

Republic of



The Gambia



Pre-Harvest Assessment of the 2010/2011 Cropping Season

Food and Nutrition Outlook, and the Ex-post and Provisional Cereal and Food Balance Sheet

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AATG= Action Aids The Gambia

ASRE= Agricultural Statistics and Resource Economics Section

CILSS = Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel

CRS = Catholic Relief Services

DPSs = Deputy Permanent Secretary

DOA= Department of Agriculture

DOPS = Department of Planning Services

EAs =Enumeration Areas

EU = European Union

FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization

GEF = Global Environment Fund

GNNSP= Gambia National Nutritional Surveillance Program

GOTG = Government of The Gambia

Ha = Hectare

HDI = Human Development Index

LGA = Local Government Area

LRR = Lower River Region

MDG= Millennium Development Goals

MOA = Ministry of Agriculture

NASS= National Agriculture Sample Survey

NAWFA= National Women's Farmers Association

NBR = North Bank Region

NDMA= National Disaster Management Agency

NGOs = Non Governmental Organizations

PPS= Probability Proportional to its Size

PS = Permanent Secretary

RH=Relative Humidity

SGAs= Sesame Growers Associations

UNICEF = United Nations Children's Fund

UNDP= United Nation Development Program

WFP = World Food Program

WR = Western Region (Now West Coast Region)

1.0 Introduction

a) The Mission

The 2010-2011 pre-harvest assessment mission in The Gambia proceeded from the 18th to the 23rd of October 2010. It was conducted by Dr. Some, Agro-Climatologist Mr. Simon Guillot at the AGRHYMET Regional Centre (CILSS), with the local assistance of Mr. Ebrima Cham, and Seedy M. Demba, NASS at the Planning Services, and Mr. Fafanding S. Fatajo, national consultant for the CILSS. The mission was also accompanied by, Angie Lee and Mr. Eric Berning, WFP, Mr. Alphaa Jallow, DWR, and Mr. Njogou Jeng, Gambia Red Cross Society. The vehicle and DSA for the field visit were provided by WFP Gambia Office, and supported the team throughout the assignment.

As a tradition and protocol; the mission paid courtesy visits to the authorities of the Ministry of Agriculture (Coordinator of CONACILSS), the Director General, DOA, WFP, FAO, Permanent Secretary Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters, Deputy Permanent Secretary (Technical), Ministry of Trade, Employment and Regional Integration and other institutions involved in food security and disaster related activities in the country such as NDMA. During the discussions, the various stakeholders shared their assessment of the current food security and disaster situations in the country and made some recommendations to the mission. For the complete list, please refer to annex A.

The mission went on Tuesday October 19, for a- two day field trip to NBR, LRR and WR. The reason the mission did not cover the entire length and breadth of the country was because a joint GOTG/FAO/WFP mission took place to assess the impact of the floods on crop production and livestock covered the entire country. The report of that assessment was available to the pre-harvest mission team. However, there were gaps in NBR, LRR, and WR which is why the mission felt it prudent to focus on those areas to fill the information gap.

In order to assess the agricultural situation for this season, available data with the Planning Services, Department of Water Resources, Government of The Gambia/Civil Society/UN Rapid Joint Assessment of the impact of the heavy rains and floods (September 2010), assessment report prepared by CRS (October 2010), assessment report prepared by Agency for Village Support (October 2010), were consulted to produce this report.

At the end of the mission, the team had a debriefing at the Ministry of Agriculture, in the presence of the PS, DPSs, Coordinator of CONACILSS, DG (DOA), WFP, FAO and other senior staff of MOA.

b) The Country

The climate is typically “Sudano Sahelian” characterized by a short monomodal rainy season (June to October) followed by a long-dry season (November to May) characterized by the Harmattan Wind. Average temperatures range from 18 to 30 degrees Celsius during the dry season and 23 to 33 degrees Celsius during the rainy season. The relative humidity is about 68% along the coast and 41% inland during the dry season and generally about 77% throughout the country during the rainy season. Average annual rainfall is about 1,000mm but ranges from 850mm-2,200mm depending on the agro-ecological zone. Total agricultural land for The Gambia is put at 1,036,534 ha classified according to suitability, and about 555,000 ha are considered suitable for agricultural production. About 481,534ha are unsuitable and would need development before could be used for agricultural production. The Gambia, as is the case with the other CILSS member countries, is facing two forms of food insecurity:

- A structural form, which is mainly related to resource availability, farms’ technical level, and poverty among others,

- A temporary form or seasonal vulnerability, which results from annual climate variations, the impact of some natural disasters (diseases, pest attacks, etc.), market failures, the fall in annual incomes, etc.

Per capita consumption of cereals in the country is about 175kg, and that of rice alone is about 117kg (FAO, 2009¹). The Gambia is classified as a least Developed, Low Income Food Deficit Country and is currently ranked 168 out of 182 countries according to UNDP's, HDI, 2009. Domestic food production caters little more than 50% of the consumption requirements. A large percentage of the population lives below the poverty line and suffer from food insecurity. According to the World Bank Poverty Study Report 2009; about 63% of the population lived in poverty. The House Poverty Survey Report of June 2006 indicated that about 39% of the population lived in extreme poverty; about 46% of rural households fall below the food poverty line, compared with 15% in urban areas and 4% in the Greater Banjul Area. About 91% of the extremely poor and 72% of the poor is dependent on agriculture for their survival.

Unfortunately, farmers tend to sell the parts of their produces immediately after harvesting, usually at give away prices. During the 'hungry season', they buy back at exorbitant prices the very produces they sold cheaply to the local merchants. For the purchase of food items during this period, farmers may lend money from local moneylenders against their next crop income. This practice is not sustainable and takes cruel advantage of the poor rural farmers.

The government of The Gambia in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Vision 2020, is to transform the agricultural sector not only to establish peri-urban and urban enterprises but also to transform the subsistence farming system to a surplus producing system that will free the small farmers from traditional institutional constraints and practices hence achieve the MDGs goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger and ensuring environmental sustainability.

To attain this goals agriculture offers a great potential as The Gambia is endowed with a huge expanse of arable land that is being used for the cultivation of a wide variety of crops. However, over-cultivation, lack of improve varieties, and other forms of human interference (inappropriate cultural practices) have resulted in soil degradation and plant nutrients depletion hence low crop yields that provide both food and cash resulting in food shortages.

Out of arable land area of 555,000 ha, about an average of about 375,000ha are cropped annually, by the producers. About 35% of the cultivated area is allocated to groundnut production in mainly upland fields under rain fed conditions. An average of about 65% is allocated to cereals which are the main staple food crops in the country, NASS, 2008.

¹ Food Security Situation in Three Poor Regions of The Gambia, Funded and Supported by FAO, November, 2009

2.0 Progress of the 2009/2010 Cropping Season

2.1 Rainfall Situation

The rainy season started in the third dekad of May in the Eastern third of the country, particularly in Basse where a significant rainfall amount (more than 25 mm) has been recorded locally. On early June, significant rainfall has been recorded in the Middle third and Eastern third exceeding 20 mm in most of the rain gauge station network while rainfall amounts in the Western part was low. In the third dekad, significant rainfall was recorded with improved frequency and intensity throughout the country. Daily rainfall amounts of above 50mm were recorded in Banjul (95.4mm), Sibanor (58.2mm) and Kaur (55.4mm). The number of rainy days varied between 3 and 6 and resulted in end-of-dekad totals ranging from 38.0mm to 148.8mm in the Western Third, 46.5mm to 82.4mm in the Middle Third and 49.4mm to 65.3mm in the Eastern Third of the country.

During the first dekad of July, a decrease in rainfall, both in terms of intensity and distribution was recorded. The highest single rainfall recorded for the dekad was 35.2mm at Fatoto in the Eastern Third of the country while the lowest was 1.2 mm at Sapu in the Middle Third. The dekad total ranged from 15.8mm and 72.0mm both of which in the Middle Third of the country. Then, in the second period, a significant amount of rainfall was recorded with improvement in terms of frequency across the country. In the last period of the month, the number of rainy days has reduced as compared to the preceding dekad. Meanwhile, rainfall intensity, particularly in daily amounts has increased significantly during this dekad as compared to the previous one. Heavy rainfall (in less than 24 hours) was recorded in most stations in the Middle and Eastern Thirds of the country with Jenoi recording the highest of over 100mm. End-of-dekad totals ranged from 24.3mm at Banjul in the Western Third to 240.4mm at Jenoi in the Middle Third of the country. The distribution of rainfall intensities during this dekad shows the middle and Eastern Thirds recording heavy rainfall (over 100mm), whilst the Western Third recorded less than 100mm. The first dekad of September has also witnessed continued intense rainfall experienced over the previous dekad, in terms of frequency and amounts of rainfall. Single day rainfall of more than 100mm was recorded on September 5, 2010 in the Western (Banjul – 154.4mm, Serekunda – 120.0mm and Yundum – 143.7mm) and Eastern Thirds (Fatoto – 106.0mm) of the country. Despite the southward movement of the ITD in September, rainfall substantial rainfall was recorded during this period across the country. Some substantial downpours have been recorded in October in the country and it was still raining up to 20th October.

The seasonal total rainfall accumulated from May 1 to October 20, 2010 ranged from a minimum of 860.3 mm at Janjanbureh to a maximum of 1626.8 mm at Fatoto in the Eastern Third of the country. The country average cumulative rainfall as at October 20, 2010 rose to 1218.1mm which is 18% above last year (1035.6mm) and 53% above the normal (798.4mm) during the same period. As at September 30, 2010 the country average stood at 1174.2mm which is 14% above last year's average rainfall (1026 mm) and 59% above the long-term mean (736.8mm). Generally, during this dekad, temperatures rose slightly across the country. Extreme temperatures remained above 34°C across the country and rose by 0.1°C to 1.5°C compared to the previous dekad and remained slightly above the 30-year average (normal) for the same period last year. Mean maximum relative humidity (RH) remained above 90% throughout the country except at Banjul and Kaur where it remained at 82% and 88% respectively. The mean minimum relative humidity also remained above 50%. The country average rainfall as at August 31, 2010 rose to 702.0mm which is 1% below last year (710.0mm) and 31% above the normal (536.0mm) during the same period.

