrition, and WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) status, CERF has enhanced the well-being of these communities. With limited funds, CERF has not only facilitated the engagement of UN agencies with the government but also acted as a catalyst for additional resource mobilization.

Considering The Gambia's susceptibility to shocks, a flexible funding source like CERF has played a vital role in preventing vulnerable populations from resorting to extreme coping mechanisms. It has also strengthened relationships with our government counterparts. This assistance aligns with the UNDAF (United Nations Development Assistance Framework), as well as the strategic plans of UNICEF and WFP.

In conclusion, the CERF allocation has proven its worth by effectively addressing urgent needs, making a positive impact, and adding value to our collective humanitarian efforts in The Gambia.

CERF's Added Value:

The CERF intervention in food and WASH assistance was vital in providing life-saving support to flood-affected populations. Identified as top priorities in the Rapid Needs Assessment and government reports, these interventions prevented deteriorating food and nutrition conditions and reduced the risk of disease outbreaks due to inadequate water and sanitation access and poor hygiene practices.

Through CERF funding, targeted food distribution programs were implemented, ensuring vulnerable households had access to life-sustaining supplies. Concurrently, clean water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene kits were provided, preventing waterborne diseases, and improving hygiene practices. These interventions directly resulted in reduced malnutrition rates and safeguarded the well-being of flood-affected communities.

This success demonstrates the strategic deployment of CERF funding, effectively addressing urgent needs and strengthening the overall humanitarian response. By aligning with identified priorities and collaborating closely with stakeholders and government counterparts, CERF not only saved lives but also contributed to the long-term well-being and resilience of affected populations.

Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to people in need?

Yes

Partially

No

The allocation of CERF funds enabled the World Food Programme (WFP) to swiftly implement an initial response utilizing our 72-hour rapid cash response mechanism. The Gambia became the first country within WFP to utilize this approach

following the development of a global Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). This innovative approach ensured the efficient and effective delivery of cash assistance directly to beneficiaries. By adopting a cash-in-hand approach, the turnaround time for assistance delivery was significantly reduced compared to traditional mobile money methods. While mobile money distributions typically take weeks, the 72-hour cash response allowed for a quicker response, with initial assistance reaching those in need within a matter of days. Subsequent cash distributions were conducted using mobile money channels. UNICEF and its partners, within 48 hours deployed the prepositioned WASH supplies to immediately respond to the emergency needs of the affected population particularly those that were displaced and housed in temporary shelters such as schools. Critical WASH supplies such as family emergency kits, water containers, Aqua tabs, soap and bleach were distributed including water bladders to ensure immediate access to safe water. The CERF funding made it possible to restock critical supplies and also procure additional supplies for timely response to emergency situations.

Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

Yes

Partially

No

The CERF funding played a crucial role in responding to the urgent needs of women, men, and children impacted by the flash floods. Through targeted interventions, the World Food Programme (WFP) provided emergency food assistance in the form of cash distributions. This timely and life-saving support not only met the immediate needs of affected families but also prevented a deterioration in food security by ensuring they could meet their basic nutritional requirements.

By leveraging CERF funds, WFP's intervention focused on addressing the pressing food and nutrition needs of the affected population. The cash distributions provided a flexible and dignified approach, enabling individuals to make choices according to their unique circumstances and preferences. This intervention not only alleviated immediate hunger but also helped to mitigate the long-term impacts of the disaster on food security.

The strategic utilization of CERF funds allowed for an effective and targeted response, ensuring that time-critical needs were met promptly. Through these efforts, CERF played a vital role in safeguarding the well-being and resilience of the affected communities. The CERF funding has ensured a timely response to the immediate WASH needs of the affected populations. The funding has made it possible for UNICEF to immediately restore basic sanitation and improve hygiene practices at the onset of the humanitarian situation. UNICEF was able to provide communities affected by the floods with critical water purification tablets to restore access to clean water. The CERF funding also allowed UNICEF to support affected communities rehabilitate toilets or build new ones to main community sanitation and protect families from water-borne diseases. Communities were also provided with hygiene supplies to protect them from infectious diseases.

Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes

Partially

No

The implementation of CERF initiatives significantly enhanced coordination among various actors involved in the flood response. A virtual dashboard was developed and launched, providing a centralized platform for seamless coordination. This dashboard proved instrumental in facilitating effective collaboration among UN agencies, partners, OCHA, and UNDAC assistance by offering crucial information, including caseload, affected areas, and 5Ws indicators (Who, What, Where, When, and Why). The real-time accessibility of information via the dashboard enabled stakeholders to make timely and informed decisions, fostering efficient and effective collaboration toward the shared objective of alleviating the suffering of

affected populations. Regular coordination meetings were held by the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), World Food Programme (WFP), and UNICEF to promote information sharing, encourage complementary implementation of activities, and provide progress updates to the RCO and UNCT United Nations Country Team (UNCT).

