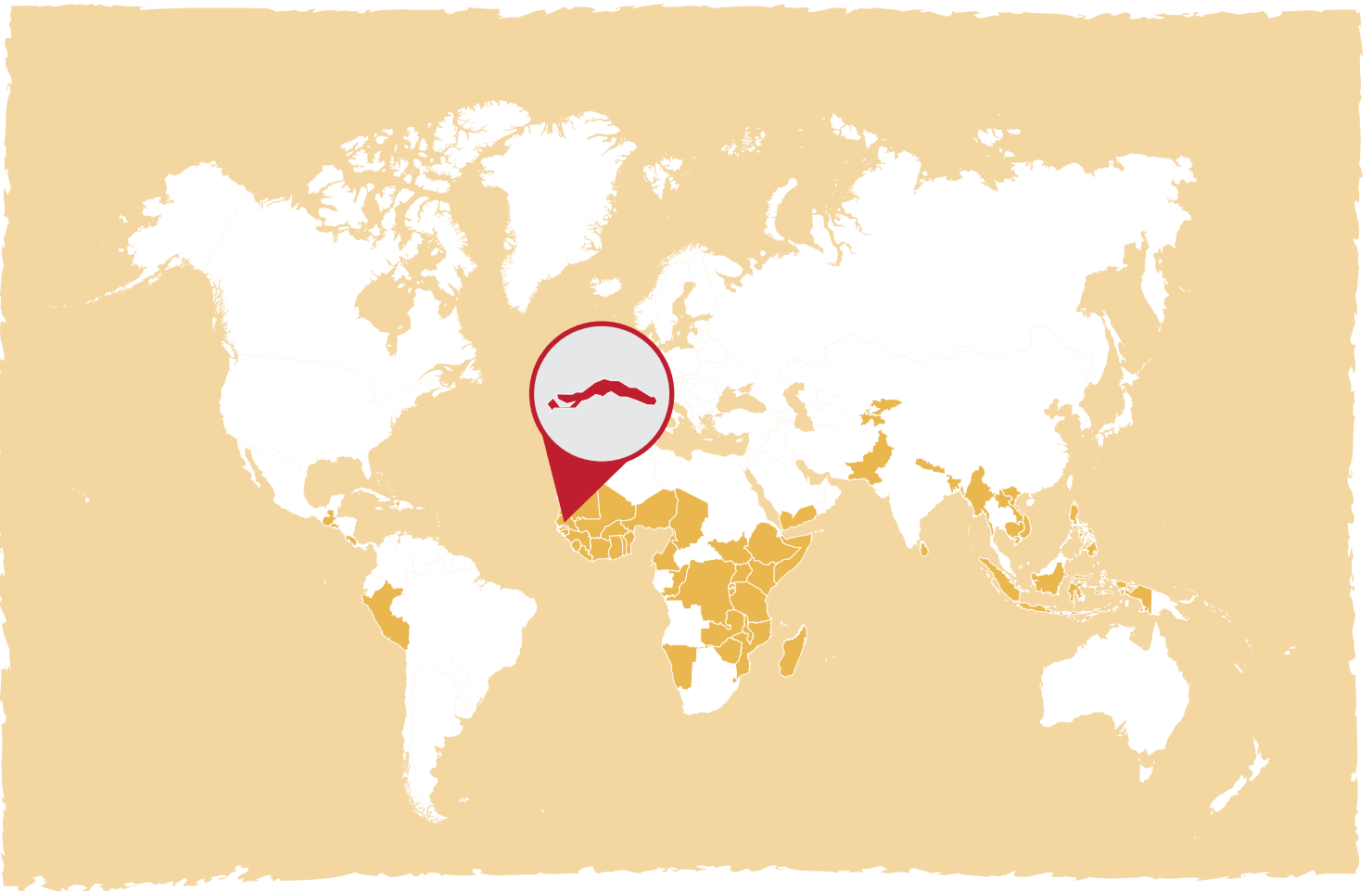


Gambia

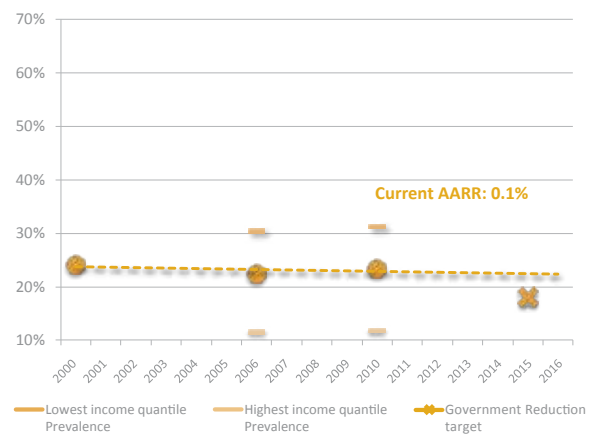


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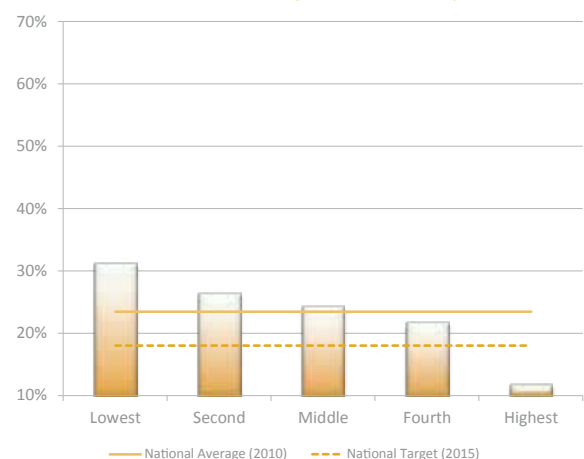


Demographic data	
National Population (million, 2010)	1.7
Children under 5 (million, 2010)	0.3
Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010)	0.09
Average Number of Births (million, 2010)	0.07
Population growth rate (2010)	3.14%
WHA nutrition target indicators (MICS 2010)	
Low birth weight	10.2%
0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding	33.5%
Under five stunting	23.4%
Under five wasting	9.5%
Under five overweight	1.9%
Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors	
Infant and young child feeding practice	
6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet	-
6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity	-
Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies	
Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea	-
Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits	-
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	46.0%
Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt	6.6%
Women's Empowerment	
Female literacy	43.1%
Female employment rate	67.7%
Median age at first marriage	-
Access to skilled birth attendant	56.8%
Women who have first birth before age 18	-
Fertility rate	5.8
