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Country programmes and related matters

Draft country programme document for the Gambia (2024-2028)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. The Gambia, Africa's smallest mainland country, has achieved remarkable peace and development progress. It ranks as the third most peaceful nation in Sub-Saharan Africa and, 45th out of 163 countries globally.¹ It has notably improved in governance, earning the title of the most improved country on the Ibrahim Index of African Governance, with an overall score of 55.3 out of 100.² The country's transition to democracy in 2016 marked a pivotal moment after 22 years of authoritarian rule. It stands as a nation on track to meet the Paris Agreement's mitigation target³ and is one of the top ten fastest-growing economies in Africa, with a projected growth rate of 6.4 per cent between 2023 and 2024.⁴

2. The Gambia, with a population of 2.6 million, is one of the most densely populated countries on the African mainland.⁵ Females make up 52.4 per cent of the population. The nation experiences an annual population growth rate of 2.5 per cent and has a high urbanization rate of 55 per cent. With 42 per cent of the population under the age of 15 and the youth constituting over 63.3 per cent of the populace, there is significant potential for a demographic dividend.

3. The service and agricultural sectors contribute 53 per cent and 22 per cent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP), respectively. The economy is highly import dependent, 36 per cent of GDP for imports against 6 per cent of GDP for exports, making the country highly vulnerable to external shocks. Inflation is currently at 13.5 per cent and the debt to GDP ratio is at 85 per cent⁶ which limits government investment in the productive sector. The national unemployment rate is at 35.2 per cent with youth unemployment at 41.5 per cent.⁷ The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and low and undiversified growth led to increase in poverty from 48.2 per cent in 2015 to 53.2 per cent in 2020⁸ with a higher rate in rural (77.3 per cent) than urban (33.4 per cent) areas. The country's human development index (HDI) remains low (0.5), below the average for sub-Saharan Africa, and the multidimensional poverty index (MPI) of 0.300 reflects that 57.76 per cent of the population is multidimensionally poor.⁹ With a gender development index of 0.924 (0.481 for women and 0.520 for men)¹⁰ and a Sustainable Development Goals index score of 58.3, the Gambia ranks 129 out of 166 countries on progress towards attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals.¹¹

4. The common country analysis (CCA) highlights increased poverty, inequalities, gender inequality, insecurity, food and nutrition insecurity, and increased migration flows as challenges. The National Development Plan cites legislative and policy challenges, including the delayed constitutional reform, enactment of anti-corruption, human rights, elections, and transitional justice related bills. Climate change adaptation is a priority given the country's high vulnerability despite its insignificant contribution to global warming.¹² It has made minimal progress to decarbonize the energy sector with low access to renewable energy,¹³ but is on track for emissions reduction.

5. The 2017-2023 country programme evaluation emphasized the importance of building on past successes, improving knowledge management, enhancing partner capabilities, and adopting innovative approaches. UNDP strengths in capacity building, human rights advocacy, and gender equity are acknowledged. The evaluation also recognizes UNDP as a trusted, long-term partner

¹ Global Peace Index, 2021.

² Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance. 2021, Overall Governance Score The (Gambia, 2021).

³ The Gambia National Development Plan (NDP), p. 121.

⁴ The African Development Bank Report, 2023.⁵ Social statistics, the Gambia Bureau of Statistics.

⁵ Social statistics, the Gambia Bureau of Statistics.

⁶ Budget statement, 2023.

⁷ The Gambia Labour Force Survey.

⁸ Integrated Household Survey, 2020.

⁹ The Gambia Multidimensional Poverty Index, 2021.

¹⁰ Human Development Report, 2021.

¹¹ Sustainable Development Report, 2023.

¹² Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2020.

¹³ National Development Plan, p.114/129.

of the Government, with valuable technical expertise that can be utilized in a coordinated United Nations response.

6. To address these challenges, the Government has developed a comprehensive Green Recovery Focused National Development Plan (2023-2027) to consolidate gains in democratic governance, accelerate green economic and social transformation, and build resilience to shocks and crises. This is operationalized through three strategic objectives¹⁴ and seven pillars,¹⁵ which are aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063 of the African Union.

7. In support of the Gambia's National Development Plan, the United Nations has adopted the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2024-2028 (UNSDCF). Anchored in the three strategic objectives of the National Development Plan, the UNSDCF envisions an inclusive, resilient, and prosperous Gambia by 2028, ensuring dignity, equitable access to quality services, environmental sustainability, and the consolidation of democratic governance gains. The UNSDCF strategic priorities encompass human development, social inclusion, and people-centred governance; green resilience and inclusive livelihoods; and innovative and integrated development finance and strategic partnership.

8. The UNDP comparative advantage within the United Nations system is drawn from its institutional mandate, experience, thought leadership on governance, economic management, partnership and development financing, climate change and environment. It positions UNDP to strategically co-lead two of the four UNSDCF outcomes (2.1 and 3.1) and directly contribute to the other two (outcomes 1.1 and 2.2). The country programme document is derived from the UNSDCF, which has four outcomes. The country programme document interventions are fully aligned and directly contributing to outcomes 1.1 (environment), 2.1(governance), 2.2 (poverty/inequality). Cross-cutting outcome 3.1 (partnership) that addresses partnership, data, innovation, technology, and development finance is adequately mainstreamed across the outcomes. UNDP will focus on the five pillars – people, planet, peace, prosperity, and partnerships.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

9. Programme priorities have been determined through a comprehensive process involving the CCA, UNSDCF, and alignment with the National Development Plan, all of which were developed through extensive consultations with the Government. This collaborative effort spanned over 10 nationwide stakeholder workshops, including two high-level meetings jointly organized by the Government, UNFPA, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNDP, and a series of technical engagements where stakeholders provided substantial inputs to this country programme document. This partnership will be continued in the implementation of the programme working closely with government ministries, departments and agencies, recognizing the Government as the key partner of UNDP.

10. The programme aligns with the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, its strategic offer to Africa, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Planned interventions are anchored in a 3x6 approach that contributes to all six signature solutions of the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, enabling it to align with the plan's three development settings: (a) eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions; (a) accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development; and (c) build resilience to shocks and crises. Moreover, the programme is informed by the UNDP gender equality strategy, 2022-2025, to ensure women are central to the transformation process.

¹⁴ Strategic Objective 1 (SO1): Build household and community resilience to address shocks and crises arising from climate change, economic volatility and to counter the effects of disease pandemics (Covid-19); Strategic Objective 2 (SO2): Consolidate gains and address critical development gaps in governance and in economic and social transformation; and Strategic Objective 3 (SO3): Strengthen accountability, build partnerships and set up robust and sustainable resource mobilization strategies for enhanced delivery and development outcomes.

¹⁵ Pillar I: Resilience to Shocks and Crises; Pillar II: Governance Reforms; Pillar III: Macroeconomic Stability and Growth; Pillar IV: Human Capital Development; Pillar V: Agriculture, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change; Pillar VI: Empowerment, Social Inclusion and Leaving No One Behind; Pillar VII: Energy, Infrastructure and Connectivity.

11. UNDP programme priorities will focus on improving the policy and legal environment, strengthening institutional frameworks, mainstreaming gender, adopting a rights-based and governance of things approach. UNDP will leverage its integrator role to work on an inclusive nexus between growth, governance, and the environment. UNDP will explore transitioning from funding to financing, innovation and entrepreneurship, digitalization, and evidence-driven empirical analysis to achieve results. Furthermore, UNDP will explore scaling-up ongoing South-South-sponsored projects on youth volunteerism, and other means of citizen engagement will be promoted to ensure full ownership and maximize involvement of the Gambian population. To leave no one behind, the programme targets the most vulnerable people who are multidimensionally poor and hard-to-reach, including women, youth, and people with disabilities at the national and subnational, urban, peri-urban, and rural areas.

12. The UNDP theory of change is summarized as follows: *if* national and subnational institutional capacities are strengthened to adopt and promote climate-smart livelihoods, technologies and systems, sustainable management of the environment and natural resources, and facilitate improved access to clean and renewable energy, while increasing flow of public and private finance; *if* national and decentralized functions are improved to deliver transparent and accountable public services and the justice and security sectors are enabled to advance legislative and transitional reforms, spaces for dialogue and meaningful participation are enhanced; *if* capacities of people and systems are enhanced to implement evidence-based and gender-responsive policies and strategies, strengthen social protection measures, and local economic development, and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) enabled to leverage digital solutions and Africa Continental Free Trade Area opportunities; *then* people, including women, youth, and people with disabilities, will be more resilient, empowered, and have more effective access to basic services in a diverse, equitable, and green economy. The theory of change assumes the presence and adequacy of political will and commitment, national ownership, national and regional stability, adequate human and fiscal resources, development financing, uptake of new technologies, and continued global multilateralism. Ultimately, this programme and its theory of change elaborated in its programme priorities reflect the best approach to support the United Nations country team and its partners to achieve the National Development Plan and Sustainable Development Goals.

