



The Gambia National Food Security Survey Report

December 2024



Index

HIGHLIGHTS	4
CONTEXT.....	6
METHODOLOGY OF THE SURVEY	7
RESULTS	8
DEMOGRAPHICS	8
FOOD SECURITY Overview	8
FOOD SECURITY Food Consumption	10
FOOD SECURITY Coping Capacity	11
FOOD SECURITY Hunger Scale	13
LIVELIHOOD Sources of Income	14
CAUSES OF FOOD INSECURITY Shocks.....	15
FOOD INSECURITY Profile of food insecure households	16
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	19
CONCLUSIONS	19
RECOMMENDATIONS.....	19
ACRONYMS.....	21
ANNEXES	22
ANNEXE 1: SAMPLING- DISTRIBUTION OF EAs AND HOUSEHOLDS.....	22
ANNEXE 2: ACCESS TO LAND	22
ANNEXE 3: DURATION OF HOUSEHOLDS' FOOD STOCK.....	23
ANNEXE 4: MAJOR NEEDS OF THE POPULATION.....	23
ANNEXE 5: HOUSEHOLD DIETARY DIVERSITY	23
ANNEXE 6: PREVALENCE OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING REMITTANCE PER REGION	24
ANNEXE 7: THE NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY SURVEY 2024 TEAM	24

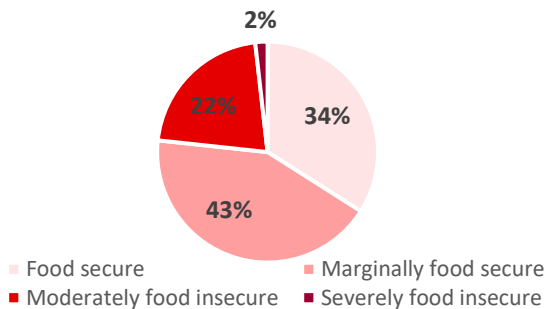
Maps

<i>Map 1: Surveyed households</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Map 2: Prevalence of food insecure households by LGA.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Map 3: Prevalence of Poor and Borderline FCS</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Map 4: Food expenditure share per LGA.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Map 5: LCSi share of households engaging in Crisis & emergency coping strategies per LGA.....</i>	<i>13</i>

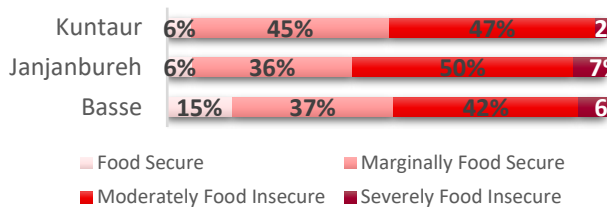
Figures

Figure 1: Annual comparison of Food Security prevalence.....	9
Figure 2: Food Security prevalence in rural and urban areas	9
Figure 3: Annual trend 2022, 2023 and 2024 of food consumption score	10
Figure 4: Trend of the household FES categories.	12
Figure 5: Annual trend 2022, 2023 and 2024 adoption of coping strategy.....	13
Figure 6: Proportion of households having experienced hunger	14
Figure 7: Main source of income.....	14
Figure 8: Proportion of households having experienced shocks in the past 6 months.....	15
Figure 9: Main shocks experienced by type of area.....	15
Figure 10: Residential Area of the household head by food security categories	16
Figure 11: Marital Status of household head by food security categories	16
Figure 12: Sex of household head by food security categories	17
Figure 13: education status by food security categories	17
Figure 14: Food security categories by remittance	18

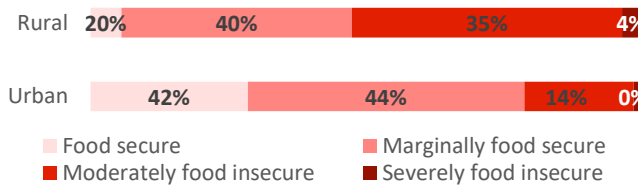
HIGHLIGHTS



One out of four households are food insecure, representing a 5 percent point decrease from 2023 and 3 percent point from 2022.



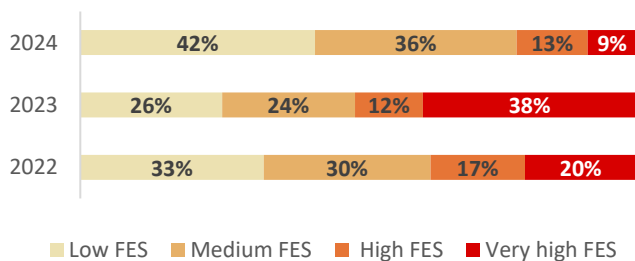
Regions such as Janjanbureh (57 percent), Kuntaur (49percent), and Basse (48 percent) continue to be the most food insecure regions.



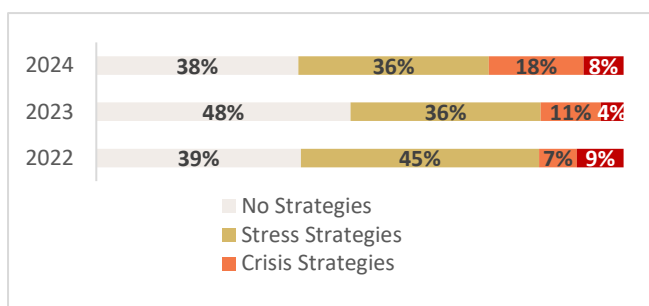
One out of 3 households in the rural area are food insecure (39 percent) compared to **One out of eight** in the urban areas (14 percent).



One in four households continues to face challenges in meeting their food needs, a situation that has persisted since 2022.



Since 2022, half of the households are spending over half of their monthly budget on food, driven by the country's rising food costs. As a result, households have become more economically vulnerable.



As a result of the shocks, households continue to use at least one emergency coping strategy since 2022 to access food.



High food prices (61 percent) and job loss (66 percent) affect urban households more frequently than rural ones.



Rural areas are more affected by climate-related shocks resulting to crop failure and impacting 96 percent of the rural population.

CONTEXT

At the global level, the economy growth remains substantially resilient as a result of declining inflation and strong consumer spending. In developing economies such as the sub-Saharan countries, it is projected that the declining inflation would remain slower from 8.1 percent in 2023 to 7.9 percent in 2024 compared to advanced economies that are expected to see faster decline.

At the domestic level, the economic growth continues to prove its robustness particularly in the third quarter of 2024 with an average growth of 4.9 percent in economic activity ¹. This economic growth was supported by public and private investment spending, household consumption & investment, boost in the tourism sector, and financial services².

Specifically, it can be observed that the headline inflation remained steady from September to October and stood at 10 percent which is higher than August 9.8 percent. Besides, food inflation continued to decelerate from 13 percent in July 2024 to 12.8 percent in October 2024. This moderate decrease of the price of food commodities was reflected in the food basket of households characterized by a decrease in the groups of meat, cheese, eggs and milk, vegetables nuts and sugar.

However, the increase in the prices of cereals, certain non-food items and other utilities posed challenges to households with low income to access sufficient, healthy and nutritious food particularly during the lean season.

The depreciation of the dalasi against foreign currencies such as the US dollar, the euro, couple with other factors such as climate shocks, characterized by flooding, low agricultural production which significantly impacting rural population, etc positioned the country in the 84th out of the 125 countries experiencing hunger, with a score of 19.7 moderate hunger³. In such a context, households risk facing food deprivation, inadequate food consumption and reliance on more negative coping strategies to meet their food needs.

It is in this context that the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security and the Gambia Bureau of Statistic of the Gambia in collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP), carried out a study to assess the food security situation of the population through their consumptions and vulnerability.