Other Nutrition-relevant indicators	
Rate of urbanization	58.24%
Income share held by lowest 20%	4.79%
Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day)	-
Energy from non-staples in supply	-
Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day)	-
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities	97.0%
Open defecation	2.8%
Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources	85.8%
Access to Piped Water on Premises	-
Surface Water as Drinking Water Source	-
GDP per capita (current USD, 2013)	494.00
Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	46.47
Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	19.35

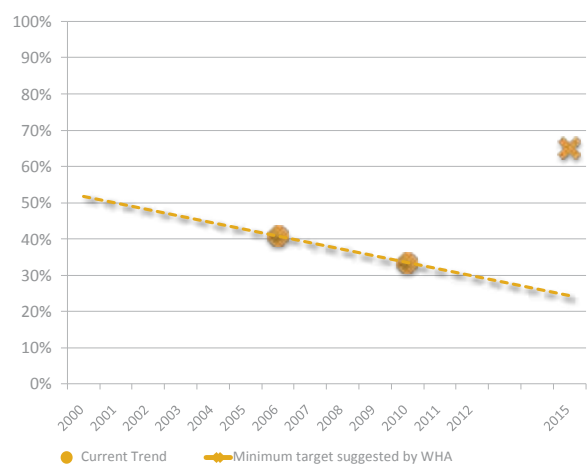
Stunting Reduction Trend and Target



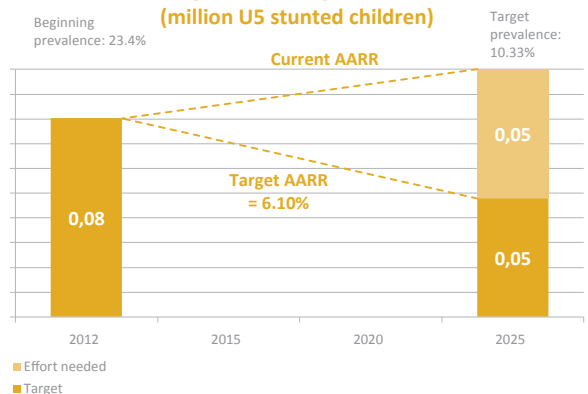
Distribution of stunting across wealth quintiles



Trend of Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate



Targeted Stunting Reduction (million US stunted children)



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Vice-President and Minister of Women's Affairs, H.E. Aja Isatou Njie-Saidy is a committed supporter of efforts to scale up nutrition in the Gambia. The National Nutrition Agency (NaNA), under the Office of the Vice President, is responsible for overseeing and coordinating the implementation of the National Nutrition Policy (2010-2020) and reports directly to the National Assembly.