13. Using the portfolio approach, UNDP will ensure it has adequate capacity, develops robust pipelines, combines upstream and downstream interventions, and drives inclusive societal digital transformation.

14. UNDP will work with the complementary strengths and capabilities of various United Nations organizations, including the Resident Coordinator's Office, to scale outcomes. Collaborations will include UNFPA and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) on gender mainstreaming, and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) on human rights and transitional justice. Additionally, UNDP will partner with United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) for private sector financing, collaborate with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on climate crises and sustainable food systems, and strengthen partnerships with International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank on livelihoods.

Sustainable environment and climate resilience

15. Climate change affects agriculture, tourism, fisheries, forestry, and health sectors, threatens the livelihoods of people, reduces the resilience of ecosystems, adaptive capacities of communities, and contributes to unsustainable economic growth.¹⁶ The Gambia in 2022 experienced significant flash floods which affected 43,984 people, of which 9,324 were children, and caused 11 deaths.¹⁷ Furthermore, inadequate regulatory and institutional frameworks and

¹⁶ National Development Plan, p. 18, 43, 82.

¹⁷ Common Country Analysis.

limited infrastructure contribute to waste, pollution, and unsustainable natural resource management.¹⁸

16. In alignment with signature solutions 3, 4, 5, 6, Sustainable Development Goals 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 and the Long-Term Vision, UNDP interventions will focus on climate resilience, disaster risk management, renewable energy, sustainable chemicals and waste management, and sustainable natural resource management for biodiversity and functional ecosystems, with a focus on land, rivers, and oceans. In collaboration with development partners, FAO, WFP, and UNEP, UNDP will use a targeted and rights-based approach to strengthen national and sub-national capacities for participatory planning, policy and strategy formulation, programming, and monitoring. Additionally, UNDP will strengthen capacities for inter-sectoral environmental coordination for natural resource management by enhancing the functioning of the agriculture and natural resources working group.

17. UNDP will leverage capacity building, networking, innovation, and knowledge management opportunities from strategic regional partnerships such as United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel and collaborate with government, community-based organizations (CBOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), women and youth groups to improve communities' resilience and promote sustainable livelihoods. UNDP will provide tools and methodologies to enable the Government to mainstream environmental issues in development planning. UNDP will mobilize funds from public and private sources for climate solutions by strengthening the capacity of both government and non-state entities to access climate and environmental financing, including the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). UNDP will also assist the Government in establishing climate financing systems and structures for participating in carbon markets through carbon trading. This will be achieved by leveraging UNDP expertise and collaborating with the Government, private sector, and various development partners like the World Bank and European Union to strengthen institutional, functional, and technical capabilities for influencing public budgets and fostering a favorable environment for climate and environmentally friendly investments.

18. UNDP will partner with the Government, the Gambia Chamber of Commerce (GCCCI) to explore and scale up solutions for skills development, entrepreneurship, and value chain enhancement for natural resource-based enterprises to leverage on the African Continental Free Trade Area while increasing access to off-grid renewable energy for the hard-to-reach rural poor communities, creating opportunities for green enterprises and jobs.

19. UNDP will prioritize a whole-of-society approach for effective and efficient waste and chemicals management by strengthening the regulatory framework, technical capabilities, and operational capacities of the Government and strategic partners. The programme will formulate circular economy strategies, raise awareness and knowledge regarding waste management and disposal, encourage public-private partnerships, and enhance infrastructure and practices for sound chemicals and waste management.

Responsive, accountable governance and peacebuilding

20. Pillar II of the National Development Plan highlights institutional challenges hindering efficient and effective response to citizens' expectations which include stalled progress on decentralization, shortage of technical skills, delay in establishing the anti-corruption commission, security sector reform capacity gaps, limited access to justice and delay in implementing transitional justice mechanisms outcomes.¹⁹ The UNDP strategy for the Sahel notes ongoing insecurity, conflict, and fragility in the region. The CCA recognizes conflict arising from land management and tensions among communities in border areas, highlights sexual and gender-based violence, discrimination against women and girls, and violations of the rights of people with disabilities as persistent human rights challenges.²⁰ In addition, participation and representation of women, youth, and people with disabilities in decision-making spaces remains low. In the current legislature, only 9 per cent of members (5 out of 58)

¹⁸ National Development Plan, p. 20, 104, 207.