¹ Central Bank of the Gambia; Monetary Policy Committee Press; November 26, 2024; <https://www.cbg.gm/Monetary%20Policy%20Committee>

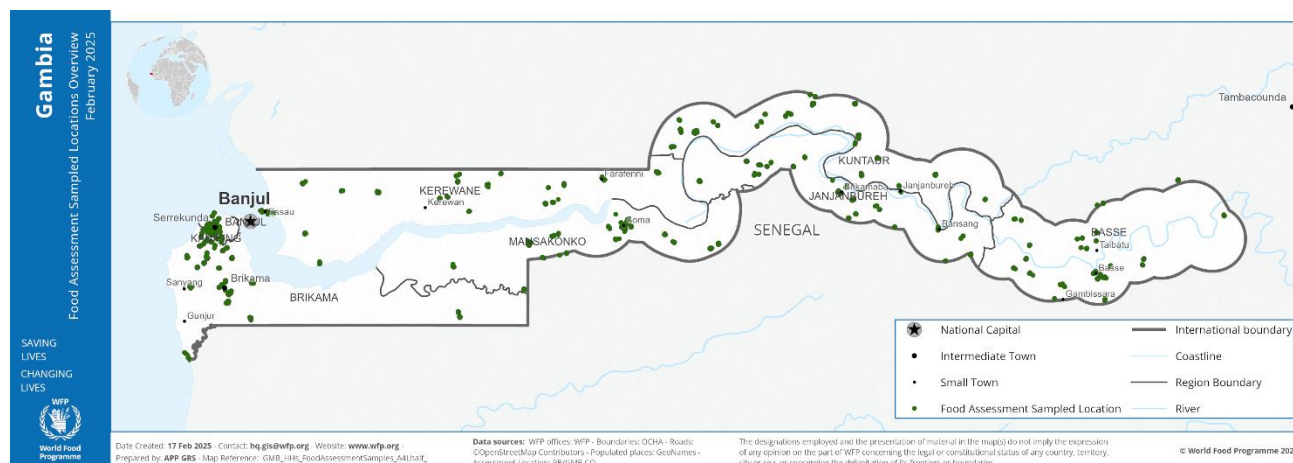
² Ibid

³ Global Hunger Index

METHODOLOGY OF THE SURVEY

The survey methodology consisted in collecting primary quantitative data at the household level in the eight Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the country. 12 teams, each consisting of 1 supervisor and 3 enumerators, who were trained by WFP, GBoS and DoP staffs before being deployed to the field from October 22nd to November 7th, 2024.

Map 1: Surveyed households



Sampling approach: The survey sample was chosen using a two-stage stratified cluster sampling method, as follows:

1. **Enumeration Areas (EAs).** In the first stage, EAs were randomly selected within each LGA, with the selection probability proportional to the size of the EA. The eight LGAs were then divided into urban and rural areas, resulting in 14 sampling strata (excluding Banjul and Kanifing, which have no rural areas). Samples were independently selected in each stratum, with a set number of EAs to be chosen. A total of 175 clusters were selected.
2. **Households.** Twenty households were selected in each sample cluster using a random selection based on equal probability strategy.

Weights: Because the sample is structured as a two-stage stratified cluster sample, weights were calculated for each sampling stage and cluster, based on their respective chances of being selected.

Sample size: 3,597 households in 8 LGAs. Out of the 177 selected clusters, 86 were rural and 91 were urban.

Representativeness: Data are representative at LGA level, statistically comparable with those collected in 2022 and 2023

RESULTS

DEMOGRAPHICS

The study reveals that 44 percent of the household heads have no formal education and only 9.4 percent reached higher education. Most of the household heads (86.7 percent) are married; only a few are widows (6.4 percent), divorced (2) percent), in union (4.1 percent) and separated are less than 0.6 percent. This emphasizes the traditional values of marriage in The Gambia. Male headed households remain predominant with 80 percent compared to female headed household constituting 20 percent.

Household sizes in The Gambia differ significantly by LGA. Banjul has the smallest average size at 6, while Kuntaur and Basse have much larger sizes of 11. The national average household size is 8.0.

FOOD SECURITY | Overview

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life⁴.

The food security in this context is analysed through the *Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security* (CARI), the WFP's approach that combines the current status of the household and its coping capacity⁵. Food Security Classification is determined by calculating a simple average of their current status score and their coping capacity score.

Low level of domestic food production, coupled with the high cost of nutritious diets, persistent high levels of climate risks, and income inequality affect around 564,421 people, especially the poor, across all the regions in the Gambia. Food insecurity is predominantly moderate, with only 2 percent of the population classified as severely food insecure translated into 43,609 people.

Table 1: CARI console 2024

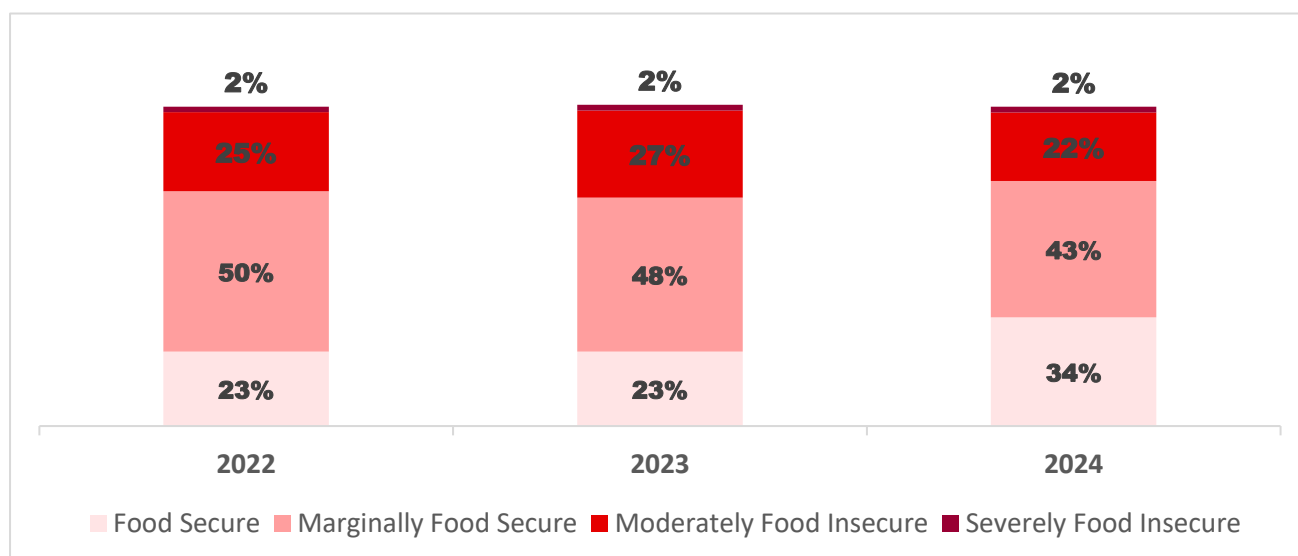
			Food Secure	Marginally Food Secure	Moderately Food Insecure	Severely Food Insecure
Indicators						
Current Status	Food consumption	FCS and rCSI	Acceptable 52%	Acceptable and rCSI>=4 26%	Borderline 14%	Poor 8%
	Economic Vulnerability	Food Expenditure Share	<50% 42%	50-65% 36%	65-75% 13%	>75% 9%
Coping Capacity	Livelihood Coping Strategies	Livelihood coping strategies	No coping 38%	Stress 36%	Crisis 18%	Emergency 8%
	CARI		34%	42%	22%	2%
PREVALENCE OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS					24%	

⁴ World Food Summit, 1996

⁵ For more information about CARI please refer to the WFP guidelines available at the following link: <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000134704/download/>

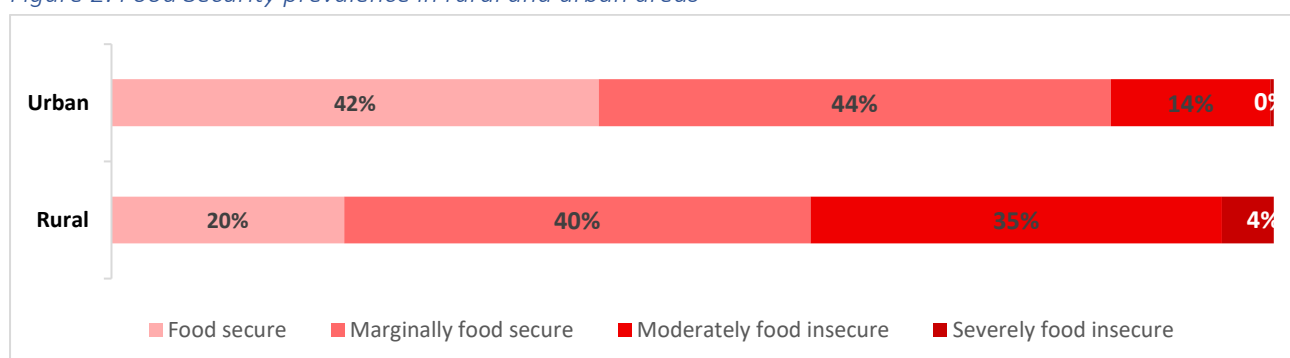
Despite economic and climate risks in 2024, the food security situation in The Gambia displayed a slight improvement (24 percent) compared to 29 percent in 2023 and 27 percent in 2022. While the severe food insecurity remained stable at 2 percent, marginally food insecure population has decreased by 5 percentage point. This improvement can be associated with the limited shocks faced by the country compared to the early recovery period of COVID-19 and the dramatic period of global economic crisis.