The improved coordination, facilitated by the CERF initiative, enhanced communication, promoted synergies, and strengthened the overall response efforts. By bringing together key stakeholders and providing them with a common platform, CERF played a pivotal role in fostering collaboration and maximizing the impact of humanitarian interventions during the flood response.

Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes

Partially

No

The allocation of CERF funds played a significant role as a catalyst for additional resource mobilization, particularly through the World Food Programme's (WFP) advance financing mechanism. Leveraging this mechanism, WFP was able to launch assistance programs for the victims of the floods. The availability of CERF funds acted as a driver for increased resource mobilization, resulting in reaching a larger number of beneficiaries.

In addition, the CERF funds, acting as a catalyst, also played a pivotal role in mobilizing additional resources in responding to emergency WASH supports implemented by UNICEF and the partners. The overall WASH interventions supported by the CERF funds were shared and discussed with another traditional donor to ensure necessary synergies between the CERF funds and other resources and advocate for future support.

Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas¹:

In **max. 400 words**, please specify which of the four chronically underfunded humanitarian priority areas ((1) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment; (2) programmes targeting disabled people; (3) education in protracted crises; and (4) other aspects of protection) were addressed through this allocation:

- Which of these areas required most urgent funding?
- How could CERF help advance collective efforts in these areas to bring about step changes in the response?
- What key challenges, if any, prevented the HCT/UNCT from advancing these areas through the humanitarian response (e.g. policies, technical capacity, resources, guidance)?

In addressing the four chronically underfunded humanitarian priority areas, the CERF allocation specifically targeted the following areas: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health, and empowerment; programs targeting disabled people; and aspects of protection. Among these priority areas, the allocation recognized that urgent funding was required to address the basic needs of vulnerable populations without discrimination. This included prioritizing individuals with disabilities, vulnerable household heads, and female-headed households. By focusing on these specific groups, the CERF funding aimed to ensure inclusivity and equity in the humanitarian response. The CERF allocation played a vital role in advancing collective efforts in these priority areas, aiming to bring about significant improvements in the overall response. By providing timely and flexible funding, CERF enabled step changes in the response

¹ In January 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator identified four priority areas as often underfunded and lacking appropriate consideration and visibility when funding is allocated to humanitarian action. The ERC therefore recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and HCTs/UNCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. These areas are: (1) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment; (2) programmes targeting disabled people; (3) education in protracted crises; and (4) other aspects of protection. While CERF remains needs based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the questions and answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

by addressing critical gaps and enhancing interventions in the areas of support for women and girls, disability-inclusive programs, and aspects of protection. However, it is important to acknowledge that several key challenges hindered the HCT/UNCT from fully advancing these priority areas within the humanitarian response. These challenges included policy constraints, limited technical capacity, insufficient resources, and lack of clear guidance. These obstacles may have hindered the comprehensive implementation of initiatives and limited the extent to which the collective efforts could achieve transformative changes. Nonetheless, proactive measures were taken to overcome these challenges and maximize the impact of the CERF-funded interventions. Community mobilization, engagement, and monitoring were prioritized to ensure regular feedback from beneficiaries throughout the project implementation. This feedback mechanism helped address gaps, adapt interventions to specific needs, and strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of the response. It is worth noting that the CERF assistance made a tangible impact in addressing the needs of persons with disabilities, with approximately 233 individuals benefiting from the support. This underscores the significance of dedicated funding and targeted interventions to ensure that marginalized groups are not left behind and are empowered to participate fully in humanitarian programs.

In conclusion, while the CERF allocation made substantial progress in addressing underfunded priority areas, challenges persisted. Continued efforts are needed to overcome policy constraints, strengthen technical capacity, secure adequate resources, and provide clear guidance to advance these priority areas within the humanitarian response. By doing so, the collective efforts can further enhance inclusivity, protection, and empowerment for vulnerable populations, bringing about transformative changes in their lives.

Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)

Total amount required for the humanitarian response	6,000,000
CERF	1,001,643
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	
Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)	1,001,643

Table 2: CERF Emergency Funding by Project and Sector/Cluster (US\$)

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount
UNICEF	22-RR-CEF-056	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	351,643
WFP	22-RR-WFP-052	Food Security - Food Assistance	650,000
Total			1,001,643

Table 3: Breakdown of CERF Funds by Type of Implementation Modality (US\$)

Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	779,538
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	208,599
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	0
Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	13,506
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	222,105
Total	1,001,643

* Figures reported in table 3 are based on the project reports (part II, sections 1) and should be consistent with the sub-grants overview in the annex.

2. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:

On 30 and 31 July 2022, The Gambia experienced the highest amount of rainfall in 34 years, causing significant floods, killing 11 persons and affecting more than 44,000 people, including 8,800 under 5 children and 2,700 pregnant and breastfeeding women, according to the National Disaster Management Authority. Many families whose houses were inundated were displaced and had to stay in temporary shelters, in addition to losing their food stock and livelihood assets, which led to an increase in acute food insecurity risks. Sanitation facilities were damaged, including a breakdown of the sewage system, exacerbating the risk of water borne disease. The Government and the International Federation of Red Cross (IFCR) provided assistance, including food, non-food items and logistics support, but the needs far outweighed the available resources. Following an emergency meeting on 2 August, the Government requested UN partners to provide humanitarian support. UNDAC and ROWCA teams deployed to support a government-led multi-agency rapid needs assessment launched on 16 August.

Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

In response to the crisis, on 18 August 2022, CERF allocated \$1 million from its Rapid Response window for life-saving activities. The funding from CERF focused on delivering time-critical food assistance in the form of cash while also supporting people's needs in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector, mainly through the construction of emergency latrines, the rehabilitation of boreholes, hygiene promotion activities and the distribution of dignity items. As a result of this, 11,000 people regained the access to safe drinking water and 17,000 people benefited thanks to the water quality assessment and chlorination of water points. In terms of sanitation, 210 standard climate resilient ventilated improved pit latrines were constructed and benefitting 3,150 people. In addition to these projects, 500 packets of bleach, 5,000 buckets with lids, 165 cholera kits, and 500 packets of soap that were supplied to affected families. In total, the project provided access to safe water to flood-affected households, distributes WASH kits, and rehabilitates/constructs emergency water facilities and latrines, directly reaching and providing life-saving assistance to 56,762 people, including 14,587 women, 12,901 men, 15,336 girls, and 13,938 boys.

People Directly Reached:

The WFP advance financing mechanism provided complementary funding, which ensured that a total of 36,551 beneficiaries received food assistance through cash transfer. The CERF target of 21,200 people was reached 100%, and the additional beneficiaries were supported by the WFP advance financing. This joint complementary funding mechanism ensured that all food-insecure households affected by the floods received much-needed food assistance. This grant covers similar geographic area for different sectors of intervention delivered by WFP and UNICEF. However, from the detailed assessment report and sector assessment report of the 2022 flood showed damaged water facilities in 3 vulnerable communities, Kerr Pateh in NBR, Njoben in CRR, and Madina and Samako in URR and in 2 health care facilities located at Karantaba and Bureng in LRR. Thus, UNICEF specially focused in these regions with the of CERF funding for water and sanitation interventions, including supplies. However additional supplies were distributed beyond these regions including water quality testing among others. The figure in the table indicates the highest number of beneficiaries reached in community, health facilities with WASH interventions. Since the major WASH interventions were conducted in selected communities this helped to address the issue of double counting.

People Indirectly Reached:

Not applicable

Table 4: Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Sector/Cluster*

Sector/Cluster	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Food Security - Food Assistance	5,268	4,786	5,840	5,306	21,200	5,268	4,786	5,840	5,306	21,200
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	10,486	9,524	11,628	10,562	42,200	14,587	12,901	15,336	13,938	56,762

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

Table 5: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Category*

Category	Planned	Reached
Refugees	0	0
Returnees	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0
Host communities	0	0
Other affected people	42,200	56,762
Total	42,200	56,762

Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sex & Age	Planned	Reached	Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total	
			Planned	Reached
Women	10,486	14,587	126	27
Men	9,524	12,901	114	16
Girls	11,628	15,336	140	3
Boys	10,562	13,938	127	3
Total	42,200	56,762	507	49

PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

3. PROJECT REPORTS

3.1 Project Report 22-RR-CEF-056

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNICEF	Country:	Gambia
Sector/cluster:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	CERF project code:	22-RR-CEF-056
Project title:	Emergency WASH support for Flood Victims in Gambia		
Start date:	31/08/2022	End date:	28/02/2023
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 2,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 0
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 351,643
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 150,320
	Government Partners		US\$ 136,814
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 13,506
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through the CERF funding, UNICEF in collaboration with the Department of Water Resources and the Ministry of Health supported 56,762 people (14,587 women, 12,901 men, 15,336 girls, and 13,938 boys) gained access to safe drinking water, among whom 11,000 people were reached thanks to the rehabilitation of the water supplies in the affected communities of Kerr Pateh (North Bank Region), Njoben and Madina Samako (Central River Region) and in the health facilities of Karantaba and Buremg (LRR), 17,000 people reached thanks to the chlorination of 343 water systems (73 in NBR, 87 CRR, 67 in URR, 54 in LRR, and 62 in WCR) and the remaining through the distribution of Aquatabs for household water treatment.