2.2 Rainfall During the month of October 2010

Rainfall during this dekad has drastically reduced both in terms of frequency and intensity particularly in the central and western parts of the country. Meanwhile, substantial amounts were recorded in the eastern parts notably at Basse and Fatoto where 78.2 and 76.9 mm were recorded respectively in 4 rainy days (figure 1a).

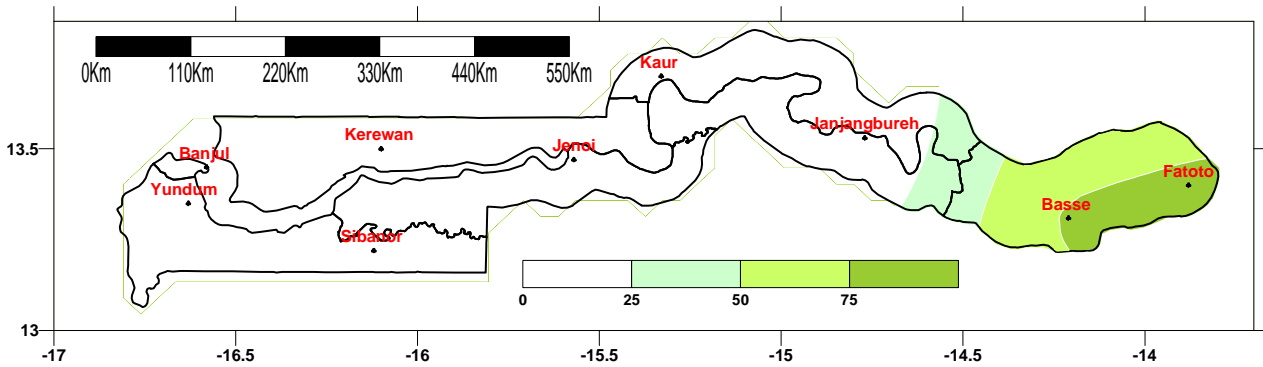


Figure 1a: Rainfall intensity during October 1 - 10, 2010

Cumulative rainfall recorded since the start of the season still puts Jenoi in the lead in the Western Third with 1565.4 mm followed by Fatoto in the Eastern Third with 1538.7 mm and Siboar in the Western Third with 1281.3 mm. The lowest seasonal rainfall recorded was 814.7 mm at Janjangbureh in the Middle Third of the country (figure 1b).

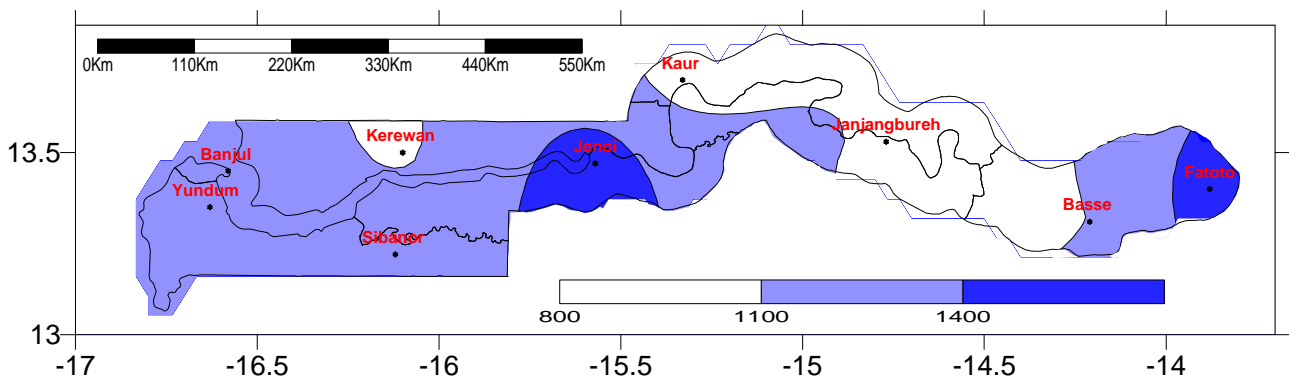


Figure 1b: Seasonal total from May 1 to October 10, 2010

As at October 10, the country average stood at 1189.1 mm, which is 12% above last year's average rainfall (1062.0 mm) and 35% above the long term mean (769.4mm).

Table 1: Rainfall Situation

STATION	Current Cumulative	Cumulative Rainfall	Rainfall Over.30-yr	Comparisons		Number of Rainy Days	
	Oct. 20, 2010	Oct.20, 2009					
	1	2	3	(1-2)	(1-3)	2009	2010
WESTERN THIRD							
Banjul	1298.6	1065.4	809.6	223.2	489.0	47	45
Serekunda	1158.1	1354.0		-	195.9	53	40
Yundum	1220.9	1078.4	861.9	142.5	359.0	63	62
Sibanor	1285.3	878.4		21.0		62	59
Kerewan	1086.6	1306.7		-	220.1	61	46
MIDDLE THIRD							
Jenoi	1566.5	974.4	738.1	592.1	828.4	54	50
Kaur	986.0	1142.6		-	156.6	49	47
Sapu	1193.4	867.6		325.8		44	49
Janjangbureh	860.3	674.0	746.7	186.3	113.6	49	57
EASTERN THIRD							
Basse	1116.9	928.2	835.5	188.7	281.4	57	56
Fatoto	1626.3	1032.1		594.7		55	64

Source: WR

2.3 Agrometeorological Situation

Generally, during this dekad, temperatures rose slightly across the country. Extreme temperatures remained above 34°C across the country and rose by 0.1°C to 1.5°C compared to the previous dekad and remained slightly above the 30-year average (normal) for the same period last year. Mean maximum relative humidity (RH) remained above 90% throughout the country except at Banjul and Kaur where it remained at 82% and 88% respectively. The mean minimum relative humidity also remained above 50%. Winds speeds across the country ranged from light (8km/h) to high (50km/h), the latter indicating the passage of a line squall.

2.4 Crop Situation

Crops production in The Gambia is guided annually by farming calendar; and all the agricultural activities are based on this calendar. Farming activities started in the month of April-May where the major activities were field clearing operations, acquisition and preparation of seeds and the repairs of farming implements. This year sowing started early in the second decade of June, 2010; however, farmers in some parts of the country dry ploughed their early millet. The major farming activities as at the 31st of October, 2010 were harvesting of Millet, Maize, groundnut, sorghum, upland rice, and transplanting of horticultural crops across the country.

Government of The Gambia has developed many initiatives to boost rice (which is still main the staple food crop) production in the country. Initiatives such as The president Pronouncement of **BACK TO THE LAND**, urging Gambians to grow what they consume and consume what they grow, the 250,000 hectare Rice Expansion program started in 2009 (non rice growing region are now cultivating rice because of this and other projects), NERICA Project, and many other projects in the area of increased rice production as well as the Taiwanese Technical Mission's Effort for increase rice production in the country.

Generally crops did and are doing well across the country; and total area cultivated has increased (about 428,840 ha in 2009 to 454,837ha in 2010) over that of last year. Crop performance is good except that the coming of the rains on almost daily basis has caused delaying and making harvesting very difficult.

2.4.1 Coarse Grains

Early millet harvesting of which was hampered by the rains in October is completed across the country. Harvesting of maize and early maturing sorghum have been completed throughout the country. It has been observed that due to the heavy downpour of rains recorded over most parts of the country in September/October may affect the quality of the grains. Late millet and sorghum are about to be harvested in the Upper River Region and in some parts of Western Region (WR). Both the yield and the quality of late millet and sorghum are expected to be much better than 2009/2010 cropping season. The only threats, apart from post harvest loss are the birds (Weaver, Parrots, etc.).

2.4.2 Hungry Rice /Findi

Findi was an important crop in the farming system some decades ago, but due to processing it has been abandoned by the farming communities in the country. The crop almost disappeared in the country, but it is still been grown in small areas, usually isolated pockets in Lower River Region, Central River Region, south and in North Bank Region, and Western Region. Findi has the highest economic return than any other cereals in the country and can be grown on marginal land with minimum inputs and management. The crop is earlier maturing than any other crop and has already initiated panicles and most of the fields are at milking stage.

2.4.3 Rice

Harvesting of upland rice is progressing well and almost completed across the country. Harvesting was interrupted and delayed due to the rains in the month of October 2010. In the swamp rice fields, transplanting was completed but was seriously affected by the heavy downpour of rains in September and November respectively. As mentioned before, the heavy downpour of rain in September, result in the flooding in the low land rice fields in the country. There has been a significant expansion this year in the area cropped in upland rice due mainly reasons mentioned earlier. It may be early to give specific data and or conclusions as to the magnitude of damage the flood would have on the production level; however, a bumper harvest is expected, which may offset the production shortfall resulting from flood damage to lowland and swamp rice.

2.4.4 Groundnut

Groundnut fields across the country are at different growth but most are full majority stage depending on the variety and date of sowing. Harvesting of the old variety is continuing in most parts of the country; Philippine Pink and other early maturing varieties have almost been completed in the country. Farmers in most part of the country waited for the rains to subside before harvesting their groundnut and this causes some delay in that farming operation. Due to the moisture content of the soil or wet ground farmers would be encouraged to practice appropriate postharvest techniques such as drying ground nut in small heaps and or upside down to avoid moulding and related fungus development which may lead to poor quality seeds.

2.5 Gambia National Nutritional Surveillance Program (GNNSP)

The Nutritional Surveillance of children under five in The Gambia is one of the oldest community based programs of the Agency. Every year the exercise is carried out twice in Primary Health Care communities by Village Health Service Community Health Nurses. The overall coverage of under five children assessed from 69 Primary Health Care circuits during the August/September 2009 was 63,062. This figure indicated that a 4% increase in the number of under five children assessed nationally over the past year's figure of 60,577. The

national prevalence of wasting was 8.1% and 2.1% compared to 9.2% and 1.6% of last year using the local and international cut off points respectively. These cutoffs provide data on the incidence of mild, moderate and severe malnutrition (local cutoff) and moderate and severe (international cutoff).

