WFP Gambia – 2G CSP 2024 - 2028
Informal Executive Board Consultation
18 December 2023
Salient features of country context

1. Poverty rate increased above 50% due to the cumulated effects of recent international crises

Poverty rate (%) over the years:
- 2008: 55.5%
- 2010: 48.1%
- 2015: 48.6%
- 2020: 53.4%
- 2021: 52.9%

2. Food insecurity and malnutrition indicators deteriorated over the last years

- 27% of Gambians (646,800 people) are food insecure.
- 18.6% of children were stunted in 2021.
- 45% of children and 44% of women were anaemic in 2020.

3. Human development recorded some progress over the last years

Primary school completion rate (% of relevant age group):
- Gambia: 89% (2012), 87% (2014), 89% (2016), 91% (2019), 92% (2020), 86% (2022)
- Lower Middle Income: 68% (2012), 68% (2014), 69% (2016), 75% (2019), 71% (2020), 71% (2022)

4. The Gambia is a disaster-prone country due to its geo-physical conditions

- 28th most vulnerable country to climate change and ranks 139th in readiness. It is vulnerable to:
  - Droughts / irregular rainfall patterns
  - Fluvial, coastal and rainfall flooding
  - Coastal erosion
  - Windstorms
  - Salt-water intrusion
Lessons learned and strategic changes

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<th>Lessons learned</th>
<th>Strategic changes</th>
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| 1. **Fragmented implementation** of different CSP components especially resilience activities, and smallholder farmers not systematically linked with the Home-Grown school feeding approach. | 1. **Stronger programme integration:**
| 2. **Capacity strengthening** activities would have benefitted from **more strategic planning**—based on better problem identification and formulation—and monitoring. | i. The linkage between the projects, especially between smallholder farmers and schools
    ii. Nutrition integration
    iii. Gender mainstreaming |
| 3. **School feeding programme** is being handed over to the Government, but the progress is being slowed by significant capacity constraints. | 2. **A more coherent and better planned technical support:**
|                                                                                     | i. Coordination and focus
    ii. South-South Cooperation
    iii. Localization                                                                |
|                                                                                     | 3. **Stronger capacity/institutional support to support the transition.**          |
The Gambia CO strategic focus during 2024-2028

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<th>SDG 2 Zero Hunger</th>
<th>SDG 17 Partnerships</th>
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<td>1. Provide a <strong>food and nutrition assistance package</strong> to crisis-affected populations mainly through the social protection system.</td>
<td>5. Provide <strong>technical support</strong> to government institutions to strengthen national social protection systems that integrate shock responsiveness and nutrition.</td>
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<td>2. Provide <strong>nutritious school meals</strong> and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes.</td>
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<td>3. Provide a <strong>nutrition prevention package</strong> for population groups that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community nutrition services.</td>
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<td>4. Provide integrated nutrition-sensitive value chain support, including risk transfer and community asset creation, to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors.</td>
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**Highlighting priority areas for collaboration between the UN system and the government**

- Government's National Development Plan 2023-2027
- UNSDCF (2024-2028)

Enhance joint programming and advocacy with **UN agencies** to improve synergies and progress towards the SDGs.

Consolidate and diversify **donor base** (IFIs, private sector,...) to secure flexible and multi-annual funding.

Strengthen collaboration with the **Government** to enhance capacities and accelerate handover.
Thank you!

Questions?