UNICEF also procured and distributed critical WASH supplies including 500 packets of bleach, 5,000 buckets with lids, 165 cholera kits, and 500 packets of soap for 8,000 people to help improve hygiene, household water treatment products, and disinfection of potentially contaminated surfaces. Furthermore, the funding has strengthened the capacity of national systems such as laboratory personnel and health workers to be able to understand the causes of acute water diarrheal, mode of transmission and preventive and control measures during pre- and post-emergency through trainings and other engagements.

Thanks to the CERF funds, UNICEF also supported the training of two local masons and the construction of 210 standard climate resilient ventilated improved pit latrines in the communities of Kerr Pateh, Kerr Omar Saine (NBR) and Messira Njoben (CRR), enabling to urgently restore basic sanitation, improve hygiene practices, and protect the dignity and safety of 3,150 people, especially of women and girls.

In total, the WASH component of the project reached 70,000 people in flood affected communities across the seven regions of The Gambia between August 2022 to February 2023, including 56,762 people through life-saving WASH related assistance and the remaining reached indirectly only through community-based hygiene messages. This helped provide urgently needed safe drinking water, and sanitation and hygiene facilities to affected families to protect their health and wellbeing and reduce the risks of waterborne diseases.

3. Changes and Amendments

There were minor changes and deviations from the original plan in terms of sanitation intervention. The proposed construction of community latrines, planned to be contracted to Gambia Technical Training Schools was not possible due to extremely high cost proposed by the provider, which CERF budget could not cover. Local masons were trained and supported by UNICEF, the government counterparts and communities for the construction/upgrade of community latrines to be more climate-resilient

A delay in offshore procurement was encountered including timely availability of buckets with taps and lead time for shipment. The supply delays were not a major issue as prepositioned supplies from other funding such as USAID were used to respond urgently and then replenished.

By the end of the project, a balance of \$971.04 which was committed in freight cost and couldn't be released on time remains unspent.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	10,486	9,524	11,628	10,562	42,200	14,587	12,901	15,336	13,938	56,762
Total	10,486	9,524	11,628	10,562	42,200	14,587	12,901	15,336	13,938	56,762
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	126	114	140	127	507	27	16	3	3	49

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

The CERF funding also made it possible for UNICEF and partners to conduct community-based sensitization on sanitation and hygiene promotion campaign in all seven regions of the country, targeting all 70 flood-affected communities and other communities. The sanitation and hygiene education focused on the prevention of diarrheal diseases, handwashing, water management and storage, and the safe disposal of human feces and other wastes such as household waste. Demonstrations of proper hand washing, and household water treatment were also conducted. 70 Community volunteers were also trained on water disinfection methods and interpersonal communication skills to promote and monitor household water treatment. Total indirect target population reached is 13,238 people, this includes catchment area of health facilities that benefited from the project.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Women, men, boys, and girls affected by the flash flood and their communities have equitable access to, and use, safe water and sanitation services, and adopt hygiene practices.				
Output 1	Affected populations have safe and equitable access to, and use a sufficient quantity and quality of water to meet their drinking and domestic needs				
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene				
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification	
Indicator 1.1	WS.6 Number of people accessing sufficient and safe water for drinking, cooking and/or personal hygiene use as per agreed sector standard	42,200	56,762	Field Report	
Indicator 1.2	WS.9a Percentage of people who report using a safe, dignified, and functional sanitation facility with functional handwashing facility (with soap/cleaning agent and water)	90	93	Field Report	
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		More people living in the target communities than anticipated			
Activities	Description			Implemented by	
Activity 1.1	UNICEF will support Department of Water Resources (DWR) for assessment to identify priority water facilities for rehabilitation. DWR has standard MOU with private contractors which will be activated to Rehabilitate/Construct 5 safe water facilities for the affected communities working in collaboration with Local bodies and area councils			DWR, MoH	
Activity 1.2	In collaboration with DWR and MoH Water Quality assessment, surveillance, and chlorination of Water Points in affected communities			DWR, MoH	

Output 2	Affected populations have safe access to, and use appropriate sanitation facilities; and excreta is safely managed				
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene				
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification	