The NaNA convenes all relevant Government sectors through the National Nutrition Council that is chaired by the Vice-President. The Gambia seeks to improve the involvement of ministries mandated on nutrition. Thematic sub-groups are being established: Maternal and Child Health Nutrition; Micronutrients; Information, Education and Communication; Monitoring and Evaluation; Resource Mobilization).

A multi-sectoral Nutrition Technical Advisory Committee is operative since 2012 and comprises of stakeholders from the public sector, civil society and development partners. It serves both as a coordination body and as a platform for sharing information and experience. It is planned to extend coordination mechanisms to the regional level, but a stronger involvement of some key nutrition related ministries is needed.

It is expected that REACH will be established once the stakeholders mapping, cost beneficiary analysis and multi-sectoral action plan for nutrition are finalised.

The Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (TANGO) is a composite body of NGOs with around 80 national and international members to influence government decisions and policies and to effectively liaise and coordinate with Government programs.

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

Alignment of sectoral programs around the common results framework needs further clarification. The CRF is being developed and capacity building for its implementation will be a priority. To monitor progress against national nutrition policy and strategy plan, the Gambia has developed an M&E framework for 2011-2015.

The National Nutrition Strategic Plan, which contains the First 1,000 Most Critical Day Program, needs to also include other type of inputs to nutrition. The Baby Friendly Community Initiative is rapidly being scaled up and reaches thirty percent (30%) of the communities. A National Nutrition Communication Strategy has been finalized. The Gambia is scaling up interventions for the management of severe and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), as well as other interventions that improve household consumption of iodized salt and the uptake of foods rich in micronutrients.

In general, **large-scale programs and systems are in place but not yet at full scale**. The National Agriculture Investment Program includes 5 components and one of them relates to enhancing food and nutrition security.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The Gambia has updated its **National Nutrition Policy (2010-2020)** and validated a **costed National Nutrition Strategic Plan (2011-2015)** and **Business Plan for Better Nutrition**. Updated policies are present in all key sectors – agriculture, poverty reduction, health and education - and nutrition-relevant legislations. The Gambia has a **National Gender and Women Empowerment Policy (2010-2020)** and a **Women's Act 2010** that provides for the minimum recommended maternity leave of six months. The Ministry of Agriculture is integrating nutrition into its own programs. It is now necessary to enhance nutrition mainstreaming into policies across the board, in consultation with NaNA.

With a growing involvement of the private sector, standards and capacities for food safety and quality have been updated with attention to food processing, packaging and labelling. A new Food Safety and Quality Act (2011) has been enacted and the Food Safety and Quality Authority established to coordinate the implementation of the Act. The Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes is fully translated into law in the form of the Breastfeeding Promotion Regulations (2006).

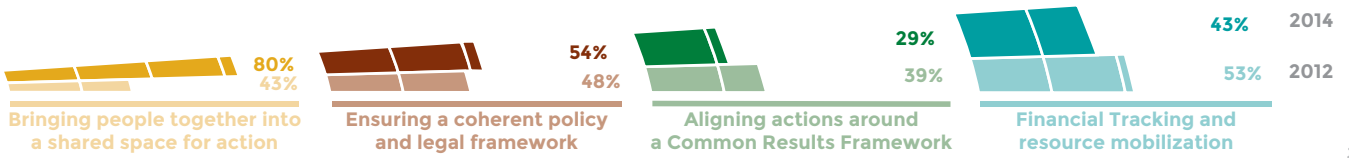
Financial Tracking and resource mobilization

NaNA tracks required and available resources. However, the tracking of nutrition specific financial management is weak and there is no mapping done on other sectors on nutrition financing, besides health. There are challenges to obtain financial information across sectors. The Gambia has decided to hire a consultant to set up a financial tracking mechanism.