¹⁹ National Development Plan, p. 50.

²⁰ Common Country Analysis, p. 16.

and 15 per cent local councillor's (18 out of 120) are women.²¹ Although over 37 per cent of the population are youth, their political and community engagement in leading positive change remains limited.²²

21. Aligned with Signature Solutions 2 and 6 and Sustainable Development Goals 5, 10, 16 and 17, the UNDP response will support the Gambia's reform agenda on sustaining peace, democracy, and rule of law by empowering marginalized and vulnerable populations to fulfil their social and economic rights and access to justice. The UNDP comprehensive response will employ the humanitarian, development and peace continuum and the United Nations Youth, Peace and Security Agenda to facilitate transitional justice, peacebuilding, legislative strengthening and address historical grievances rooted in governance and gender equality. UNDP will collaborate with governance institutions and the people to establish dialogue platforms that allow for the co-creation of policy solutions that reduce inequalities, exclusion and discrimination of women, youth, and people with disabilities.

22. To strengthen transitional justice processes, UNDP will support national capacities to implement the recommendations of the Government's Truth, Reconciliation, and Reparations Commission's (TRRC). UNDP will support peacebuilding and security sector reform initiatives, which aligns with the National Development Plan and the national security policy. Its interventions will contribute to addressing conflict drivers, promoting social cohesion, developing infrastructure for peace, fostering trust between communities and security agencies. UNDP initiatives will strengthen capacities for the prevention, reporting, legal and judicial enforcement, and response mechanisms for sexual and gender-based violence including mental health and psychosocial support.

23. To enhance national and local system resilience to deliver basic public services, UNDP will strengthen capacities of governance institutions on anti-corruption, human rights, electoral management, decentralization, and parliamentary reforms, in collaboration with UNODC, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNCDF. UNDP will coordinate and partner with CBOs, CSOs, private sector, academia, the European Union, World Bank, and other development partners to enhance transparency, accountability, inclusive planning, and gender-sensitive budgeting. The UNDP digital strategy, 2022-2025, will inform the support to national e-governance priorities, connecting the population to local governance structures, and enhancing service delivery efficiency.

24. Using an integrated approach, UNDP will address land management conflicts, improve natural resource governance, support capacity building and legislative reforms to promote youth, people with disabilities and women's empowerment. This will be done in collaboration with the Government, development partners, other United Nations organizations, CBOs, CSOs and media. UNDP will leverage digital platforms to optimize civic spaces and support local partners to advocate against social and cultural barriers that impede inclusion, leadership, participation of marginalized groups in politics and peacebuilding.

Green, inclusive economic growth

25. The Gambia's main macroeconomic challenges are volatility with insufficient growth and low investment in the productive sectors.²³ This is compounded by the slow recovery of the tourism sector, low resilience to shocks of the private sector, and an undiversified productive base. Furthermore, inadequate data poses a challenge to evidence-based policy making, planning, monitoring, and reporting of development outcomes.

26. In line with Signature Solution 1 and Sustainable Development Goals 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, and 17, UNDP will enhance national and sub-national institutions' capacity to develop and implement pro-poor, gender-sensitive policies and integrated into the national budgetary framework. Emphasis on citizen engagement, particularly women, youth, and people with disabilities, will

²¹ The Gambia Independent Electoral Commission.

²² National Development Plan, p. 120.

²³ The Gambia Recovery Focused National Development Plan, 2023-2027.

promote participatory planning. Digital solutions will be leveraged for enhanced data collection, analysis, and reporting.

27. Building on the accelerated community development programme, UNDP will support the Government in addressing urban-rural disparities, economic transformation, poverty reduction, conflict prevention, and financing Sustainable Development Goals. This will expand access to socio-economic services, boost local economic development, and enhance social cohesion.

28. UNDP will collaborate with the Ministry of Trade Industry and Employment, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare, GCCI and International Trade Centre, International Labour Organization and CSOs, including the Gambia Federation of the Disabled, to prioritize enterprises owned by women, people with disabilities, and youth to stimulate decent employment and facilitate market access for medium and small enterprises through the African Continental Free Trade Area. Support will include facilitating access to modern technologies, innovative approaches, equipment, and increased investments in sustainable and resilient natural-resource-based enterprises. To increase employability of targeted groups, UNDP will promote South-South cooperation initiatives, financial inclusion affordable finance, and market-driven technical vocational education and training.