2.6 Phytosanitary Situations

No serious outbreaks of pests that can threaten large-scale infestation have been reported countrywide. However, Locust continued to be the worst threat to crops in the country. The Government in recognition of this threat has created the Africa Emergency Locust Project that has trained lots of farmers for early detection of the presence of the pest.

The project's development objective was to strengthen the capacity of the Gambia to prepare and implement programs and actions designed to prevent, control and manage desert locust infestations within its territory and in the region, and mitigate its economic, environmental, and social impacts, including impact on agricultural production, livestock and food supply.

This project has enhanced the country's capacity to control and manage future locust infestations through the training of 30 trainers (technicians), 300 military officers, 5000 farmer brigades, who are equipped with 900 hand held sprayers, 15 vehicle mounted sprayers, 6 vehicles which are functional and prepared to rapidly respond to any future infestation.

The project has strengthened the early warning system through the training of 6 regional locust teams, 4 quest teams who are equipped with survey materials and are functional, regularly conducting survey and reporting and monitoring the global locust situation through the FAO monthly locust bulletin and are backed by the farmer brigades trained by the project on the identification and reporting of locust and grasshoppers, who are also reporting grasshopper outbreaks in a timely manner to the locust teams.

2.7 Pasture and Livestock Situation

Livestock production represents an important activity in the country's economy and livelihood of the population. Cattle, Sheep, goats, swine and different species of poultry are raised to generate income, supplement diet of rural families and for socio – cultural reasons. In this context, the importance of livestock as a buffer for the seasonal fluctuation in the food availability and as safeguard against risk for the rural families cannot be over emphasized.

2.7.1 Pastures

Given the high livestock population density and the encroachment on the range land for crop cultivation, availability of feed and water constitutes a major constraint to the livestock production in the country. The shortage of feed is exacerbated by frequent occurrence of bush fires during the dry season (January to April).

During the first half of the year (January to June) there is always acute shortage of fodder and water for livestock. Most of the grasses on the natural range land in all the administrative Regions would be destroyed by bush fires during the period. Consequently, severe weight losses and frequent outbreaks of diseases are registered in the herds across the country before the beginning of the rainy season. However, with the commencement of the rainy season in June, the condition of the Range lands improved gradually. Hence feed become increasingly available to livestock as the growth of various fodder species would be enhanced by the increase in rainfall.

For this year with the continuation of rains until last week of October, the risk of spoilage of the groundnut hay as well as reduce yield and palatability normally used as feed for livestock is possible. However, it is expected to have a limited impact on the overall situation.

2.7.2 Livestock Watering points

During the rainy season, there is no difficulty in this area, as water was obtained from temporary ponds and natural water catchments areas (ponds, old quarries and shallow wells in the low lands), which were filled up to capacity during the rainy season and livestock as well as wild live such monkeys would use these water bodies.

2.7.3 Disease Control

During the period under review, there were no outbreaks of disease reported in the country. However, disease control measures through vaccination against major diseases and the monitoring of animal movements both internal and around border areas have been ongoing during the rainy season. De-worming and treatment of draught animals for wounds is carried out on request by Livestock Production and Health Assistants.

The livestock of the country are doing relatively better; especially this time of the year when green grass is found in their immediate vicinity. Hence the overall feed situation is deemed satisfactory up to the end of October, due mainly to good rainfall throughout the Country. The natural rangelands continued to serve as the major source of forage for the livestock population in the country. There are no difficulties for livestock watering, as water is available in temporary ponds and natural water catchments areas before they dried up and in addition to watering points constructed by the government throughout the country.

3.0 The 2010/2011 Cereal and Other Food Crop Production

3.1 Methodology

A National Agricultural Sample Survey (NASS) is conducted every year by the Agricultural Statistics and Resource Economics Section (ASRE) of the Department of Planning Services (DOPS), Department of Agriculture (DOA).

As a nation-wide sample enquiry conducted annually, the survey has proved to be a very effective medium for collecting current agricultural data on major crops cultivated and livestock production and productivity as well as socio-economic data related to the farming community in the country. The conventional statistical methodology is used to estimate the required parameters.

For the NASS, a two-stage sampling procedure was applied:

First stage: the primary units (EAs) were selected with a probability proportional to its size (PPS) and the size is the number of households in each EA with each district as a stratum.

Second stage: the selection of the sample of agricultural holdings (Dabadas) was made with equal probabilities and without replacement, using once more the systematic selection method.

In this survey, most of the data/information was obtained by direct investigation. This revised (Revised October 2010) crop estimate forecast for the 2010/2011 cropping season was based on subjective and objective observations. Multiple regression (NASS data series, 2008 and 2009 are preliminary, yet to be finalized) with other variables such as rainfall data as at 30th September, 2010, planting dates, number of fields cultivated and

as well as the objective observation made by the farmers, Regional Agricultural officers, development partners and NGOs.

The heavy down pour of rains observed in August and September were also put into consideration. In addition to this, there was a joint FAO, WFP, Concern Universal (an international NGO), Department of Agriculture, National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) conducted a nationwide assessment and the result of those assessments were also considered.

3.2 Area Cultivated

Area cultivated has increased significantly relative to that of last year's for all crops in the country except Groundnuts Old Variety (28/206), which dropped by only 1%. The decrease in the area put to groundnuts can be attributed to the difficulty experienced by farmers in the marketing of the product over the past years and the introduction of NERICA which is equally an upland crop and has ready market. Coarse grains have increased by about 5% as a whole with Maize having the highest growth of 10%. This may be due to the fact that many farmers have adopted maize cultivation because of its short duration and high demand by the poultry farmers in the country. Early millet had the lowest growth rate of 2% which is largely due to the massive cultivation of NERICA in non rice growing areas. Rice production has increased significantly mainly coming from upland rice production with about 20%.

Different types of groundnuts are grown in the country but the most common varieties are Groundnuts New Variety (73/33) and Groundnuts Old Variety (28/206). Compared to last season, the area cultivated to the new variety has increased by 4% whilst the old has dropped as mentioned earlier by about 1%.

Sesame and cotton are also grown in small quantities throughout the country and the figure on the area and production of these crops may be made available in the NASS Year Book.

3.3 Cereal Production Estimates

The crop forecast for 2010 is better than that of the 2009 for all crops except the old variety of groundnut (28/206). The highest increase is expected to come from rice production (37% for upland). This increase can be explained by the increased efforts in NERICA seed distribution by MOA, FAO, GEF, AATG, and many other projects in the area of increased rice production, the 250,000 rice expansion project, and also the **“BACK TO THE LAND”** farms cultivated in the name of the President, the majority of which are rice. Coarse grain production will increase by 14% from 231,375mt in 2009 to 263,385mt in 2010. This growth is also mainly due to the increase in maize, sorghum, early and late millet production. Paddy rice production for 2010 is projected to be 98,247mt, which is about 24 % increase over the 2009 level and a sharp increase over the 5 year average (Table 4). The overall cereal production is projected to increase by 16.5% to a total of 361,632mt in 2009. This performance in cereals is better than the 5 year average of 217,948 Mt.

Groundnut production is projected to increase by 11 in 2010 (135,030mt compared to 121,950Mt in 2009). Compared to the average production in the last 5 years, groundnut production will increase only by 28% (Table 4 below has the details).

Sesame was introduced by the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and promoted through the Sesame Growers Associations (SGAs) to improve the nutritional and health status of pregnant, nursing mothers and infants under five. It has however been gaining momentum in the 1990s and has become an important cash crop. Although official statistics are not available for the crop, an estimated 3 - 4,000 ha is cultivated this year. Yields remain very low ranging from 150 to 350 kg per hectare depending on the variety. High post-harvest losses further lower the output of producers. Production is however estimated between 900 mt to 1200mt

Production estimates indicate an increase in production and it is encouraging to note that efforts continue to be made by the National Women's Farmers Association (NAWFA) and CRS to expand area and improve yields. With a ready market, producers are responding with gradual area increases. The crop can be processed into oil for local consumption or sale, or sold for export.

Cotton production has been declining since the cotton project ended, privatization of the ginnery, and the cessation of input credit to farmers.

Table 2 : Area Cultivated in 2009, provisional 2010 and the 5 year average (ha)

Crops	2009	2010	Average of the 5 years
Early Millet	121,500	124,406	108,113
Late Millet	22,590	23,876	19,333
Sorghum	29,250	30,825	23,832
Maize	47,500	52,481	37,391
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS	220,840	231,588	188,021
Upland Rice	59,000	70,882	23,183
Swamp Rice	11,500	12,788	7,748
Irrigated Rice	2,500	2,500	2,200
TOTAL PADDY	73,000	86,170	31,325
TOTAL CEREALS	293,840	317,758	219,346
Groundnuts(Old/NewVarities)	135,000	137,079	126,790

Table3: Production Report 2009, Provisional 2010 and the 5 Year Average (Mt)

Crops	2009	2010	Average of the 5 years
Early Millet	124,537	136,349	105,524
Late Millet	20,331	23,398	16,360
Sorghum	31,882	37,144	24,837
Maize	54,625	66,493	37,555
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS	231,375	263,384	184,276
Upland Rice	64,900	88,603	23,249
Swamp Rice	10,350	6,394	8,673
Irrigated Rice	3,750	3,250	1,750
TOTAL PADDY	79,000	98,247	33,672
TOTAL CEREALS	310,375	361,632	217,948
Total Groundnuts (Old/New)	121,950	135,030	105,317

Table4: Production Report 2007-2009, and Provisional 2010 (Mt)

Crops	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change
Early Millet					
Area Planted (Ha)	94,151	113,640	121,500	124,406	2.0
Average Yield (Kg/Ha)	805	954	1,025	1,096	7.0
Total Production (MT)	75,825	114,594	124,537	136,349	9.0
Late Millet					
Area Planted (Ha)	17,567	21,000	22,590	23,876	6.0
Average Yield (Kg/Ha)	761	820	900	980	9.0
Total Production (MT)	13,368	17,220	20,331	23,398	15.0
Sorghum					
Area Planted (Ha)	21,720	26,281	29,250	30,825	5.0
Average Yield (Kg/Ha)	826	975	1,090	1205	11.0
Total Production (MT)	17,951	25,624	31,882	37,144	17.0
Maize					
Area Planted (Ha)	36,156	43,460	47,500	52,481	10.0
Average Yield (Kg/Ha)	869	1,033	1,150	1267	10.0
Total Production (MT)	31,408	44,894	54,625	66,493	22.0
Total Coarse Grains					
Area Planted (Ha)	169,594	204,381	220,840	231,588	5.0
Total Production (MT)	138,545	202,332	231,375	263,385	14.0
Upland Rice					
Area Planted (Ha)	10,722	24,000	59,000	70,882	20.0
Average Yield (Kg/Ha)	713	950	1,100	1250	14.0
Total Production (MT)	7,645	22,800	64,900	88,603	37.0
Swamp Rice					
Area Planted (Ha)	5,886	10,000	11,500	12,788	11.0
Average Yield (Kg/Ha)	639	1,050	900	500	-44.0
Total Production (MT)	3,749	10,500	10,350	6394	-38.0
Irrigated Rice (Tidal)					
Area Planted (Ha)	-	2,000	2,500	2,500	0.0
Average Yield (Kg/Ha)	-	2,500	1,500	1,300	-13.0
Total Production (MT)	-	5,000	3,750	3250	-13.0
Total Paddy					
Area Planted (Ha)	16,608	34,000	73,000	86,170	18.0
Total Production (MT)	11,394	38,300	79,000	98247	24.3
Total Cereals					
Area Planted (Ha)	186,182	238,381	293,840	317,758	8.0
Total Production (MT)	149,940	240,632	310,375	361,632	16.5
Groundnuts New Variety (73/33)					
Area Planted (Ha)	57,145	62,860	63,000	65,500	4.0
Average Yield (Kg/Ha)	550	775	850	925	9.0
Total Production (MT)	31,437	48,717	53,550	60,588	13.0
Groundnuts Old Variety (28/206)					
Area Planted (Ha)	60,446	70,843	72,000	71,579	-1.0
Average Yield (Kg/Ha)	680	860	950	1040	9.0
Total Production (MT)	41,120	60,925	68,400	74,442	9.0
Total Groundnuts					
Area Planted (Ha)	117,591	133,703	135,000	137,079	2.0
Total Production (MT)	72,557	109,641	121,950	135,030	11.0

3.4 Food Supply Situation

a) Commercial Imports/Exports

During the period, commercial imports of rice are estimated at 120,000 metric tonnes, while commercial imports of wheat flour reached 15,000 metric tonnes. Re-exports trade in rice, sugar and wheat flour mainly to Senegal, Mali, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau is estimated at about 30 percent of total imports of these commodities, Ministry of Trade, Regional Integration and Employment, 2010.

According to the a principal economist and his team at at the Ministry of Trade, Regional Integration and Employment; the commercial rice stocks and planned imports are adequate to meet consumption requirements of The Gambian population in the months ahead. Thus, the current food supply situation continues to be satisfactory notwithstanding the fact that rice the staple food is been harvested.

b) Food Aids

About 5000 metric tons of rice was given to The Gambia by the Japanese Government. The World Food Program has also increased its food aid significantly from 2009.

3.5 The Cereal Balance Sheet Elements

Provisional Cereal Balance Sheet elements

a) Population

The population as at 30th April 2011 is estimated at 1,790,083 inhabitants (Gambian Bureau of Statistics).

b) Available Production

The gross cereal production is estimated at 361,632 tons, consisting of 98,247 tons of rice and 263,385 tons of coarse grain cereals. The total available cereal production is expected to be 229,814 tonnes, consisting of 63,860 tons of rice and 223,877 tons of coarse grain cereals.

c) Trade Imports and Food Aids

The total for cereals particularly rice envisaged as imports is estimated at 120,000mt. The volume of food aids for the period from November 1st, 2010 to October 31st, 2011 is estimated at over 10,000mt of rice.

d) Stocks

The opening stocks as of October 31st, 2009 is 52,000 metric tons of cereals, of which 42,000 tons of rice kept by the private traders and 10,000 tons of dry cereals being farmer stocks. For the closing stocks please refer to both 2011/2011 provisional and the 2009/2010 ex-post for details.

e) Cereal Balance Sheet

Table 5. Provisional Cereal Balance Sheet for 2010/2011

Unit: Ton						
	ITEM		RICE	WHEAT	MILLET,SORGHUM MAIZE,OTHERS	TOTAL
Population as at 30 April, 2010.						1,790,083
I.	<u>Availability</u>		90,000	20,000	80,000	10,000
Production						
	Gross Production		98,247	-	263,385	361,632
	Net Production		63,861		223,877	287,738
Initial Stocks			30,750	0	22,000	52,750
	Producers		0	0	22000	22000
	Others(Commercial)		30,750	0	0	30750
<u>II. Needs</u>			209,440	26,851	103,825	340,116
Per/capita consumption (kg/capita/year)			58	16	101	175
	Total human consumption		103,825	28,641	180,798	313,265
Final Stock			42,000	-	-	42,000
	Producers		-	-	-	-
	Others(Commercial)		42,000	-	-	42,000
<u>III.GROSS SURPLUS/DEFICIT(-)</u>			(119,440)	(6,851)	(23,825)	(150,116)
	<u>BRUT.</u>					
<u>IV. IMPORT/EXPORT.</u>			80,500	20,000	-	100,500
	.imports		75,000	20,000	-	95,000
	.food aid		5,500	-	-	5,500
	.re-export		20,000	-	-	20,000
<u>V.NET SURPLUS/DEFICIT(-)</u>			(38,940)	13,149	(23,825)	(49,616)
<u>VI. APPARENT AVAILABILTY KG /CAPITA</u>			(21.8)	7.3	(13.3)	(27.7)

Source :DOP/November 2010

f) Cereal Balance Sheet

Table 6. Ex-post Cereal Balance Sheet for 2009/2010

ITEM		RICE	WHEAT	MIL/SORGHO	TOTAL
				MAIZE/OTHERS	
Population as at 30/04/2010					1,790,083
Gross Production		79,000		231,375	310375
Net Production		51350		196668.75	248018.75
Initial Stocks		40000		22,500	62,500
	Producers			20,000	20000
	Others(Commercial)	40,000		2,500	42500
Imports		97500	45000		142500
	commercial	92,500	45,000		137,500
	Food Aid (Japan, WFP, others)	5,000			5,000
TOTAL: RESSOURCES/EMPLOY		188850	45000	219168.75	453018.75
Exports		30000	0	0	30000
Final stock		30,750	0	22,000	52,750
	Producers	0	0	22000	22000
	Others(Commercial)	30,750	0	0	30750
Apparent Consommation					
	. total (tons)	128100	45000	197168.75	305020
	. par habitant (kilogrammes)	72	25	110	207
NORMES DE CONSOMMATION					175
OFFICIAL (kg/an/hbt)					

3.6 Food Availability

The food situation outlook is generally good across the country. The food production in 2009 is expected to cater a good part of the domestic food needs of the rural farmers. Even with the worst scenario, the prospects for food supplies will be greater than last year. It could be noted that over 120,000 Mt of rice has been imported by the commercial sector alone during the past ten months of the year. Piles of cereal stocks especially rice are observed in the main markets and in the LUMO markets across the country.

3.7 Market Situation

The country experienced sharp increases in prices at the beginning of the season but with the intervention of the head of State in importing adequate stocks of rice at an affordable price and above all waive most of the tariff paid to government and Gambia Ports Authority in particular.

In an effort to reduce the price meat The Gambia Government and the Kanilai Farms Limited in particular intervene by providing meat at an affordable price of D60.00 /kg for Meat and Bone and D80.00/kg for Steak. Due to the dominance of foreigners in the butchery sub-sector, the price of meat continued to increase steadily in the beginning of the RAMADAN month (August).

Cattle Prices at the Weekly Markets (Lumos)

3 years =D4000 to D5000
 4 years =D6000 to D7000
 5 years =8000 to D10000
 6 years (above) = D10000 to D12000

Prices for small ruminant in the Weekly Market (Lumos)

Sheep

Male = D1500 to D3000
 Female= D1300 to D2000

Goats

Male = D1200 to D1600
 Female = D1400 to D2000

In October, the prices of cereals at weekly markets continued to fluctuate depending on the volume of the commodities supplied and demanded at the markets. See the table below for details.

