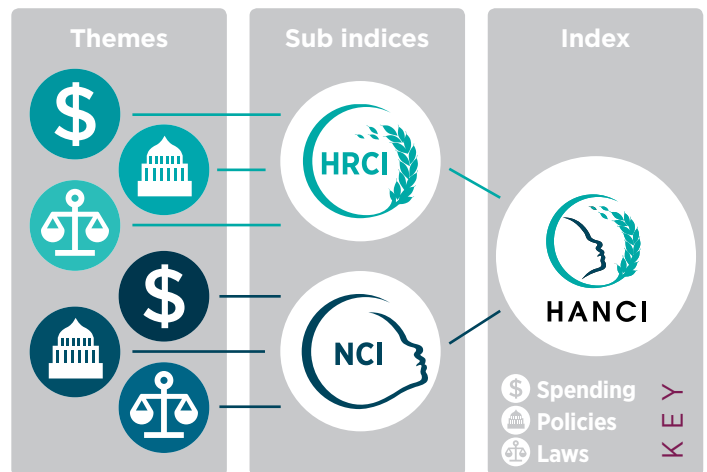
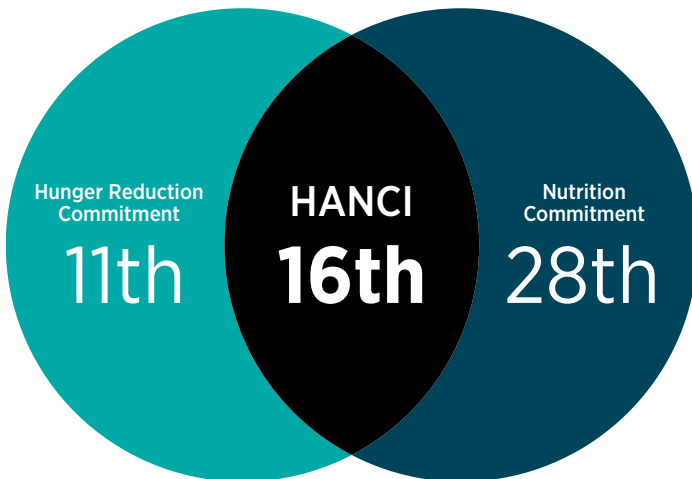


Key data for The Gambia



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 11.1%** **Stunting: 25%** **Proportion of population underweight: 16.4%**

Source: Government of The Gambia (DHS, 2013)

Strong Performance

- The Government encourages varied agricultural research and extension services, and local farmer organisations are involved in setting policy priorities. The extension system is effective and properly reaches out to poor farmers. Government policies, strategies and mechanisms seek to ensure gender equity in access to extension services.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, The Gambia's medium/long term national development policy (Program of Accelerated Growth and Employment) assigns strong importance to nutrition.
- The Gambia has devised a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- The Gambia has introduced a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism to support delivery of the National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- Policymakers in The Gambia benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2015.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of The Gambia promotes complementary feeding practices.
- In The Gambia, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.




Areas for improvement




- Spending on agriculture (5.1% of public spending in 2016), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- The Gambia's spending in its health sector (10.6% of public spending in 2015) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- In The Gambia, the law does not give women legal access to agricultural land equal to men. Men and women have equal economic rights, but this is not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- The Gambia does not have a separate budget line for nutrition; this prevents transparency and accountability for spending.
- Even though The Gambia has developed a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism, clear time-bound nutrition targets are still lacking.
- The Government of The Gambia has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for only 27% of children in 2015.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (41.7% in 2015) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- Social safety nets in The Gambia are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.




Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

| Public spending | Score* | Year | HRCI Rank of 45 |
|--|---|------|-----------------|
|  Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹ |  5.1% | 2016 | 24th |
|  Public spending on health as share of total public spending ² |  10.6% | 2015 | 12th |
| Policies | | | |
|  Access to land (security of tenure) ³ |  Moderate | 2016 | Joint 17th |
|  Access to agricultural research and extension services ³ |  Strong | 2013 | 11th |
|  Civil registration system — coverage of live births |  72% | 2013 | 21st |
|  Functioning of social protection systems ³ |  Weak | 2015 | Joint 8th |
| Laws | | | |
|  Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³ |  Moderate | 2014 | Joint 8th |
|  Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴ |  Not in Law | 2014 | Joint 41st |
|  Equality of women's economic rights ⁴ |  In Law, not in Practice | 2014 | Joint 1st |
|  Constitutional right to social security (yes/no) |  Yes | 2017 | Joint 1st |

























¹ Possible scores are:  <75% of agri. spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Maputo Declaration)  >=75% & <100%  >=100%

² Possible scores are:  <75% of health spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration)  >=75% & <100%  >=100%

³ Possible scores are:  Very Weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very Strong

⁴ Possible scores are:  Not in Law  In Law Not in Practice  In Law & Practice

Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

| Public spending | Score* | Year | NCI Rank of 45 |
|--|---|-----------|----------------|
|  Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes) |  No | 2017 | Joint 33rd |
| Policies | | | |
|  Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children |  27% | 2015 | 40th |
|  Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no) |  Yes | 2012 | Joint 1st |
|  Population with access to an improved water source |  89.6% | 2015 | 10th |
|  Population with access to improved sanitation |  41.7% | 2015 | 16th |
|  Health care visits for pregnant women |  86.2% | 2013 | 31st |
|  Nutrition features in national development policy ¹ |  Strong | 2012-2015 | 4th |
|  National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no) |  Yes | 2017 | Joint 1st |
|  Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no) |  Yes | 2017 | Joint 1st |
|  Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no) |  No | 2017 | Joint 39th |
|  National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no) |  Yes | 2015 | Joint 1st |
| Laws | | | |
|  ICMSB [^] Enshrined in domestic law ² |  Fully Enshrined | 2016 | Joint 1st |

¹ Possible scores are:  Very Weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

² Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Few/Many Aspects Enshrined  Fully enshrined.

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes