

THE GAMBIA



FOOD SYSTEMS OVERVIEW

- The sector is characterized by small-scale, subsistence rain-fed crop production.
- Potential to irrigate over 80,000 ha (14% of arable land), but currently irrigating only 1%.
- The Agriculture sector contributes 25% to the GDP.
- Export-oriented fishery subsector (12% of GDP).
- The processing sector is still nascent.
- Informal, small-scale itinerant traders connect with retailers in local markets.
- The Gambia depends on imports for almost 50% of its food requirements.
- Statistics of malnutrition slowly improve while the number of people with obesity increases.

IDENTIFIED GAPS & CHALLENGES



- Lack of **preventative action to protect communities affected by climate shocks**.
- Financial gap for building climate resilient food systems.
- Limited access to Agricultural Risk Insurance for resilience Need to move towards Adaptive social protection.
- Limited participation of **women and youth in resource governance**, agri-business development, and digital innovation.
- Lack of **policy packages** to shift consumption towards sustainable, healthy, and affordable diets.
- Lack of Incentives for producers to adopt and invest in **climate-smart technologies and practices**.
- Insufficient **cooperation for knowledge sharing and co-production**.
- **Limited awareness** and understanding of EbA among **national and local policymakers** and lack of **transboundary approaches**.

CLIMATE RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS PRIORITIES



Technology transfer for food resilient systems



Promotion of CSA and climate-resilient agri-food value chains



Promotion of CR livestock, agri-food and fisheries value chains



Prevention and management of food and nutrition cyclical crises.



Support for market development and linkage for youth and women in the agri-food system



Developing an enabling environment for climate resilience: Policies, finances and capacity-building



Land use mapping, planning and information systems for climate-resilience