Indicator 2.1	# women, men, children accessing and using adequate sanitation facilities	3,000	3,150	Field Report/ CERF database
Indicator 2.2	WS.14 Number of household sanitation facilities (e.g. latrines) and/or household bathing facilities constructed or rehabilitated	200	210	Field Report /CERF database
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The main target for sanitation should have been 3,000 people (for approx.200 households) instead of global WASH target of 42,200 people		
Activities	Description			Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Following the in-depth assessment report, in collaboration with DWR, MOH and NDMA priority communities, HH and HFs will be identified, local artisans will be used through agreement with Gambia Technical Training Institute (GTTI) to construct/rehabilitate the superstructure and communities will be supported to do the substructure for 200 latrines in households and affected Health facilities for flood-affected communities, in the regions			DCD, DWR, MoH
Activity 2.2	Support MOH in collaboration with Local Bodies /area councils for safe disposal of hazardous waste and pumping of stagnant water within the health facilities and other critical public areas			MoH Area Councils

Output 3	At-risk and affected populations have timely access to culturally appropriate, gender- and age-sensitive information, services and interventions related to hygiene promotion, and adopt safe hygiene practices			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	WS.17 Number of people receiving WASH/hygiene messaging	42,200	70,000	Field report
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		A greater number of people were reached through hygiene promotion compared to the planning due to the number of people reached by water supply activities and the intensification of awareness-raising reaching additionally indirect beneficiaries.		
Activities	Description			Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Working with Health Promotion directorate of MOH, Red Cross and Village Support Groups, conduct community and school-based hygiene and sanitation education including hand washing with soap and promotion in flood affected communities in the flood affected communities			HeDPO, MoH

Output 4	WASH national and local systems are equipped to assess, prevent and address risks and hazards at service delivery and user level			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification

Indicator 4.1	WS.16a Number of people receiving critical WASH supplies (e.g. WASH/hygiene kits)	5,000	8,000	Field Report
Indicator 4.2	WS.16b Number of WASH/hygiene kits distributed	500	1,100	Field Report
Indicator 4.3	CC.1 Number of implementing partner staff receiving training to support programme implementation (front line health workers trained on Management of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD))	50	90	Field Report

Explanation of output and indicators variance: Nothing significant to report

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 4.1	UNICEF will work with MoH, DWR, local area councils and Red Cross to distribute critical WASH supplies (cleaning detergents, handwashing kits) hygiene items (dignity kits), collapsible water tanks, buckets; short training of frontline health workers on life saving management of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)	MoH, HePDO, Area councils
Activity 4.2	In flood affected areas, UNICEF in collaboration with MOH and Red cross will provide hands on short training for frontline health workers on life saving management of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)	MoH, EDC
Activity 4.3	Monthly joint monitoring visits will be conducted with NDMA, MOH, DWR and Red cross on WASH interventions and Coordination. These coordination meetings and visits are coordinated and led by MoH and other government partners	NDMA, MoH led with other WASH partners

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)²:

Through robust community engagement and mobilization, UNICEF ensured that the affected population contributed to the project design, implementation, and monitoring. The community structures such as the village development committee and village support groups were used to map out the collapsed latrines within the communities and provided the first draft list of households to be supported. The implementing partners and UNICEF together with the community members did the final verification and eligible households were announced in the village. Those households that were not eligible were also provided reasons to why they were not selected.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

UNICEF implementing partners have community feedback mechanisms through village support groups, public health officer, community health nurses. Throughout the implementation of this project, a focal person identified by the community members and Public Health officers were used to manage complaints and give feedback to the regional health management teams. A WhatsApp group was also created for sharing of information and management of complaints. Special attention was given to women, adolescent girls, persons with disabilities through engagement during monitoring visits by UNICEF staff and implementing partners.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

All UNICEF implementing partners and NGOs staff have been assessed on PSEA issues and if deemed Moderate risk in their PSEA assessment, support and guidance is provided to partner so that its status changes to Low risk. Partners at moderate risk have shared action plans which are followed- up and supported by UNICEF PSEA focal staff. All UNICEF Staff are also trained on PSEA as part of

² AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

learning and development plan to be able to identify and effectively address the issues of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse while maintaining confidentiality and respect for the stakeholders.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

UNICEF ensured special attention was given to affected children, people with disabilities, and women through the rehabilitation of water sources, latrine rehabilitation, and the distribution of WASH supplies. The provision of improved pit latrines for the most affected households is not only for health reasons but also to ensure security and dignity for women in families without latrines. Women have also been directly involved in the planning and management of water supply and sanitation interventions through the promotion of gender-positive changes in activity implementation. Women directly supported the targeting and distribution of all NFIs.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

All WASH infrastructure and services are designed in line with the WASH sector guidelines. During the implantation of the project, special attention was given to PwD as included as criteria of selection.

f. Protection:

The project has been designed with particular attention to protect all person affected and at-risk groups such as women and girls e.g. household latrines were roofed and provided with inside lockers to ensure protection and safety of girls and women when using the toilets.

g. Education:

WASH infrastructure in schools and health facilities were assessed and damaged facilities repaired. For example, at Madina Samako, a stand tap was extended to the school to improve access to safe drinking water.