Figure 1: Annual comparison of Food Security prevalence



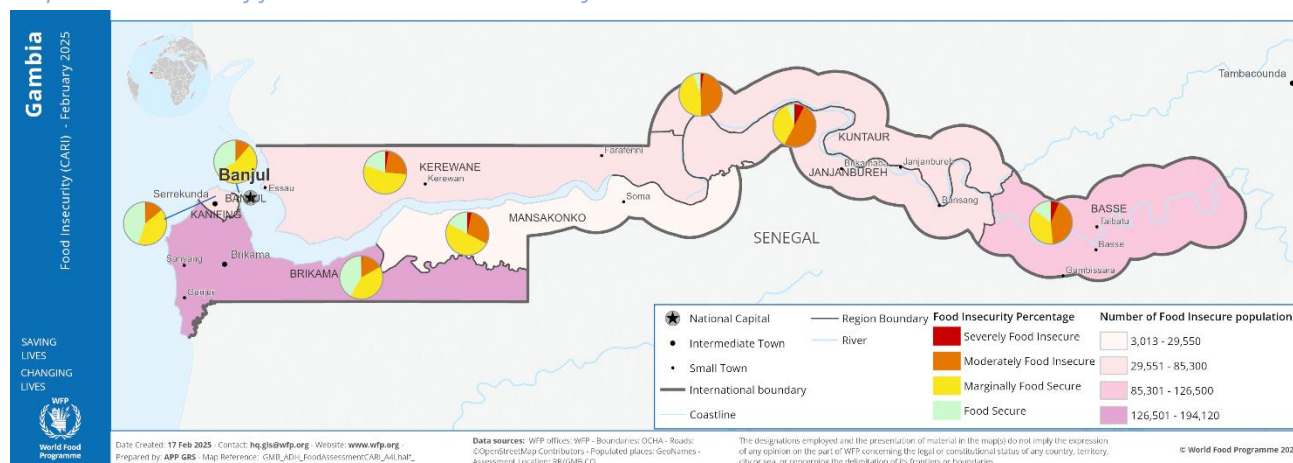
Food insecurity is higher in rural areas, with 39 percent of the population categorised as food insecure, in contrast to urban areas where the prevalence is at 14 percent.

Figure 2: Food Security prevalence in rural and urban areas



The findings show that the prevalence of food insecurity varies by LGA. Otherwise, Janjanbureh, Basse, Kerewan and Mansakonko are beyond the national average of 2 percent regarding severe food insecurity while kanifing and Banjul show a positive sign of below the national average.

Map 2: Prevalence of food insecure households by LGA



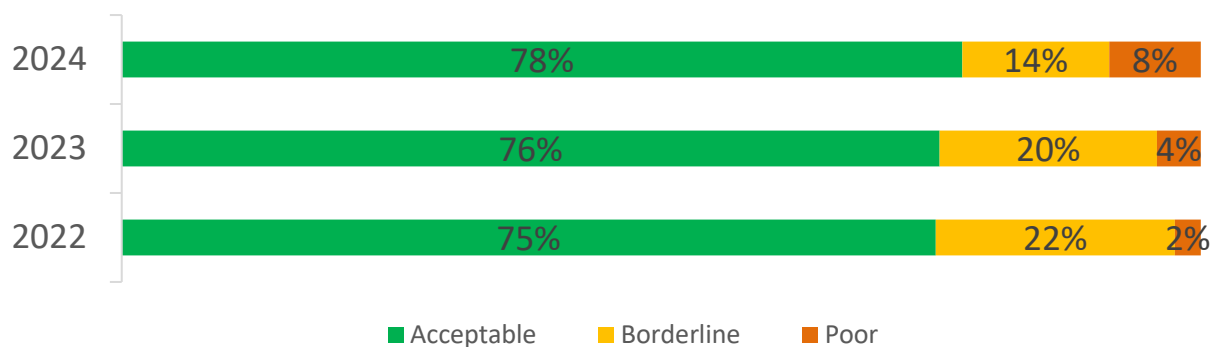
The analysis of the past three years proves that food insecurity remains chronic in Janjanbureh, Basse, Kerewan and Mansakonko, which requires efforts including social protection interventions and resilience building programs to enhance the livelihood of the vulnerable population while in Banjul and kanifing, the population remained episodically food insecure.

FOOD SECURITY | Food Consumption

The households' food consumption is analysed through the Food Consumption Score (FCS), a proxy for households' food access and a WFP indicator assessing the adequacy of food consumption at the time of the survey. Households are classified into three groups based on the adequacy of the foods consumed in the seven days preceding the survey.

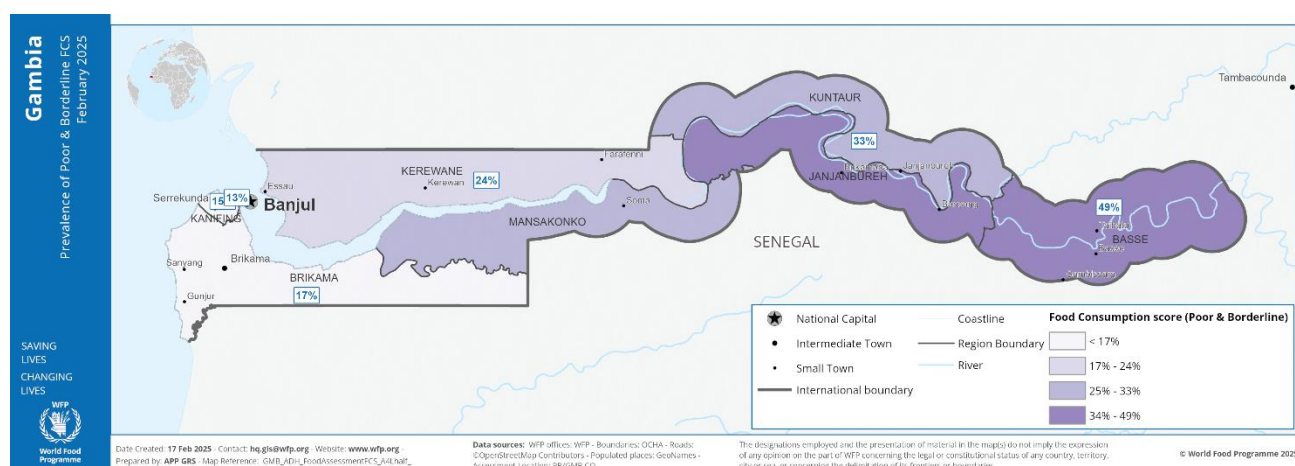
According to the findings, 22 percent of households in The Gambia experience inadequate food consumption, amongst which 8 percent have poor food consumption. This is a slight improvement compared to the two previous years, when 24 percent of the households were identified in the inadequate food consumption category. This change can be associated with the economic situation of the country, showing an improvement in remittance flow, reduction of food inflation, but more importantly the absence of major crises that have the potential to undermine domestic economy compared to the previous two years.