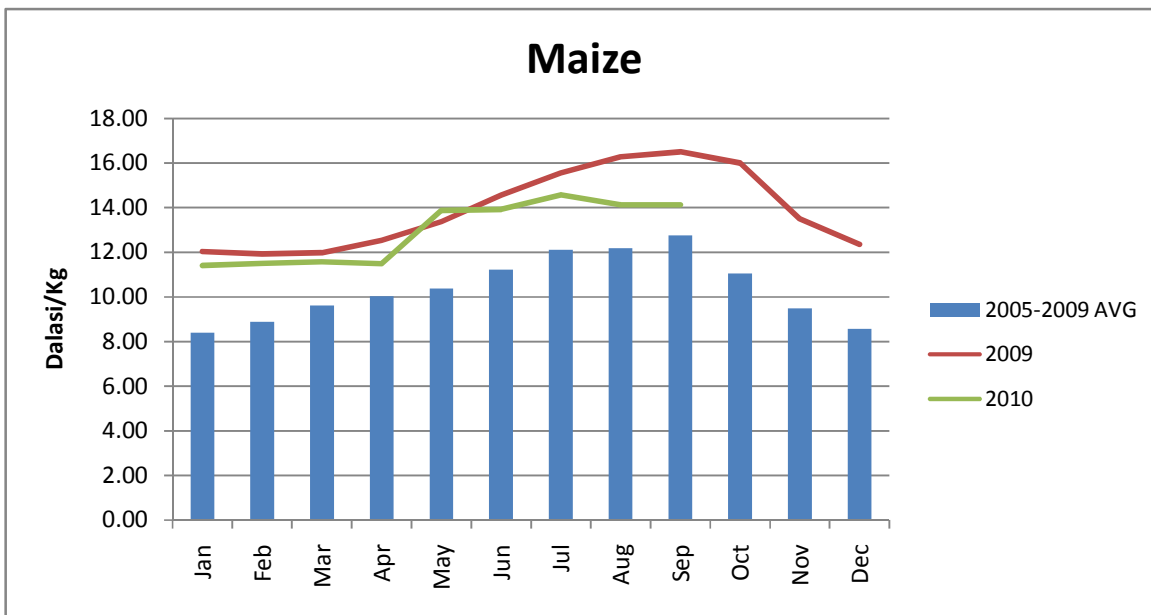


Figure 2. Market price for Maize Dalasi/kg

Average Price of maize and millet started to decline in the month in the month of August for both 2009 and 2010. However, the 2010 average prices continued to be lower than 2009 average price. Generally the 2005-2009 average price was lower than 2010 average.