The affected communities with schools in the village were provided with WASH supplies and mothers clubs and students were included in the community engagements. From the CERF funding, a damaged water system was rehabilitated at a health facility.

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	0

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

The CVA was not used due to the type of response consisting in the rehabilitation/upgrade of the damaged/contaminated infrastructures and the distribution of prepositioned critical supplies as primary response.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Community engagement and sensitization	https://www.facebook.com/100067968344738/videos/649309899990802
Directorate of Public Health Services Monthly Bulletin	https://www.facebook.com/100063560141099/posts/pfbid0KokfHqEX3gHUB1L2vNkZLdfyQLT6fNurn2xh8j3MabU5M3kvVCST1D3zLyLpRw8il/?mibextid=cr9u03 https://www.facebook.com/100063560141099/posts/pfbid0yGVJBugixcrMzfeHvLMV6VxHxj6weAKPT2DnLi4SyynTC4bek98ovrFft2gVz9HUI/?mibextid=cr9u03 https://www.facebook.com/100063560141099/posts/pfbid04EuweNqgDQGixn8A9EhjsW45W2VqZu mKE37ytFvyGJvLPRhgcoNE9PQJfHbswAKUI/?mibextid=cr9u03 https://www.facebook.com/264064400452165/posts/pfbid0269DPNcanbYEGDLrEGHgL36xXg6Qun632ivPopkiCBuC7pqrYbGpJZ9kaHudRJR2gl/?mibextid=cr9u03

3.2 Project Report 22-RR-WFP-052

1. Project Information

Agency:	WFP	Country:	Gambia
Sector/cluster:	Food Security - Food Assistance	CERF project code:	22-RR-WFP-052
Project title:	Emergency food assistance to flood victims		
Start date:	29/08/2022	End date:	28/02/2023
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>

Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 4,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 0
	Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 650,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:	US\$ 71,785
	Government Partners	US\$ 71,785
	International NGOs	US\$ 0
National NGOs	US\$ 0	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF UFE grant, WFP and its partners implemented an impactful project that provided unconditional food assistance to flood-affected households, enabling them to meet their immediate food needs as they recovered and rebuilt their livelihoods. The intervention covered all administrative regions in The Gambia, including Banjul, Brikama, Foni Bintang-Karenai, Foni Bondali, Foni Brefet, Foni Jarrol, Foni Kansala, Kombo Central, Kombo East, Kombo North, Kombo South, Kanifing, Kerewan, Central Baddibu, Jokadu, Lower Baddibu, Lower Niumi, Upper Baddibu, Upper Niumi, Mansa Konko, Jarra Central, Jarra East, Jarra West, Kiang Central, Kiang East, Kiang West. The project successfully provided life-saving assistance to a total of 21,200 people, including 4,786 men, 5,268 women, 11,146 children, and 233 persons with disabilities. The project's implementation period spanned nationwide and aimed to address the immediate needs of flood-affected populations in The Gambia. The primary achievement of the project was the provision of direct cash transfers, which empowered the affected households to procure food items based on their individual preferences and needs. By delivering unconditional food assistance, the project ensured that vulnerable communities had access to essential nutrition during their recovery process. The project's holistic coverage and targeted approach made a significant difference in the lives of the affected populations, enabling them to overcome immediate food insecurity challenges. By providing support to a wide range of individuals, including men, women, children, and persons with disabilities, the project prioritized inclusivity and ensured that the most vulnerable segments of the population were not left behind.

3. Changes and Amendments

N/A

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Food Assistance									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	5,268	4,786	5,840	5,306	21,200	5,268	4,786	5,840	5,306	21,200
Total	5,268	4,786	5,840	5,306	21,200	5,268	4,786	5,840	5,306	21,200
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	48	62	54	69	233	48	62	54	69	233

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

Through the implementation of the WFP advance financing mechanism, complementary funding was secured, enabling a broader reach of food assistance to affected populations. As a result, a total of 36,551 additional beneficiaries received food assistance through cash transfers. This joint effort between the CERF funding and the WFP advance financing ensured that all food-insecure households affected by the floods, totaling 58,751 people, received the essential food assistance they needed.

Furthermore, during the cash distribution process, all 58,751 beneficiaries were provided with Social and Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC) sessions. These sessions covered various topics such as nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), protection, gender-based violence, and environmental issues. The SBCC sessions aimed to increase awareness and knowledge among the beneficiaries, empowering them to make informed decisions regarding their nutrition, hygiene practices, and overall well-being.

The indirect beneficiaries of the project were those who received the SBCC sessions but did not directly receive the cash transfers. These individuals benefited from the valuable information and knowledge shared during the sessions, which contributed to enhancing their understanding of crucial aspects related to nutrition, WASH practices, protection, and gender-based violence.

By targeting both the direct beneficiaries of cash transfers and the broader group of individuals reached through SBCC sessions, the project effectively addressed the immediate needs of food-insecure households while also promoting awareness and empowering individuals to make positive changes in their lives. This comprehensive approach ensured that a larger population, beyond the direct recipients, was indirectly benefited by the project's activities and interventions.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Provide relief food safety net assistance to the most vulnerable of flood victims in The Gambia			
Output 1	Flood victims receive a cash ration meeting their minimum food needs for 3 months			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Food Security - Food Assistance			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Cash.2a Number of people receiving sector-specific unconditional cash transfers	21,200	21,200	Distribution report
Indicator 1.2	Cash.2b Total value of sector-specific unconditional cash transfers distributed in USD	467,606	467,606	Financial report
Indicator 1.3	FS.4 Percentage of people enabled to meet their basic food needs	100	100	Distribution and PDM reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		N/A		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Targeting and registration of the beneficiaries	National Disaster Management Agency		
Activity 1.2	Cash distribution	QMoney Financial Services		
Activity 1.3	Monitoring	National Disaster Management Agency, Department of Planning and World Food Programme		

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)³:

Community involvement and accountability to affected populations were fundamental principles guiding the design, implementation, and monitoring of the project. To ensure inclusivity and empowerment, the project adopted a range of modalities to involve crisis-affected individuals, including vulnerable and marginalized groups, in all project phases. Closer coordination between national and regional stakeholders was established, facilitating effective follow-up and support for critical interventions throughout the planning, implementation, and assessment stages. The engagement process prioritized transparency, ensuring that all affected people were adequately informed about the targeting process, entitlements, and the duration of the intervention. This allowed for clear communication and understanding between the WFP and the affected communities. Moreover, the project placed significant emphasis on recognizing women, children, and youth as agents of change and key participants. Their perspectives and voices were actively sought and incorporated, ensuring their meaningful inclusion in decision-making processes and project activities. Feedback from the affected population played a crucial role in shaping the project's design and implementation. Regular feedback mechanisms were established to gather input and insights from the communities. This feedback loop enabled WFP to adapt and modify the project as required, ensuring that it remained responsive to the evolving needs and priorities of the affected population.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

During the project implementation period, a robust feedback and complaint mechanism was established, ensuring that targeted groups had accessible channels to provide input, raise concerns, and express complaints. This mechanism was developed through collaboration among key stakeholders, including the National Disaster Risk Agency, the Department of Planning, and community representatives. To facilitate direct feedback and complaints, in-person feedback and complaint stations were set up at each distribution point or location where the response interventions were taking place. These stations provided a convenient and safe space for beneficiaries to share their feedback, voice concerns, or lodge complaints in person. In addition to the in-person mechanism, a toll-free telephone feedback system was established. This system allowed beneficiaries to share their feedback or register complaints by calling a dedicated hotline. The toll-free nature of the system ensured accessibility for all, enabling beneficiaries to provide input without incurring any costs. Both feedback channels were designed with a commitment to follow-up on the received feedback and complaints. The mechanism included clear protocols for handling and addressing the raised concerns in a timely and effective manner. Follow-up actions were taken to address the feedback received, providing appropriate responses and resolutions as required.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

To address and handle complaints related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), a comprehensive mechanism was established, ensuring confidentiality, accessibility, and appropriate follow-up. This mechanism included both in-person feedback and complaint stations as well as a toll-free telephone feedback system. At each feedback and complaint station, dedicated workers were trained and equipped to handle SEA-related complaints with utmost sensitivity and expertise. They were well-versed in the protocols and procedures required to address such issues, ensuring that complainants were treated with dignity and respect throughout the process. Confidentiality measures were strictly adhered to, safeguarding the privacy and anonymity of individuals reporting incidents of SEA. The toll-free telephone feedback system provided an additional avenue for reporting SEA-related complaints. This accessible channel allowed individuals to report incidents without incurring any costs, ensuring that barriers to reporting were minimized.

³ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

The project placed a strong emphasis on promoting gender equality and empowering and protecting women, girls, as well as sexual and gender minorities. This commitment was reflected in the beneficiary targeting and distribution processes. During beneficiary targeting, specific criteria were applied to prioritize households that required heightened support in terms of gender equality and empowerment. This included households headed by widows, children, or orphans without any other source of livelihood or support. Additionally, households with physically challenged individuals, pregnant women, and breastfeeding women were also given priority. By applying these criteria, the project aimed to address the specific vulnerabilities and challenges faced by women, girls, and sexual and gender minorities. This targeted approach ensured that these groups received the necessary support to enhance their empowerment and protection. Furthermore, the project recognized the importance of addressing gender-based violence (GBV). Efforts were made to raise awareness about GBV, its impacts, and available support services. This included disseminating information on how to recognize and report instances of GBV, as well as ensuring that survivors of GBV had access to appropriate support and referral services.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

The project prioritized the essential needs of people with disabilities (PwD) and ensured their accessibility and inclusion throughout the implementation process. This was achieved through targeted efforts and specific measures to address the unique challenges faced by PwD.

During targeting, distribution, and monitoring activities, the project placed full attention and prioritization on individuals with disabilities. Special considerations were made to ensure that distribution points and mechanisms were accessible for PwD, taking into account their specific needs and requirements. This included providing physical accessibility, such as designated assistance points, to ensure that PwD could easily access the assistance they required. Moreover, the project focused on addressing the specific risks faced by PwD and promoting their protection and safety, with particular attention to women and girls with disabilities. Measures were taken to ensure that PwD were not exposed to additional risks or discrimination during the project activities. The project implemented safeguards to prevent any form of abuse, exploitation, or neglect towards PwD, and appropriate measures were in place to respond to any incidents or concerns related to their protection.

f. Protection:

The project prioritized the mainstreaming of protection considerations throughout its design and implementation, ensuring the protection of all affected persons and those at-risk. Protection principles and measures were integrated into every aspect of the project to safeguard the rights and well-being of individuals. The project adopted a holistic approach to protection, encompassing various dimensions such as physical safety, psychosocial well-being, prevention of exploitation and abuse, and addressing specific risks faced by vulnerable groups. By embedding protection in the project's implementation, comprehensive outcomes were achieved in terms of integrated protection.

Specific outcomes obtained under this project included the establishment of safe and secure distribution points, where individuals could access assistance without fear of harm or discrimination. Furthermore, the project paid special attention to vulnerable groups, such as women, girls, and persons with disabilities, to address their specific protection needs. Gender-based violence prevention and response mechanisms were integrated, aiming to protect women and girls from violence and discrimination. Measures were also taken to ensure the accessibility and inclusion of persons with disabilities, promoting their safety and rights.

g. Education:

Education is not a component of this proposed project.

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is the sole intervention in the CERF project	Yes, CVA is the sole intervention in the CERF project Yes, CVA is the sole intervention in the CERF project	21,200

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

The project employed Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) as a key approach to provide immediate support to the affected population. A cash transfer of 7,050 dalasi (USD 132) per household for 3 months was distributed through a combination of immediate cash transfer facilitated by the National Disaster Management Agency and mobile money facilitated by Q Money. This approach allowed for faster and more efficient distribution of funds. The implementation of the 72-hour immediate cash response by WFP, upon receipt of funds, further expedited the delivery of cash assistance to the beneficiaries. This initiative marked The Gambia as the first WFP Country Office to implement the 72-hour immediate cash response, showcasing the innovative and timely nature of the project. The cash ration provided to the affected population was designed with careful consideration of the minimum expenditure baskets and market monitoring data. It aimed to address the minimum food requirements of the population while allowing for a slight margin to potentially meet non-food needs. Although the project did not adopt a Multi-Purpose Cash approach, it strategically aligned the cash transfer with the essential needs and ensured it had a positive impact on the overall well-being of the beneficiaries.

To enhance coordination and avoid duplication or gaps in assistance, WFP collaborated with other actors engaged in food assistance and existing social protection systems, such as the "NAFA cash safety program" managed by the National Nutrition Agency and funded by the World Bank. This coordination allowed for the effective utilization of available resources, maximizing the impact of the project and ensuring the coherence of assistance efforts.

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
1.1 Provide 3-month cash-based food assistance	21,200	467,606	Food Security - Food Assistance Food Security - Food Assistance	Unrestricted Unrestricted

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
WFP kick starts emergency food assistance to flood-hit and severely food insecure families in the Gambia	https://www.wfp.org/news/wfp-kick-starts-emergency-food-assistance-flood-hit-and-severely-food-insecure-families-gambia https://twitter.com/WFP_TheGambia/status/1565662455728345088?s=20
WFP West Africa News Alert	https://twitter.com/WFP_WAfrica/status/1565365301939736580

ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Type	Funds Transferred in USD
22-RR-WFP-052	Food Assistance	WFP	GOV	\$71,785
22-RR-CEF-056	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$24,047
22-RR-CEF-056	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$112,768
22-RR-CEF-056	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$13,506