Figure 3: Annual trend 2022, 2023 and 2024 of food consumption score



Besides, there is an insignificant difference between male and female headed household in terms of adequate food consumption (78 and 77 percent respectively). However, more female headed households are in the borderline category (15 percent) compared to male headed households (13 percent).

Map 3: Prevalence of Poor and Borderline FCS



The regional analysis shows a significant number of households with inadequate food consumption (borderline and poor) in Basse and Janjanbureh (49 percent), Kuntaur and Mansakonko (33 percent). Comparing these results with the previous year, Mansakonko displays a slight improvement (from 35 percent in 2023 to 33 percent in 2024). In contrast, a deterioration of the situation is observed in Janjanbureh (28 percent in 2023 to 49 percent in 2024), Kuntaur (from 26 percent in 2023 to 33 percent in 2024), and Basse (from 29 percent in 2023 to 49 percent in 2024).

FOOD SECURITY | Coping Capacity

The resilience of households to challenges and shocks is herein assessed through:

1. The economic vulnerability, translated by the share of household expenditures spent on food (FES); and
2. The livelihood coping strategies adopted during the 30 days prior to the survey.

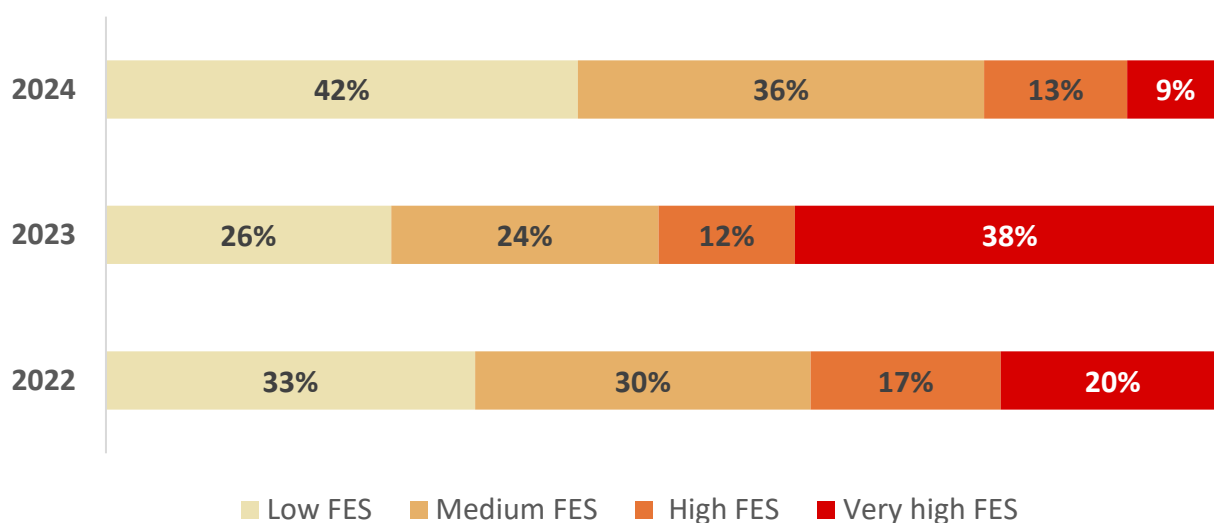
1. Share of household expenditures spent on food

The Food Expenditure Share (FES) is an indicator used to measure households' economic vulnerability. It determines the economic vulnerability without the need of having a reference to a poverty line or minimum expenditure basket. The higher the share of households' consumption expenditures on food - out of the total consumption expenditure - the more vulnerable the households are to food insecurity.

Figure 6 (below) shows that the proportion of households who allocated more than half of their total budget to food expenses has significantly decreased to 22 percent compared to 50 percent in 2023 and 37 percent in 2022. This improvement in expenditure on food was influenced by the positive economic recovery characterized by a slight deceleration of food inflation, giving more opportunities to households to have access to food. This situation was moderately reflected in the household's food basket particularly on the price of meat, milk, cheese and eggs, fruits and nuts, vegetables, and sugar. Notwithstanding, non-food inflation marginally took an upward trend from 6.3 percent in September to 6.6 percent in October⁶.

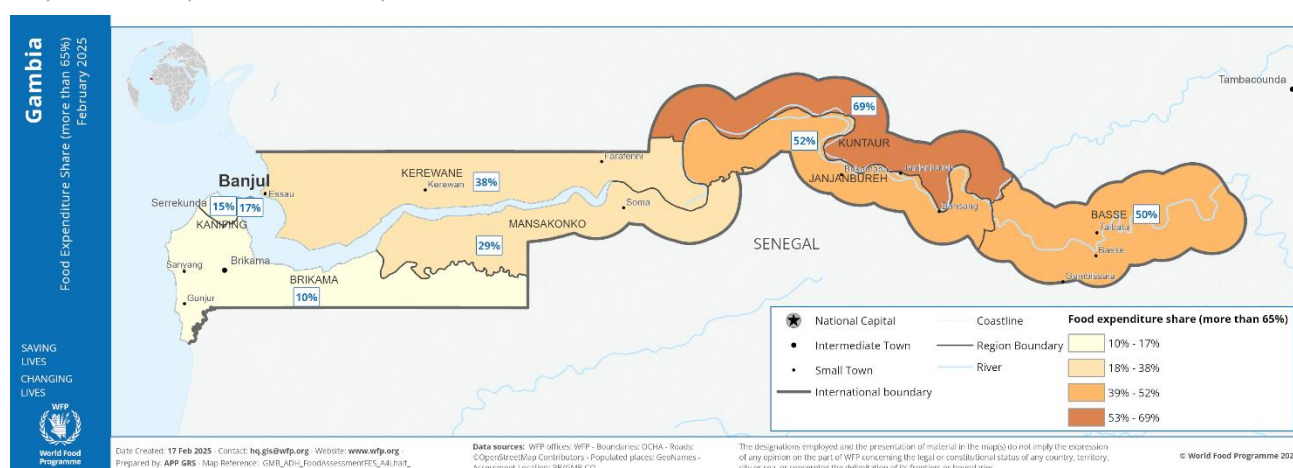
⁶ Central Bank of the Gambia; Monetary Policy Committee Press; November 26, 2024; <https://www.cb.gm/Monetary%20Policy%20Committee>

Figure 4: Trend of the household FES categories.



Furthermore, it has been shown that male headed households spend on food significantly higher than the female headed households by an average difference of 677.5 of the total HH expenditure (p=0.000).

Map 4: Food expenditure share per LGA



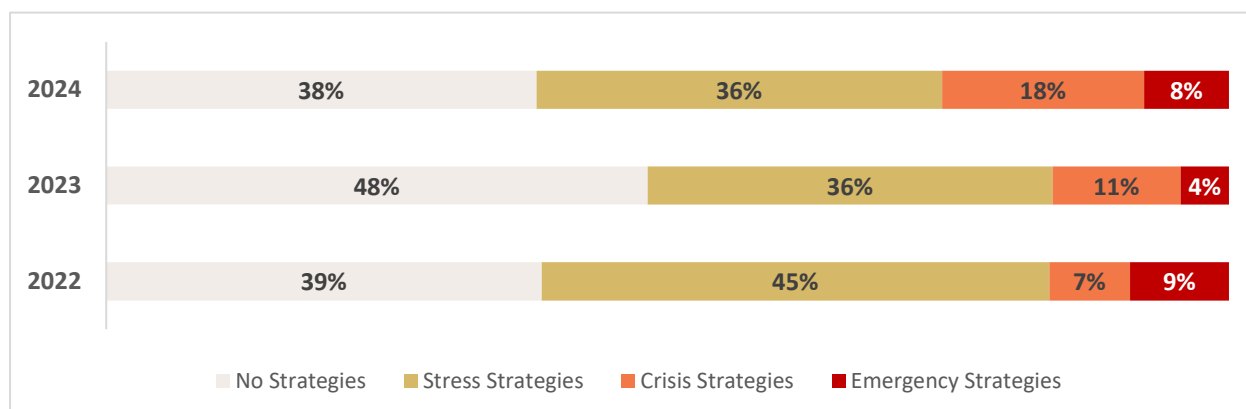
The regional perspective illustrates that the proportion of households spending above 65 percent of their income on food is significant in Kuntaur with 69 percent, followed by Janjanbureh 52 percent, and Basse 50 percent. Compared to the previous two years, the situation in these aforementioned regions appears to be enhanced.

