WFP Gambia – 2G CSP 2024 - 2028
Executive Board Session
February, 2024
**Salient features of country context**

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

   Proportion of population living under the national poverty line

   - 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)

   - Lower Middle Income
     - 2012: 89%
     - 2014: 89%
     - 2016: 91%
     - 2019: 90%
     - 2020: 92%
     - 2022: 86%
   - Gambia
     - 2012: 68%
     - 2014: 68%
     - 2016: 69%
     - 2019: 75%
     - 2020: 71%
     - 2022: 71%
   - Sub-Saharan Africa
     - 2012: 66%
     - 2014: 67%
     - 2016: 69%
     - 2019: 71%
     - 2020: 71%

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

What did we do

- Implementation monitoring
- Consultation with national counterparts
- CSP Evaluation
- Innovation Activation workshop
- Partner exchange and co-creation

What did we learn

- Fragmented implementation
- Capacity constraints to handover
- Insufficient planning of capacity strengthening
- More potential for efficiency and innovation

How are we changing

- Stronger Programme Integration
- A more coherent and better planned technical support
- Intentional design of transition process
- Proactive innovation and private sector strategy
The Gambia CO strategic focus during 2024-2028

1. Food and Nutrition assistance through the social protection system.
   - Nutritious school meals

2. Nutrition prevention package

3. Integrated nutrition-sensitive value chain support to smallholder farmers

4. Technical support to government institutions to strengthen national social protection systems

5. Increase human capital by 5% by 2033

- Strengthen the food system and transition mindfully from subsistence farming
- More nutritious food in the market
- Increase female decision-making powers and resilience
- Increase efficiencies in managing Home Grown School Feeding

Enhance partnerships and advocacy with UN agencies and other development partners
- Consolidate and diversify donor base to secure stable and multi-year funding
- Accelerate handover to Government through collaboration

Government’s National Development Plan 2023-2027
and
UNSDCF (2024-2028)
Thank you!

Questions?