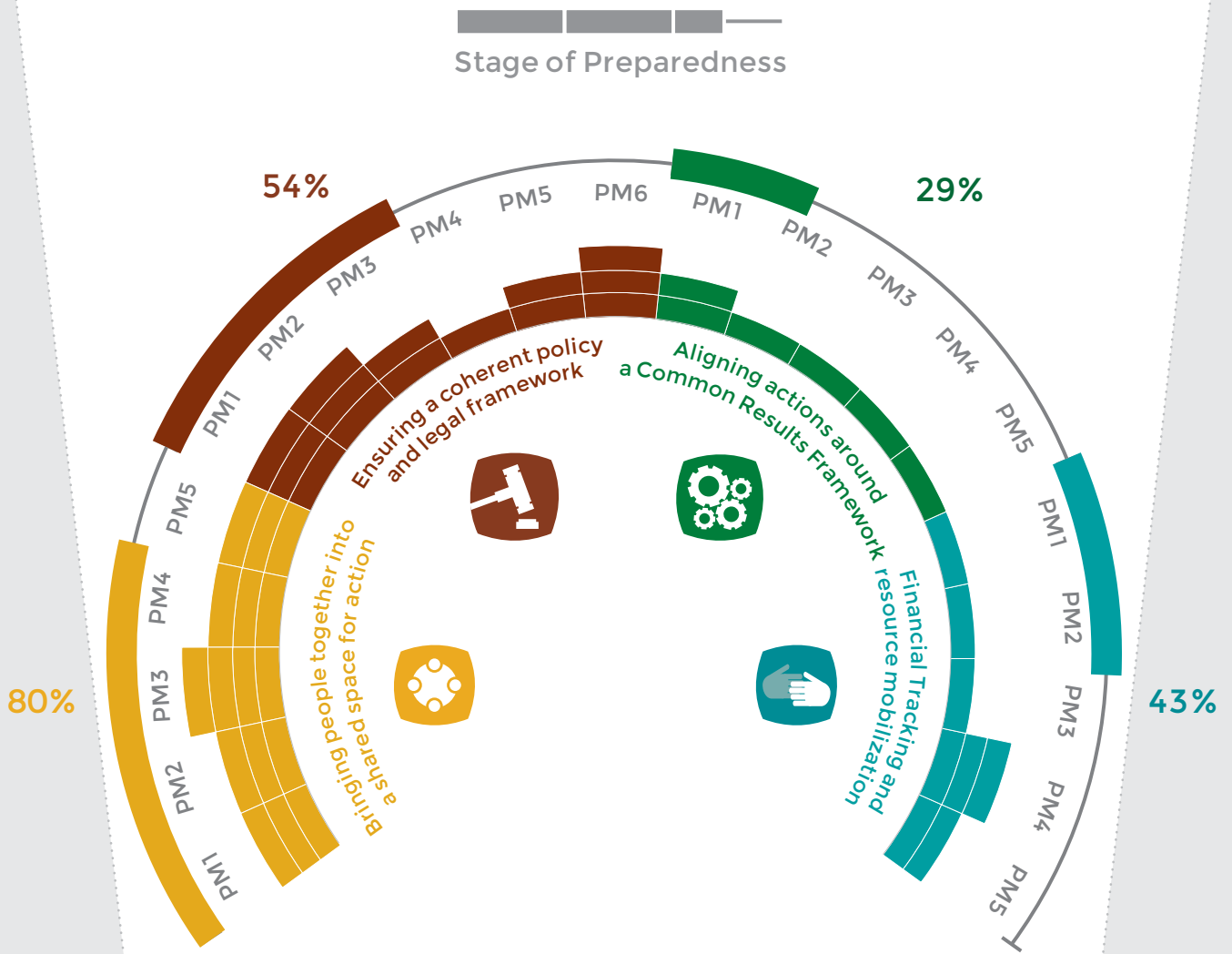
UNICEF and the World Bank are the main investors in nutrition-specific programs, and the government also provides funds in support of nutrition programs. In 2014, the Gambia secured funds from the World Bank for a Results-Based Financing Project in health and nutrition and 21 million euros that are earmarked for nutrition and food security as part of the EU Programme.

Progress Across Four SUN Processes Gambia

2012¹ and 2014² Scoring of Progress Markers



2014 Dashboard for Progress Markers



¹Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat
²Internally assessed by in-country self-assessment exercise