2. Strategies

The mechanisms employed by households to cope with internal and external shocks offer insights into their medium and long-term capacity to produce asset and maintain food security. The strategies adopted are classified into three categories: stress, crisis, and emergency, based on their severity.

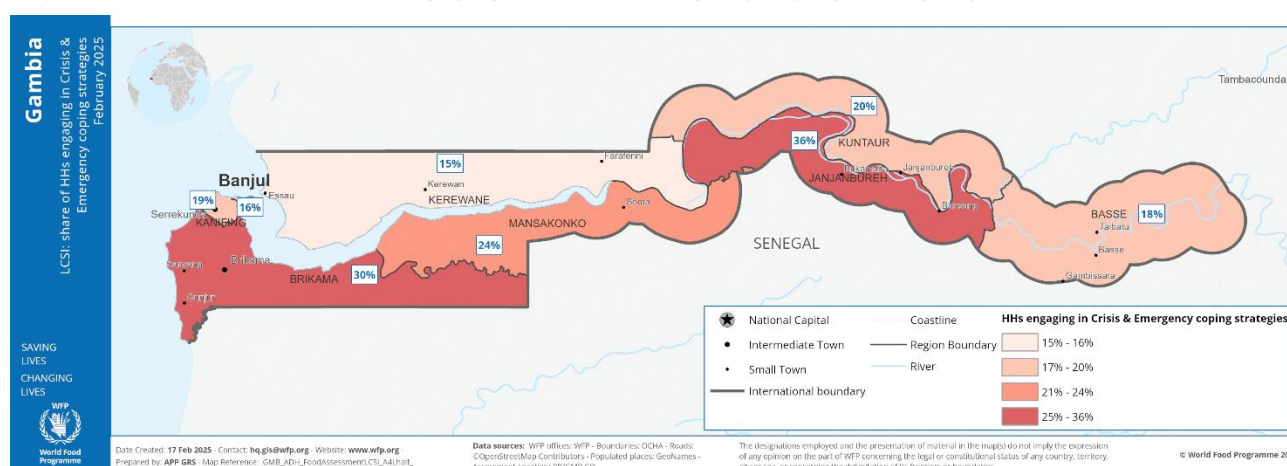
The annual trend illustrated by the figure below, proves that the number of households using emergency coping strategy has double compared to last year but reduced by 1percentage point compared to 2022. In 2024, It can be observed that more than half of the households have used at least one coping strategy because there is no food or lack of money to buy food.

Figure 5: Annual trend 2022, 2023 and 2024 adoption of coping strategy



The regional overview displays a critical situation in Janjanbureh (36 percent), Brikama (30 percent), and Mansakonko (24 percent) where a considerable number of households have frequently employed crisis or emergency strategies to access food in the 30 days preceding the survey having exhausted them within the last 12 months due to a lack of food or money to buy it.

Map 5: LCSH share of households engaging in Crisis & emergency coping strategies per LGA



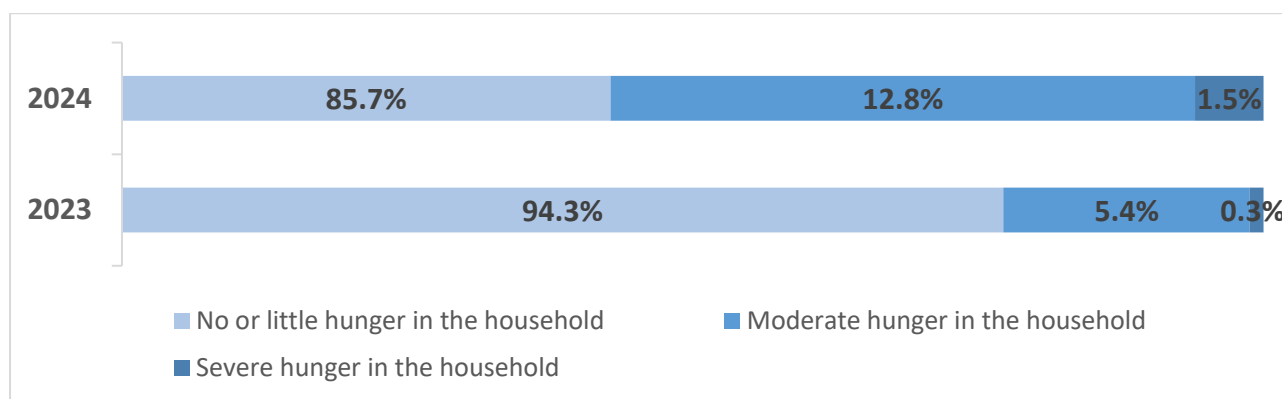
However, Kanifing, Basse and Banjul less frequently employ negative coping strategies in the absence of food or lack of money to buy food in the previous month. Besides, the findings show an equal representation of both male and female regarding the use of emergency coping strategies but slightly differ in terms of adoption of crisis coping strategies (male 18.1 percent and female 17.6 percent).

FOOD SECURITY | Hunger Scale

The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a household food deprivation scale, and it is based on “experiential” or “perception-based” data collection.

According to the findings, food deprivation and its physical consequences remain a continuing problem throughout the country as the proportion of households reporting severe hunger in 2023 has increased by 1.2 percentage point otherwise, from 0.3 percent to 1.5 percent in 2024. Besides, 12.8 percent of the households declared having experienced a moderate form of hunger.

Figure 6: Proportion of households having experienced hunger

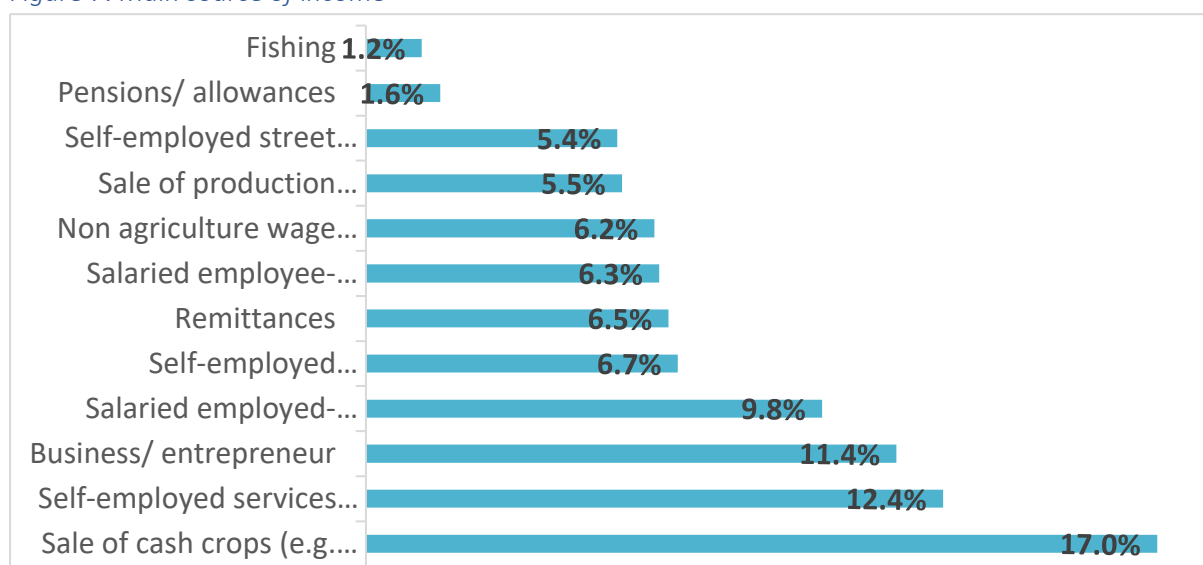


LIVELIHOOD | Sources of Income

The main source of income for households is the sale of cash crops, particularly groundnuts and cashew, accounting for 17 percent of the households.

Self-employment in various occupations, such as driving, carpentry, hairdressing, handicraft, constitutes the main source of income for 12 percent of the households, followed by entrepreneurship (11 percent) and salaried owners (10 percent).

