

WFP Gambia - 2G CSP 2024 - 2028

Informal Executive Board Consultation

18 December 2023

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES

Salient features of country context

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

Proportion of population living under the national poverty line

55.5%

53.4%

52.9%

48.1%

48.6%

2008

2010

2015

2020

2021

Food insecurity and malnutrition indicators deteriorated over the last years



27% of Gambians (646,80 0 people) are food insecure.



18,6% of children were stunted in 2021



45% of **children** and **44%** of **women** were **anaemic** in 2020

Human development recorded some progress over the last years

Primary school completion rate (% of relevant age group)



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



Lessons learned

- 1. Fragmented implementation of different CSP components especially resilience activities, and smallholder farmers not systematically linked with the Home-Grown school feeding approach.
- 2. Capacity strengthening activities would have benefitted from more strategic planning—based on better problem identification and formulation—and monitoring.
- 3. School feeding programme is being handed over to the Government, but the progress is being slowed by significant capacity constraints.



Strategic changes

- 1. Stronger programme integration:
 - i. The linkage between the projects, especially between smallholder farmers and schools
 - ii. Nutrition integration
 - iii. Gender mainstreaming
- 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





UNSDCF (2024-2028)
Highlighting priority areas for collaboration between the UN system and the government

SDG 2 Zero Hunger

Provide a food and nutrition assistance package to crisis-affected populations mainly through the social protection system.

Provide nutritious school meals and foster complementary health and nutrition interventions for improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes.

Provide a nutrition prevention package for population groups that are at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community nutrition services.

Provide integrated nutrition-sensitive value chain support, including risk transfer and community asset creation, to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors.

SDG 17 Partnerships

Provide technical support to government institutions to strengthen national social protection systems that integrate shock responsiveness and nutrition.







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

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

Strengthen collaboration with the Government to enhance capacities and accelerate handover