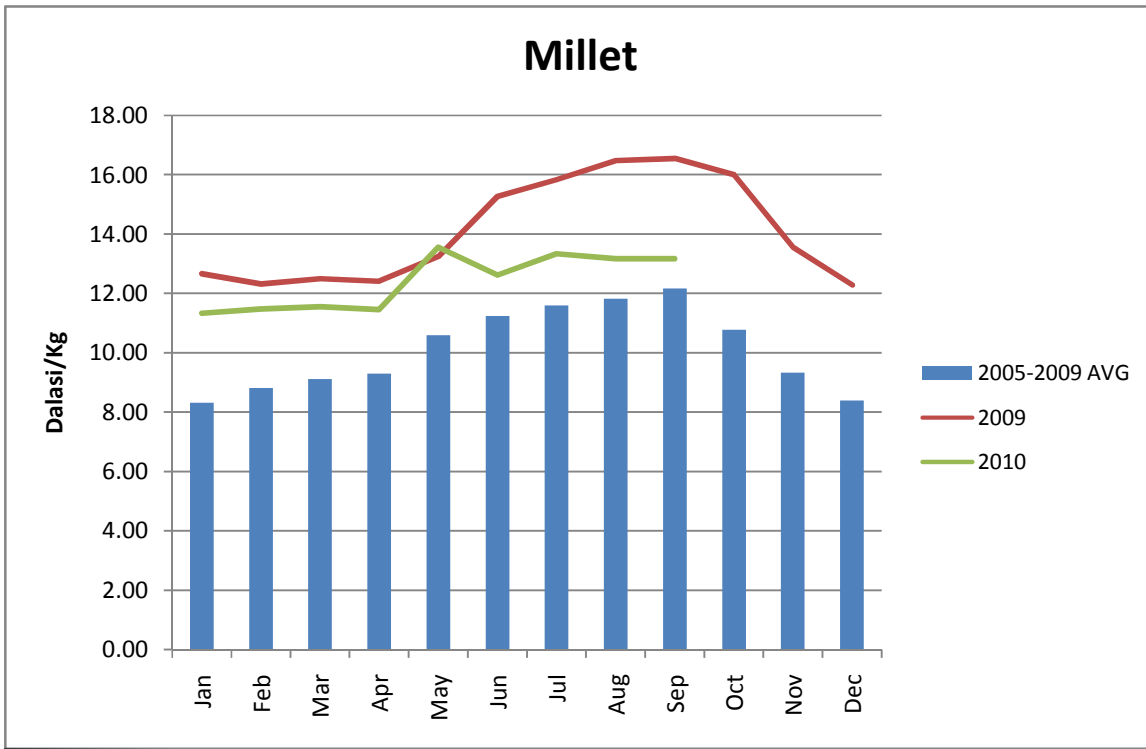


Figure 3. Market price for Millet Dalasi/kg

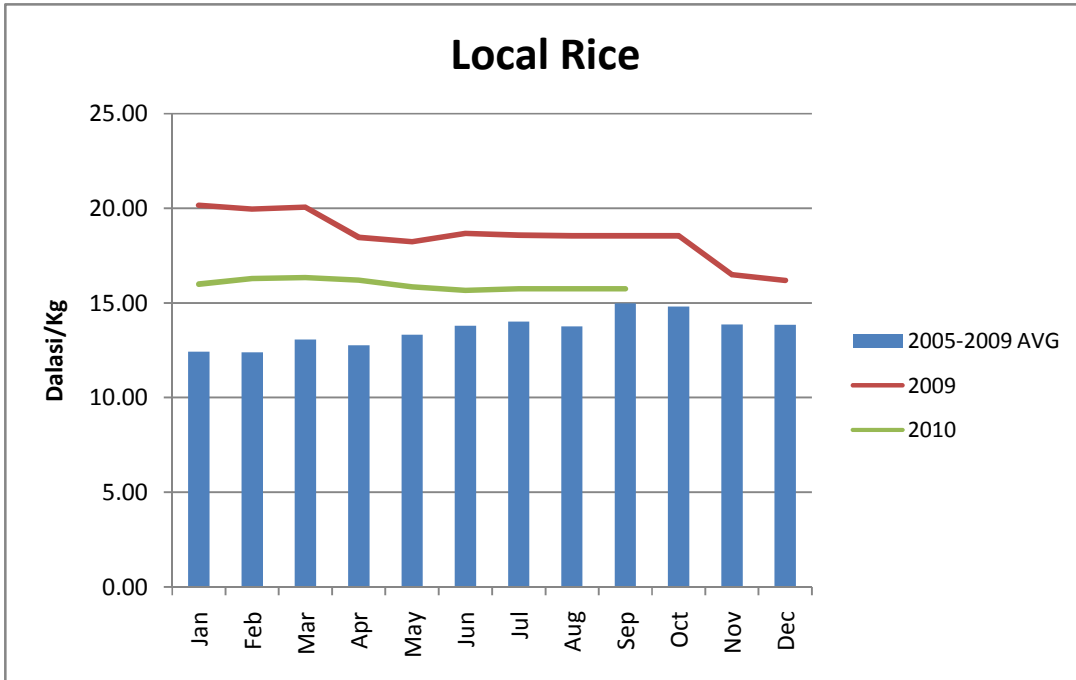


Figure 4. Market price for Local rice Dalasi/kg

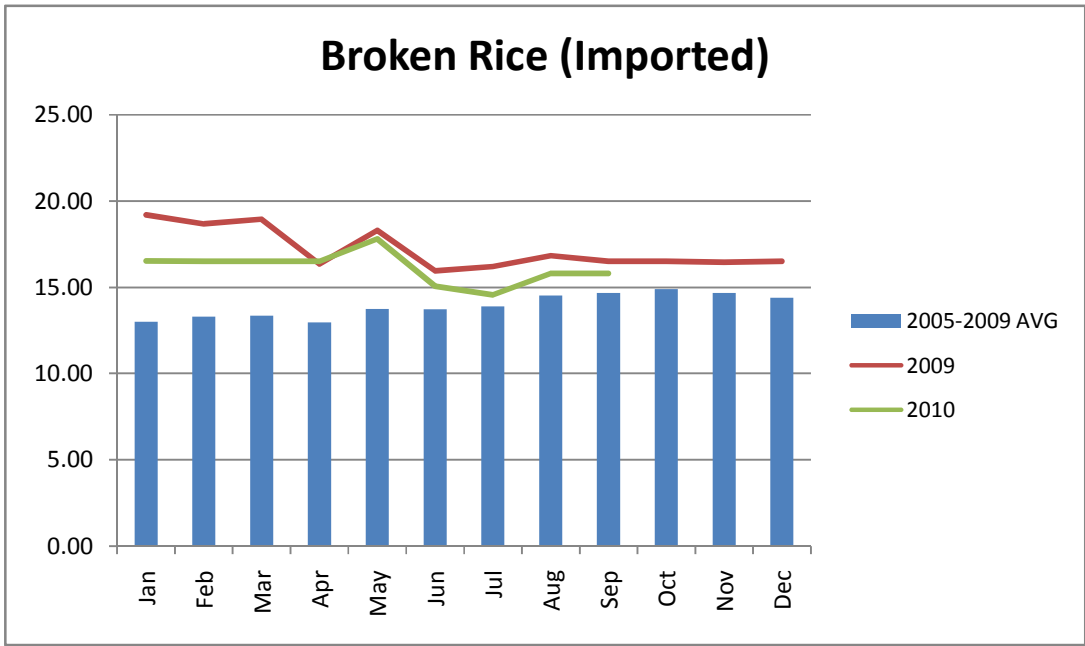


Figure 5. Market price for broken imported rice rice Dalasi/kg

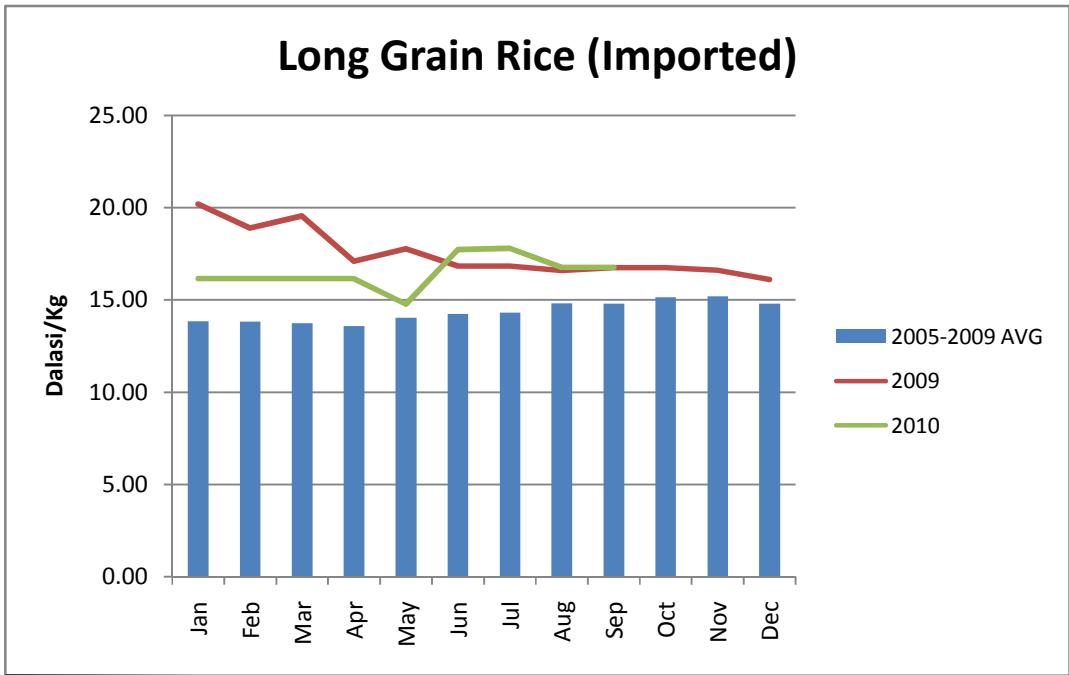


Figure 6. Market price for long garin imported rice Dalasi/kg

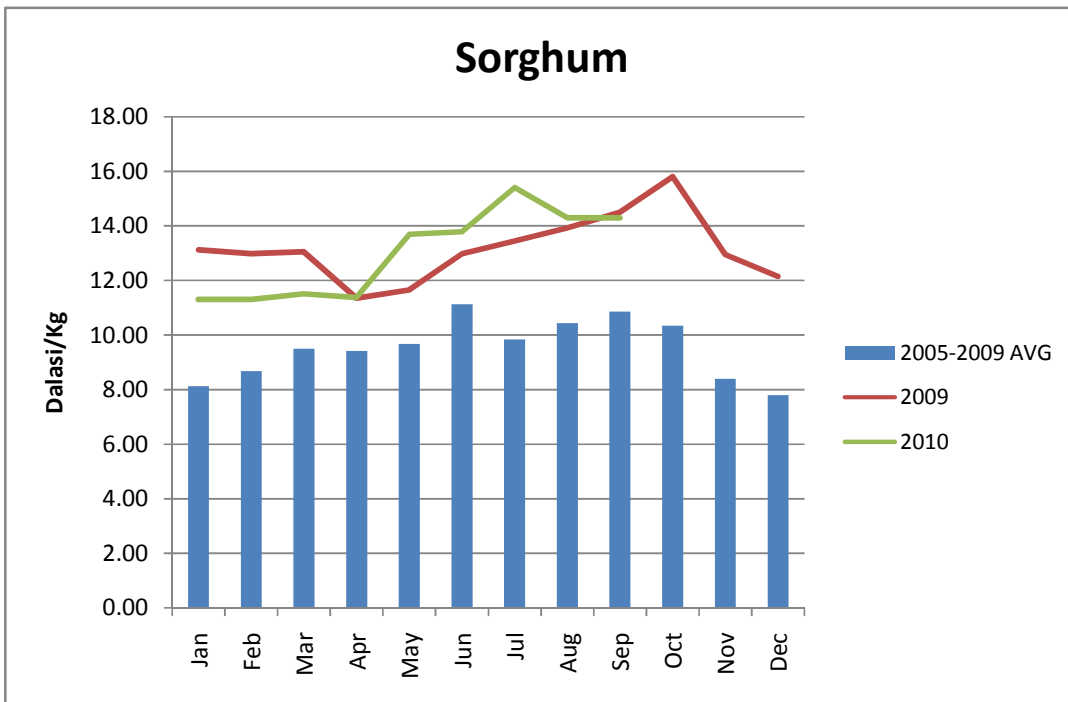


Figure 7. Market price for sorghum Dalasi/kg

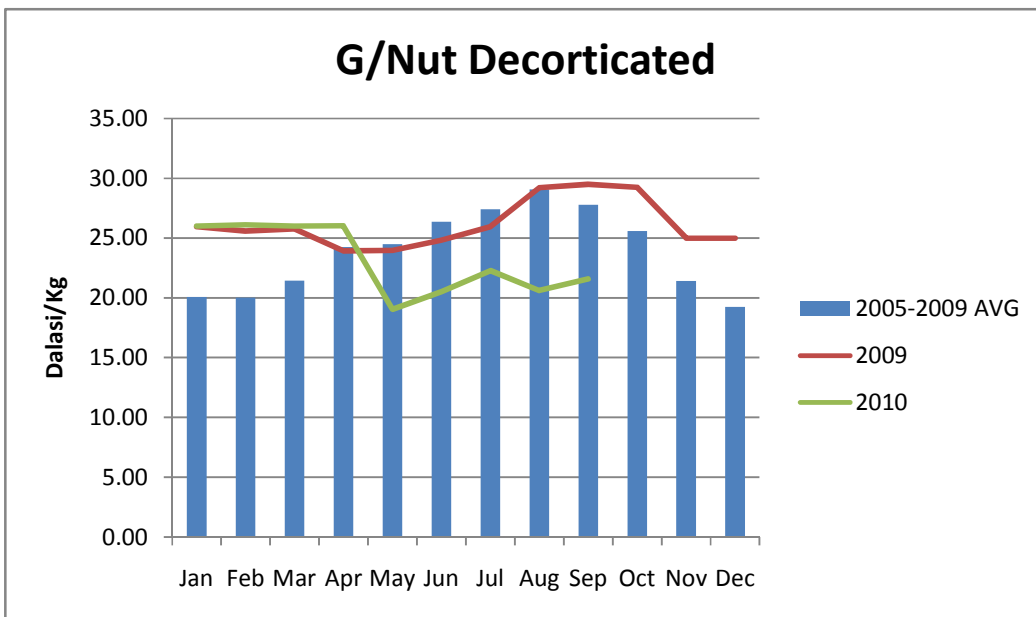


Figure 8. Market price for decorticated groundnut rice Dalasi/kg

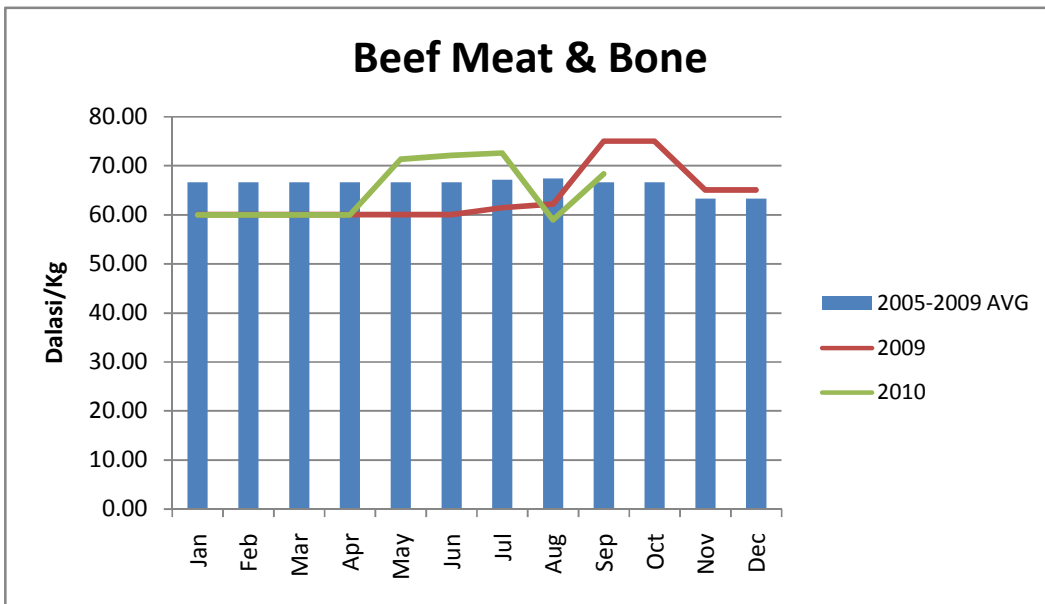


Figure 9. Market price for beef meat and bone Dalasi/kg

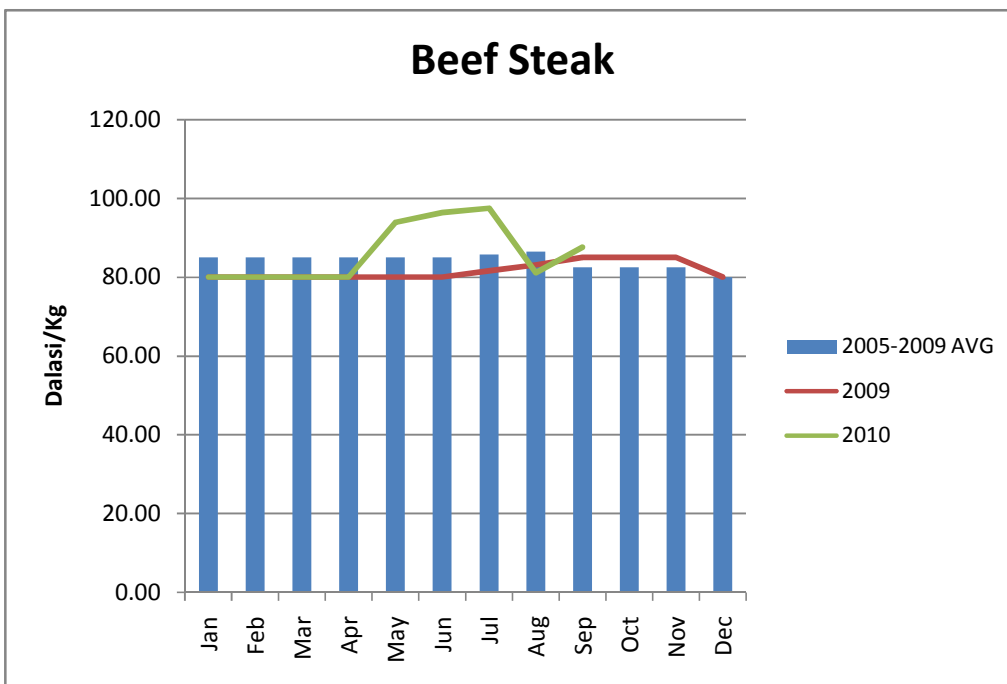
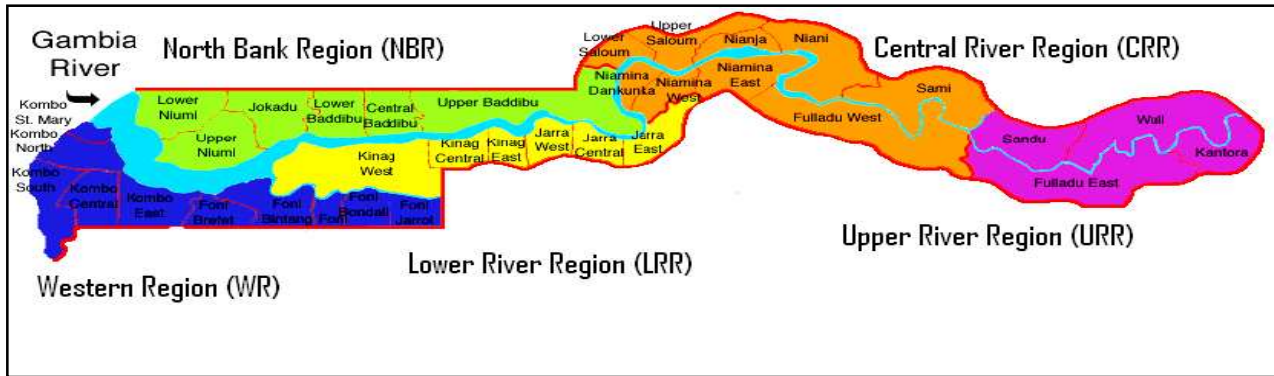


Figure 10. Market price for beef steak Dalasi/kg

5.0 Risk Zones and Vulnerable Groups

4.1 The Risk Zones Identified in 2010 cropping season and action taken

Map of the Gambia



The heavy down pour of rains witness in the last decade of August, September and early part of October, 2010 have cause serious damage to crops in some parts of the country. The most affected Regions are Central River Region, North Bank Region, Upper River Region, Western Region and Parts of Kanifing Municipality; and the assessment report National Disaster Management Agency is in appendix B.

The Gambia Emergency Agricultural Production Project is funded by World Bank through the EU Food Crisis Response Facility Trust Fund of about 5.3 million Euros. This is a grant to The Gambia Government to assist farmers

- i) Agricultural inputs and equipment to 20,000 farmers and 667 farmer groups.
- ii) Increasing post-harvest storage capacity through the rehabilitation of 35 village based facilities.
- iii) Laying the foundation of a sustainable farmer based seed multiplication network through the rehabilitation of three existing seed multiplication centres.

These assistance are rendered to districts in the following local Government Areas whose population are estimated at 260,000:

Brikama LGA

Foni Bintang
Foni Kansala
Foni Bondali

Mansakonko LGA

Jarra West

Kerewan LGA

Lower Nuimi
Upper Nuimi

Jangjanbureh LGA

Niamina East
Niani

Basse LGA

Wuli
Sandu

The following inputs were distributed to farmers and farmer groups as grants

- 3000 tons of fertilizers (1500 tons NPK and 1500 tons of Urea)
- 525 tons of seeds for distribution (25 tons of early millet seeds and 500 tons of rice seeds)
- 667 pieces of farm machinery (power tillers 300, threshers, seeders and sine-hoes 367)

4.2 The Risk Zones Identified in 2010 Cropping Season and Action Taken as at October 2010

Following the unprecedented rainfall level of The Gambia has recently experienced up to the last week of October 2010, which culminated in heavy flooding and damages to infrastructure as highlighted earlier on.

1. Destruction of food items, clothing and other personnel belongings.
2. Damage to agriculture production including crops, as well as cause ways and bridges leading to rice fields.
3. Collapse of buildings.
4. Damage to road bridges, water source and culverts.
5. Deaths of animals, small and large ruminants and Poultry.
6. Partial damages to health facilities and schools.
7. Increased disease burden e.g. malarial, fever, and diarrhea.

In order to respond to the emergencies, the government swiftly reacted by constituting Committees to take care of this natural phenomena. This committee in collaboration with the National Disaster Management Agency conducted a tour to the affected areas and assesses the damages as at October, 2010. In a swift response, the President personally, the government of The Gambia, the municipalities, NGOs, the private sector and individual Gambian made some donated. See the table below.

Table 7. Food Items for Victims of Disaster in Each Region for Distribution as Part of the Presidents Personal Donation

Regions	No. of affected people	Percentage of national total	Rice distribution	Oil distribution	Mutton in tin distribution	Aqua boxes distribution
KMC	5811	32%	1412	934	-	-
BCC	802	5%	221	146	-	-
WR	4530	25%	1103	730	-	-
LRR	2257	13%	573	380	100	-
URR	2119	12%	529	350	100	25
CRR	1596	9%	397	263	100	25
NBR	624	4%	176	117	100	-
Totals	17,739	100%	4411	2920	400	50

BREAKDOWN

Rice 4411 bags
Oil 2920 L

Table 8. Donations Received as at 10th September, 2010

DATE 2010	NAME OF INSTITUTION	DESCRIPTION
Jan	UNICEF	60 Improved pit latrines More than 150 were sensitized on basic hygiene and hand washing promotion
Jan	Unicef through Water Resources	Bleach - 425 Boxes Soap -1240 Pkts Water bags - 23 Boxes Chlorine - 1 Box
Jan	GAB	Pampers - 13 bags Difference bx - 14 Clothing - 326 rolls
June	WFP	Computer sets - 8 dell sets Printers - 7 HP Lasjet Scanner - 2 HP Scanners Palstic Sheets - 24 (6x10m) - 18 (8x12m)
July	Gambia Scout Association	Bed Lineers -10 Bunka Beds -15 Mattresses -15 Pillows -15 Duvets -15
July	Great Commission Movement	Second hand computers set -10 Rice – 40ft container (1254 boxes)
August	Unicef through Water Resources	Water containers - 2600 pcs = 31 bxs Chlorins - 1 box
August	Salifu K. Jaiteh	Second hand clothing - 13 bales
August	Humanity First	Rice - 75 bags Second hand clothing
August	Gambia Red Cross Society	Corrugate sheets - 35pks Soap - 1032 Blanket - 688 Mat - 688 Buckets - 688 Mosquito nets - 1032
Sept	his excellency dr. professor, alh., yahya a J J Jammeh –President of the Republic of The Gambia	Rice - 4411 bags Oil - 2920 (20 ltrs)
Sept	Muslim Aid The Gambia	Aqua Boxes -50 boxes Mutton in tin - 400 boxes

Table 9. Cheque / Cash Donations

DATE 2010	NAME OF INSTITUTION	DESCRIPTION (Dalasis)
July	Green Mamba Restaurant	33,000.00
August	Insurance Association of The Gambia	100,000.00
August	B. B. Electrical Constructions Co. Ltd.	25,000.00
	TOTAL AMOUNT	158,000.00

5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusions

The general outlook for the season is expected to be slightly higher than last year and the following conclusions are drawn from the text.

Rainfall Situation

- Rainfall situation was good compared to last year. As at September 30, 2010 the country average rainfall stood at 1174.2mm which is 14% above last year's average rainfall of 1026 mm, and 59% above the long-term mean of 736.8mm,
- Rainfall during the first dekad in October has drastically reduced both in terms of frequency and intensity particularly in the central and western parts of the country. Meanwhile, substantial amounts were recorded in the eastern parts notably at Basse and Fatoto where 78. 2 and 76.9 mm were recorded respectively in 4 rainy days,
- Cumulative rainfall recorded since the start of the season still puts Jenoi in the lead in the Western Third with 1565.4 mm followed by Fatoto in the Eastern Third with 1538.7 mm and Sibonor in the Western Third with 1281.3 mm. The lowest seasonal rainfall recorded was 814.7 mm at Janjangbureh in the Middle Third of the country,
- As at October 10, the country average stood at 1189.1 mm, which is 12% above last year's average rainfall of 1062.0 mm and 35% above the long term mean 769.4mm,

Agrometeorological Situation

- Generally, during this dekad, temperatures rose slightly across the country. Extreme temperatures remained above 34°C across the country and rose by 0.1°C to 1.5°C compared to the previous dekad and remained slightly above the 30-year average,

- Mean maximum relative humidity (RH) remained above 90% throughout the country except at Banjul and Kaur where it remained at 82% and 88% respectively,

Crop Situation

- Generally, the agricultural situation across the country remained impressive, as most crops, have either completed or are about to complete their cycles. Overall crop performance in terms of growth and development is satisfactory across the country. However, the heavy rains observed in September have caused overwhelming destruction to crops in the Gambia. The heavy downpour has damaged dikes and bunds which have caused flooding in the lowland rice fields,
- Harvesting of maize is almost completed except the late sown fields in Western Region. Like maize, early maturing sorghum has already been harvested but the late varieties are yet to be harvested in the Upper River Region and in some parts of Central River Region where it is predominant,
- Early millet harvesting is completed across the country. It is however, observed that due to the heavy downpour of rains in most parts of the country in September/October would affect the quality of the grains if not dried appropriately,
- Late millet are about to be harvested in the Upper River Region and in some parts of Western Region (WR). Both the yield and the quality of late millet are expected to be better than last years,
- Other than the major damages caused by rains to the crops, there were so far no damage reported in the country,
- In the swamp rice fields, transplanting of rice nurseries is still in progress in some parts of the country. The heavy downpour of rain in September and October resulted in the flooding of the Tidal and rainfed rice areas NBR, URR, CRR are seriously affected,
- Harvesting of the Philippine pink and other early maturing varieties have just started. In some places, groundnuts have reached full maturity but farmers are waiting for the rains to subside before harvesting,