Figure 7: Main source of income



These results are overall similar to those in 2023. However, back then, the sale of cash crops constituted the main source of income for 12 percent of the households, whereas now this accounts for 17 percent of the households. This may suggest that investments in the agricultural sector have produced positive results, alongside potential challenges in self-employed and entrepreneurship occupations, which have respectively decreased from 15 to 12 percent and from 13 to 11 percent.

CAUSES OF FOOD INSECURITY | Shocks

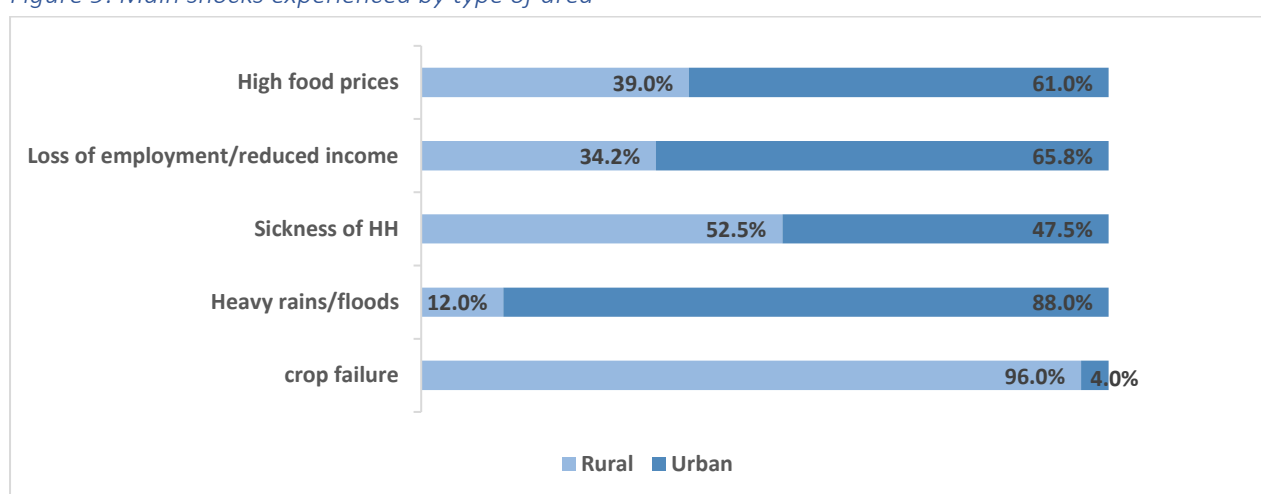
Overall, 15 percent of households report having experienced a shock in the six months prior to the survey.

Figure 8: Proportion of households having experienced shocks in the past 6 months.



Among the households that declared experiencing a shock, 55 percent reside in urban areas, while 45 percent in rural areas.

Figure 9: Main shocks experienced by type of area



High food prices, reflecting dependency on markets to access food and other essential needs, are also more frequently experienced in urban areas (61 percent) than in rural areas (39 percent).

The **loss of employment**, with consequent reduced income, has been more frequent for households in urban areas (66 percent) compared to those in rural areas (34 percent), who typically rely on the farming system than on occasional or stable employment opportunities.

On the contrary, **climate-related shocks** such as heavy rains, floods, and subsequent **damages to houses** are more frequently experienced in urban areas (88 percent) than in rural areas (12 percent), underscoring the higher vulnerability of rural areas to climate-related shocks.

Health-related issues affect 48 percent of the population in urban areas and 53 percent in rural ones.

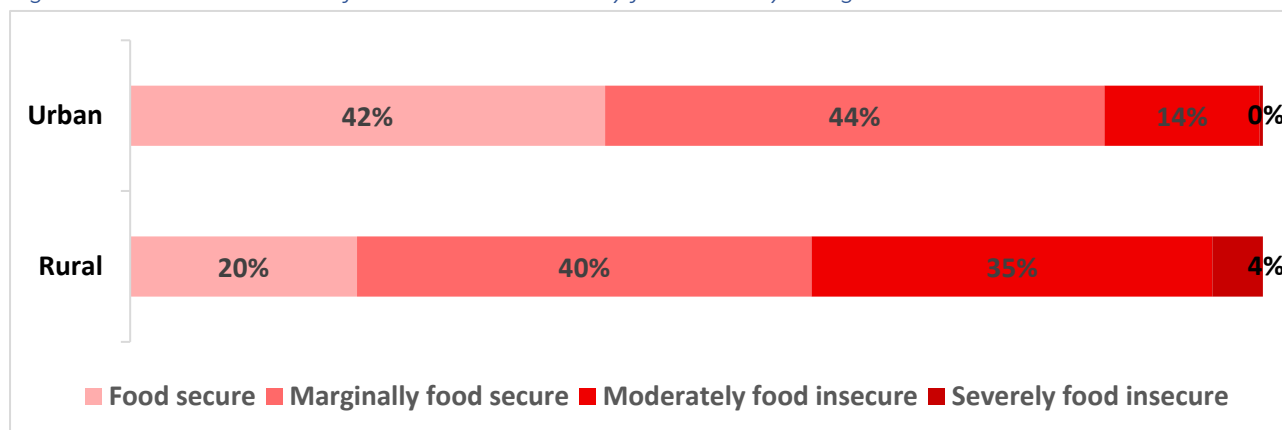
Crop failure: as rural population highly depends on crop farming; 96 percent is affected by crop failure.

FOOD INSECURITY | Profile of food insecure households

Residential areas of household head:

The rural areas have been experiencing acute food insecurity for years now. This situation is characterised by low income, inadequate food consumption, high level of expenditure on food and low level of education.

Figure 10: Residential Area of the household head by food security categories

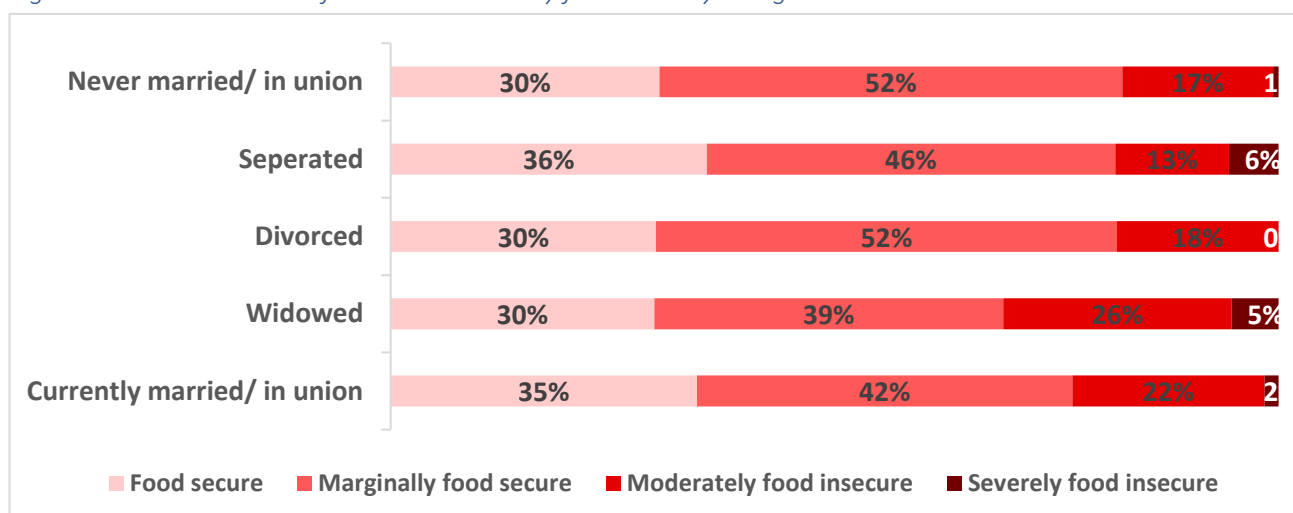


It can be observed that 39 percent of the households are food insecure amongst which 4 percent are severely food insecure.

Marital Status of head of household:

The Chi-Square test of association was run to determine the association between marital status and food security.

Figure 11: Marital Status of household head by food security categories

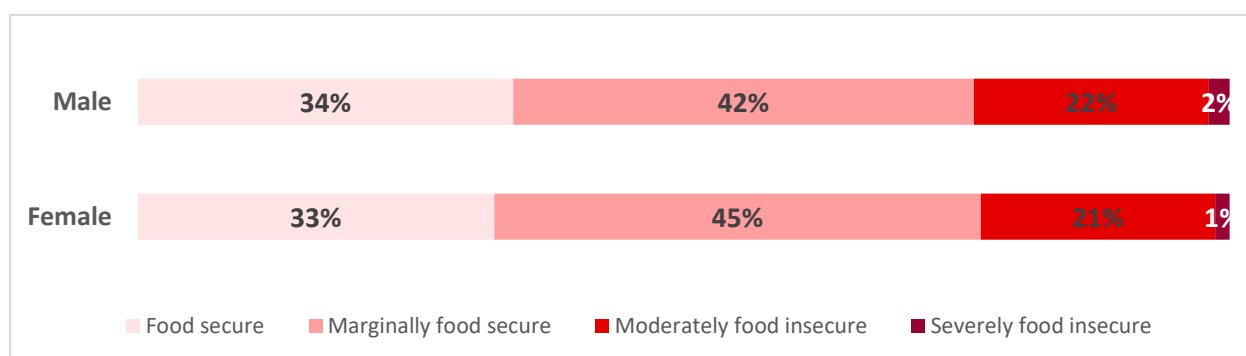


The results showed a strong association between the two variables (Chi square = 3616.858; $p=0.000$). It would therefore be judicious to highlight the predominance of food insecurity within the households that are widow accounting for 31 percent compared to other groups.

Sex of head of household:

The prevalence of food insecurity remains high amongst male headed households.

Figure 12: Sex of household head by food security categories

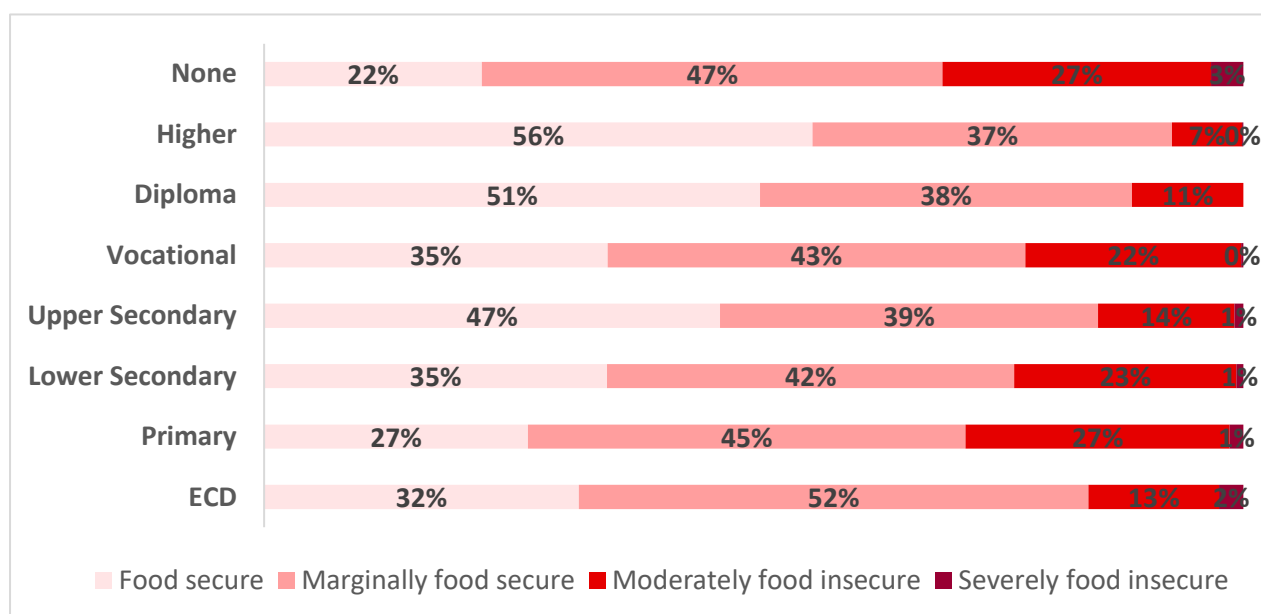


The statistical analysis (Chi Square test of association) highlights the significant association between gender and food security (Chi-square=188.244; p=0.000).

Education of the head of household:

Education significantly contributes to food security as this is relatively associated to the household income.

Figure 13: education status by food security categories

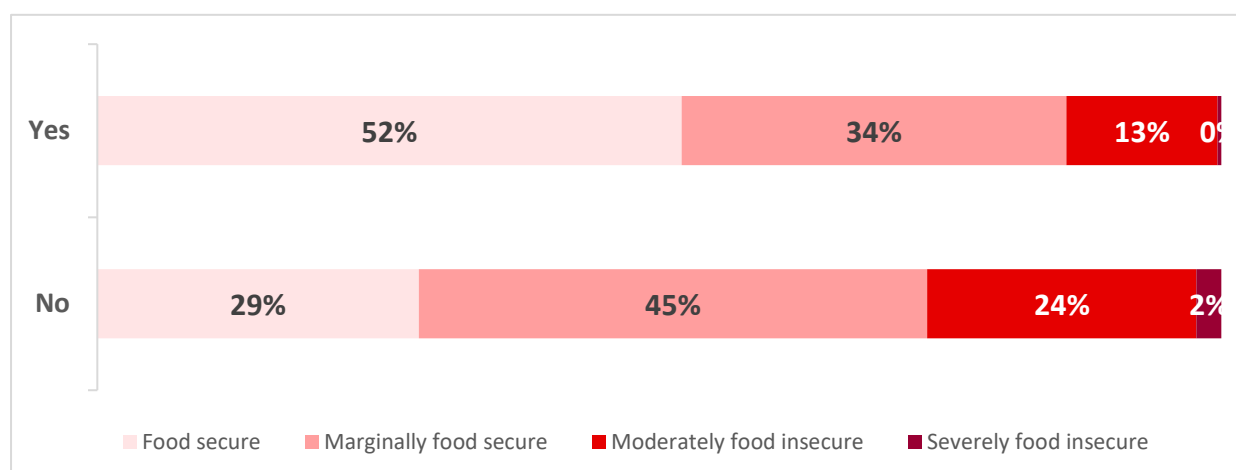


Results show that amongst the households that have no education 30 percent experiences food insecurity compared to those who completed at least the Early Childhood Development level accounting for 15 percent. Therefore, there is a significant association between education and food security. (Chi square = 4.437; p=0.000).

Remittance:

Remittance plays a crucial role in improving the availability of and accessibility to food especially in the Gambia where economic and financial opportunities are limited. It contributes to the increase of the households' income and purchasing power while ensuring access to nutritious and sufficient food.

Figure 14: Food security categories by remittance



The findings show that the households who did not receive remittance in the 90 days prior to the interview are more food insecure than those who received it.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

Despite some headwinds that continue to impede the development of the domestic economy in 2024, the food security situation of the Gambian households has slightly improved compared to the previous two years. This is the result of a moderate inflationary pressure observed in 2024 couple with the low frequency and severity of climate shocks. Through remittance, households were able to have access to sufficient and nutritious food which is reflected in the total number of households with adequate food consumption otherwise, identified within the acceptable food consumption group compared to last year.

This study, which entailed quantitative data collection from 3,579 households across all eight LGAs, aimed to assess the food security of Gambian households and to compare the situation with the last two years.

Consequently, the survey results indicate a slight improvement in the food security situation, decreasing from 29 percent in 2023 to 24 percent in 2024. LGAs such as Kuntaur, Janjanbureh and Basse remain the epicentre of food insecurity and hunger despite the development challenges faced by these regions. These latter are fragile to shocks and encapsulate a considerable number of the Gambian population that are dependent on subsistence and rainfed farming. Otherwise, In the face of drought or flood, the households are expected to be in a critical situation of food insecurity and nutrition.