Phytosanitary Situations

- No serious outbreak of pests has been reported country. However, Locust continued to be the worst threat to crops in the country

Livestock Situation

- Livestock production represents an important activity in the country's economy. Cattle, Sheep, goats, swine and different species of poultry are raised to generate income, supplement diet of rural families and for socio – cultural reasons,

Pastures

- Availability of feed and water constitutes a major constraint to the livestock production in the country

Disease Control

- During the period under review, there were no outbreaks. However, disease control measures through vaccination against major diseases and the monitoring of animal movements both internal and around border areas have been ongoing during the rainy season

Area Cultivated

- The crop forecast for 2010 is better than that of the 2009 for all crops .Area cultivated has increased significantly relative to that of last year's for all crops,
- Rice is expected to increase by 24%. Coarse grain production expected to increase by 14% from 231,375mt to 263,385mt in 2009 and 2010 respectively,
- Groundnut production is projected to increase by 11 in 2010 and compared to the average production in the last 5 years; it is expected to increase only by 28%,

Market Situation

- The country experienced sharp increases in prices at the beginning of the season but with the intervention of the head of State in importing adequate stocks of rice at an affordable price and above all waive most of the tariff paid to government,
- In an effort to reduce the price of meat The Gambia Government and the Kanilai Farms Limited in particular intervene by providing meat at an affordable price of D60.00 /kg for Meat and Bone and D80.00/kg for Steak,
- Local rice is potentially traded mainly in regular markets throughout the country. Average prices recorded were highest in Banjul,
- Imported rice is the most traded commodity among all the food items as it constituted the main food basket. Average price per bag usually increases as one move further down up country due to the transportation cost as Banjul is the only seaport of the country,
- Prices of vegetables were generally higher in Banjul and Serekunda markets relative to Brikama and Kere Pateh which are production areas.

5.2 Recommendations

The following are recommended based on the data presented and observations

- It is recommended that the extension services beef up farmer sensitization on post harvest and preservation of produce under a humid condition as most of the crops are being harvested, while the moisture content of the soil is high,
- Farmers must be trained as to ideal site selection considering what we have witnessed this year,
- Farmers must adhere to time of planting recommended by research,

- It is strongly recommended that, farmers must be trained on varietal selection to suit their site; since low land NERICA cultivars are yet to be introduced,
- It is also recommended that; farmers delay harvesting of the groundnut so as to reduce damping,
- Farmers are encouraged to harvest the rice they can thresh on a daily basis to reduce post harvest loses,
- The team advocates for the harmonization of data collection system in the country with regard to agricultural crops,

Appendix A

The Gambia - Population Projections, 2003-2013

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
BANJUL												
	Banjul South	8453	8752	9061	9380	9709	10049	10397	10754	11121	11495	11878
	Banjul Central	9094	9415	9748	10091	10445	10811	11185	11570	11964	12367	12779
	Banjul North	17514	18133	18774	19435	20117	20820	21542	22282	23041	23817	24610
	Banjul Total	35061	36300	37583	38907	40271	41679	43124	44606	46126	47678	49266
KANIFING												
	Kudc	322735	334139	345946	358134	370697	383654	396956	410594	424583	438877	453494
	Kanifing Total	322735	334139	345946	358134	370697	383654	396956	410594	424583	438877	453494
BRIKAMA												
	Kombo North	166493	172376	178467	184755	191236	197920	204782	211818	219035	226409	233949
	Kombo South	61615	63792	66046	68373	70772	73245	75785	78389	81059	83788	86579
	Kombo Central	84296	87275	90359	93542	96823	100208	103682	107244	110898	114631	118449
	Kombo East	27944	28931	29954	31009	32097	33219	34370	35551	36763	38000	39266
	Foni Brefet	10822	11204	11600	12009	12430	12865	13311	13768	14237	14716	15207
	Foni Bintang	15136	15671	16225	16796	17385	17993	18617	19257	19913	20583	21268
	Foni Kansala	11353	11754	12170	12598	13040	13496	13964	14444	14936	15439	15953
	Foni Bondali	6080	6295	6517	6747	6984	7228	7478	7735	7999	8268	8543
	Foni Jarrol	5855	6062	6276	6497	6725	6960	7202	7449	7703	7962	8227
	Brikama Total	389594	403361	417614	432327	447492	463133	479191	495654	512542	529797	547442
MANSA KONKO												
	Kiang West	14610	15126	15661	16213	16781	17368	17970	18587	19221	19868	20529
	Kiang Central	7882	8161	8449	8747	9053	9370	9695	10028	10369	10718	11075
	Kiang East	6510	6740	6978	7224	7477	7739	8007	8282	8564	8853	9148
	Jarra West	24220	25076	25962	26877	27819	28792	29790	30813	31863	32936	34033
	Jarra Central	6500	6730	6967	7213	7466	7727	7995	8270	8551	8839	9134
	Jarra East	12445	12885	13340	13810	14294	14794	15307	15833	16372	16924	17487
	Total	72167	74717	77357	80083	82892	85789	88764	91813	94941	98138	101406
KEREWAN												

	Lower Nuimi	44611	46187	47819	49504	51241	53032	54870	56756	58689	60665	62686
	Upper Nuimi	24959	25841	26754	27697	28668	29670	30699	31754	32836	33941	35071
	Jokadu	17871	18503	19156	19831	20527	21244	21981	22736	23511	24302	25112
	Lower Baddibu	15349	15891	16453	17033	17630	18246	18879	19527	20193	20873	21568
	Central Baddibu	15282	15822	16381	16958	17553	18167	18796	19442	20105	20782	21474
	Upper Baddibu	54763	56698	58702	60770	62901	65100	67357	69671	72045	74470	76951
	Total	172835	178942	185265	191792	198520	205459	212583	219886	227378	235033	242861
KUNTAUR												
	Lower Saloum	13564	14043	14540	15052	15580	16124	16683	17257	17845	18445	19060
	Upper Saloum	15157	15693	16247	16820	17410	18018	18643	19283	19940	20612	21298
	Nianija	8305	8598	8902	9216	9539	9873	10215	10566	10926	11294	11670
	Niani	22239	23025	23838	24678	25544	26437	27353	28293	29257	30242	31249
	Sami	19226	19905	20609	21335	22083	22855	23647	24460	25293	26145	27016
	Total	78491	81265	84136	87100	90156	93307	96542	99859	103261	106737	110292
JANJANBUREH												
	Niamina Dankunku	5926	6135	6352	6576	6807	7045	7289	7539	7796	8059	8327
	Niamina West	6577	6809	7050	7298	7554	7818	8090	8367	8653	8944	9242
	Niamina East	19320	20003	20710	21439	22191	22967	23763	24580	25417	26273	27148
	Fulladu West	72166	74716	77356	80082	82891	85788	88762	91812	94940	98136	101405
	Janjanbureh	3223	3337	3455	3577	3702	3831	3964	4100	4240	4383	4529
	Total	107212	111001	114923	118972	123145	127449	131868	136399	141046	145794	150650
BASSE												
	Fulladu East	98078	101544	105132	108836	112654	116591	120633	124778	129029	133373	137815
	Kantora	30006	31066	32164	33297	34465	35670	36907	38175	39475	40804	42163
	Wuli	36198	37477	38801	40168	41577	43031	44523	46052	47621	49225	50864
	Sandu	18304	18951	19620	20312	21024	21759	22513	23287	24080	24891	25720
	Total	182586	189038	195718	202613	209720	217051	224576	232292	240206	248293	256562
GAMBIA TOTAL		1360681	1408763	1458542	1509928	1562894	1617521	1673603	1731102	1790083	1850347	1911974

Source: WFP estimates, based on GBOS information, May 2008

Appendix B: Data on NDMA Assessment 2010

LOWER RIVER REGION (LRR)									
<i>FA</i>	<i>PA</i>	<i>ND</i>	<i>0-5Yrs</i>	<i>6-18Yrs</i>	<i>ADULTS</i>	<i>PW</i>	<i>PC</i>	<i>HPD</i>	<i>HCD</i>
113	3,570	1,035	419	794	1,220	53	49	1,100	183
TOTAL OF PERSONS AFFECTED						3,570			
WESTERN REGION (WR)									
88	4,969	1,134	1193	1012	1559	53	18	222	99
TOTAL OF AFFECTED PERSONS						4,969			
KANIFING MUNICIPAL COUNCIL (KMC)									
1,161	12,812	1,761	1,791	3,420	5443	237	160	451	141
TOTAL OF PERSONS AFFECTED						12,812			
BANJUL CITY COUNCIL (BCC)									
313	1,934	42	410	551	877	39	15	28	-
TOTAL OF PERSONS AFFECTED						1,934			
UPPER RIVER REGION (URR)									
258	2,908	607	369	742	1137	35	18	134	129
TOTAL OF PERSONS AFFECTED						2,908			
CENTRAL RIVER REGION (CRR)									
282	3,891	1,100	426	1,008	1,295	37	25	281	29
TOTAL OF PERSONS AFFECTED						3,891			
NORTH BANK REGION (NBR)									
422	4,906	1,156	853	1,381	1,449	44	23	216	248
TOTAL PERSONS AFFECTED						4,906			
National Total									
2,673	34,990	6,835	5,461	8,908	12,980	498	308	1,442	829

Source: National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA)

Signed: _____

Date: Thursday, October 21, 2010



KEY: FA = Families Affected;
 PA = Person affected
 ND: = Number of Displaced
 0-5 = Children
 6-18, *Adults,
 PW = Pregnant Women,
 PC = Physically Challenged,
 HPD= Houses partially Damaged,
 HCD= Houses Completely Damaged