Even though the percentage of households spending more than 75 percent of their budget on food has been decreased as result of the economic improvement, it can be observed that the food consumption and the adoption of livelihood strategies have deteriorated in the past 12 months. Unfortunately, high food price and loss of employment appears as one of the major shocks affecting both rural and urban dwellers.

Specifically, urban households are more prone to high-food prices, **market fluctuation** and employment loss, whereas rural households are more frequently impacted by **climate shocks** leading to **crop failure**.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the survey results, the following recommendations are formulated.

Short Term

1. **To Implementing partners and Government:** Provide targeted food assistance to the most vulnerable regions especially Kuntaur, Janjanbureh and Base, having the higher prevalence of food insecurity.
2. Community-based programs like SBCC should be implemented to improve dietary diversity and reduce the prevalence of inadequate food consumption.
3. **To the Government:** Enhance price regulation through effective mechanisms, such as the reduction of taxes on imported commodities.
4. Support the vulnerable households to earn regular income through livelihoods support and acquisition of productive asset or income generating activities such as petty trading
5. **To WFP:** Continue monitoring the food and nutritional situation, along with commodity prices across various markets.

Long Term

1. **Government:** Improve coordination amongst relevant stakeholders in the food security and nutrition sector.
2. Urgent establishment of National Food Security Group led by the Ministry of Agriculture.
3. Promote programmes aiming at reinforcing the resilience and adaptation of the rural population to enhance their capacity to cope with climate-related shocks.
4. **To Implementing partners and Government:** Support the rural households through interventions aiming at enhancing agricultural productivity using sustainable approaches that respect the natural soil cycle and align agricultural practices with local ecosystems. Sustainable techniques will bolster agricultural productivity but also contribute to long-term ecological resilience.
5. **To Implementing partners and Government:** Enhance market access by improving the flow of food and other essential products from rural areas to broader markets, and vice versa. This can be achieved through upgrades to local infrastructure, implementation of price control measures, capacity building for local producers, and the optimization of the value chain.

ACRONYMS

CARI	Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security
EA	Enumeration Area
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FES	Food Expenditure Share
LGA	Local Government Area
LCS	Livelihood Coping Strategy
r-CSI	reduced-Coping Strategy Index
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme

ANNEXES

ANNEXE 1: SAMPLING- DISTRIBUTION OF EAs AND HOUSEHOLDS

LGA	Estimated prevalence of stunting	Number of clusters	Number of households per EA/Cluster	Census frame 2024			Survey Sample	
				Urban EAs	Rural EAs	Total	Urban EAs	Rural EAs
Banjul	10.3	18	20	74	-	74	21	-
Kanifing	11.7	11	20	773	-	773	21	-
Brikama	17.0	28	20	1,338	128	1,466	19	8
Mansakonko	17.8	35	20	32	172	204	5	16
Kerewan	23.1	16	20	106	387	493	5	16
Kuntaur	25.0	22	20	16	221	237	4	17
Janjanbureh	20.7	29	20	43	254	297	4	21
Basse	21.5	16	20	158	396	554	4	17
The Gambia		178		2,540	1,558	4,098	83	95

ANNEXE 2: ACCESS TO LAND

		No	Yes
SEX	Female	80.7%	19.3%
	Male	81.2%	18.8%
LGA	Basse	65.3%	34.7%
	Brikama	91.4%	8.6%
	Janjanbureh	47.9%	52.1%
	Kanifing	96.0%	4.0%
	Kerewan	52.1%	47.9%
	Kuntaur	35.1%	64.9%
	Mansakonko	50.4%	49.6%
AREA	Rural	58.7%	41.3%
	Urban	93.7%	6.3%

ANNEXE 3: DURATION OF HOUSEHOLDS' FOOD STOCK

		Less than a week	2 to 3 weeks	Yes – 1 Month	1 to 2 Months	More than 2 Months	No stock
SEX	Female	13.2%	16.3%	17.2%	3.1%	4.4%	45.8%
	Male	12.6%	15.0%	13.2%	4.8%	7.6%	46.9%
LGA	Banjul	6.7%	9.9%	19.6%	1.6%	0.7%	61.5%
	Basse	6.9%	19.0%	15.4%	9.8%	13.1%	35.9%
	Brikama	11.8%	11.7%	12.3%	4.2%	8.1%	51.8%
	Janjanbureh	21.0%	26.0%	14.5%	3.5%	3.6%	31.5%
	Kanifing	6.0%	15.7%	23.4%	4.6%	1.4%	48.9%
	Kerewan	26.5%	24.2%	4.9%	2.1%	4.2%	38.0%
	Kuntaur	19.7%	13.4%	6.2%	5.8%	22.7%	32.2%
	Mansakonko	18.7%	23.0%	16.3%	2.7%	3.0%	36.3%
AREA	Rural	19.7%	17.0%	12.2%	4.1%	7.4%	39.6%
	Urban	8.8%	14.2%	15.0%	4.6%	6.7%	50.7%

ANNEXE 4: MAJOR NEEDS OF THE POPULATION

Major Perceived Problems	Percentage
Health care	4%
Place to live in	7%
Drinking water	10%
Food	23%
Income or livelihood	35%
Others	21.0

ANNEXE 5: HOUSEHOLD DIETARY DIVERSITY

	0 - 2 food groups (phase 4 to 5)	3 - 4 food groups (phase 3)	5 food groups (phase 2)	6-12 food groups (phase 1)
Banjul	1.1%	7.6%	7.3%	84.0%
Basse	13.4%	26.5%	20.0%	40.1%
Brikama	0.7%	9.6%	7.9%	81.8%
Janjanbureh	2.7%	19.4%	15.1%	62.8%
Kanifing	0.5%	8.3%	7.7%	83.5%
Kerewan	0.5%	6.1%	6.8%	86.7%
Kuntaur	1.2%	8.1%	14.1%	76.6%
Mansakonko	0.9%	9.5%	19.7%	69.9%

ANNEXE 6: PREVALENCE OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING REMITTANCE PER REGION

	No	Yes
Banjul	81%	19%
Basse	79%	21%
Brikama	74%	26%
Janjanbureh	85%	15%
Kanifing	77%	23%
Kerewan	77%	23%
Kuntaur	90%	10%
Mansakonko	83%	17%
National Average	77%	23%

ANNEXE 7: THE NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY SURVEY 2024 TEAM

OVERALL SUPERVISION	MoA – Francis Mendy, Director of Department Planning GBoS- Nyakassi M.B. Sanyang, Statistician General WFP – Dr. Malick Ndiaye, DCD/Head of programme
LEAD COORDINATION	MoA – Josephine Mendy, Senior Planner GBoS–Sanna Manjang, Director of Coordination, Statistical Methods, Quality Assurance & Dissemination WFP – Salifu Jaiteh, VAM Officer
CONCEPT, PLANNING AND DESIGN	WFP – Salifu Jaiteh, VAM Officer

	GBoS – Sanna Manjang, Director of Coordination, Statistical Methods, Quality Assurance & Dissemination. MoA – Josephine Mendy, Senior Planner WFP – Saikou Jawo, RAM Associate
SAMPLING	GBoS – Sanna Manjang, Director of Coordination, Statistical Methods, Quality Assurance & Dissemination
TRAINING, FIELD SUPERVISION AND COORDINATION	GBoS – Sanna Manjang, Director of Coordination, Statistical Methods, Quality Assurance & Dissemination MoA – Josephine Mendy, Senior Planner GBoS – Ebrima Susso MoA – Alagy Samateh, Coordinator of MIS WFP – Saikou Jawo, RAM Associate WFP – Salifu Jaiteh, VAM Officer MoA – Sabina K Mendy, Principal Statistician WFP – Burama Jacob Mendy, Senior Programme Associate
DATA PROCESSING	MoA – Josephine Mendy, Senior Planner WFP – Saikou Jawo, RAM Associate WFP – Salifu Jaiteh, VAM Officer
DATA ANALYSIS & REPORT WRITING	WFP – Salifu Jaiteh, VAM Officer
REVIEWED	TWG, Regional Bureau of Dakar
MAPS	WFP- Head Quarter