29. To foster regional competitiveness and market access, UNDP will support the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area national strategy, promote cross-border trade, local industries, and green value chains through the "Made in the Gambia" strategy. To foster economic diversification, UNDP will support the Government to study the decline in industrialization and strategies to reduce dependency on imports.

30. UNDP will work on economic diversification by supporting the Government to create an enabling environment for private sector participation to generate decent, green jobs and promote formalization to optimize productivity and contribute to address the key drivers of irregular migration for women and youths. In addition, through its accelerator lab research and development process, UNDP will support digital literacy and internet accessibility, develop technology skills, e-commerce, strengthen innovative ecosystems and promote local content development.

31. Using the portfolio approach with youth empowerment and inclusion as an entry point, UNDP recognizes the tourism sector as a growth lever and will collaborate with the Ministry of Tourism and Culture and the Ministry of Youth and Sports to build the professional capacities of youth in the creative industry in line with the Sahel Offer and YouthConnekt agenda.

32. UNDP will support initiatives to increase resilience, including climate resilience, through the promotion of targeted social protection schemes, upstream policies, and strategies, strengthen capacities at central and decentralized levels to ensure effective coordination and efficiency of social protection programmes. UNDP will work with the Government, UNFPA, WFP and UNICEF to build synergy and achieve greater impact in social protection programming.

33. UNDP will continue to support resource mobilization, innovative financing strategies, aid coordination, and global reporting. UNDP will collaborate with all development partners to strengthen national development finance system, align public and private capital flows with the Sustainable Development Goals, and mobilize innovative finance for sustainable development. This will entail supporting initiatives to attract diaspora investments, explore co-financing mechanisms, and expand the impact of remittances beyond family support towards productive sectors of the economy.

III. Programme and risk management

34. Political crises, insecurity, environmental and climate vulnerability, financial and macroeconomic instabilities and shocks, health crisis and slow recovery, are major risks to address development challenges. UNDP will manage these risks by supporting evidence-based strategic decision making, collaborate with partners to strengthen advocacy, provide technical assistance for implementation of reform programmes and policies. UNDP will support conflict prevention and response mechanisms to improve social cohesion and address emerging threats,

violent extremism, spillovers, and instability in the sub-region. Implementation of the Truth, Reconciliation, and Reparations Commission recommendations provide an opportunity to establish citizens' trust by leveraging existing political will to support effective communication and advocacy.

35. Capacities will be strengthened for digital transformation, the systematic collection and processing of data for early warning. UNDP will build a robust resource pipeline and identify pathways for innovative financing and new ways of working. Additionally, UNDP will consider re-prioritization and offer non-financial resources through the promotion of partnership platforms, leverage its technical expertise and convening power to connect development actors to scale-up UNDP initiatives.

36. UNDP will include a programme criticality exercise to consider changes in the development or financial context that may necessitate adjustments in the programme strategy. To maximize the impact and effectiveness of programmatic interventions and forge a systemic approach to solutions, a portfolio approach will be progressively introduced to ensure coherence, avoid silos, and incorporate a learning process. To cope with the expected portfolio growth, the country office will adapt its structure to make it fit for purpose, more agile and efficient. Building on the technical expertise at the regional and global levels, and its network, south-south learning and cooperation will be promoted.

37. In close collaboration with the Government, the United Nations country team and the Resident Coordinator, UNDP will continuously monitor the programme and its operating environment to proactively address emerging issues. Underscoring the importance of working together, the UNSDCF steering committee, consisting of the same national counterparts as for this programme, will serve as the primary governance mechanism for this programme. UNDP portfolio steering committees will be established with participation of the government, CSOs, academia, media, private sector, and relevant stakeholders to promote coordination and programmatic sustainability and accountability.

38. UNDP will apply corporate social and environmental safeguards and accountability mechanisms and will commission regular quality assessments of its programme and projects at inception and during implementation to ensure potential risks and impacts are identified and a management plan is instituted.

39. This programme outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary tool for accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

40. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) will be used in a coordinated manner with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

41. UNDP will undertake bi-annual and annual review meetings with partners to assess progress towards the achievement of the outcome and outputs of the programme. UNDP will consistently track programme indicators to assess progress and undertake corrective remedial actions. Baseline surveys will be conducted in the first year of implementation to address data gap.

42. UNDP will undertake project quality assurance, field visits, spot checks, and follow up on audit recommendations as a deliberate approach to monitoring intervention and partner capacities. UNDP will conduct mid-term and terminal evaluation and participate in UNSDCF high level annual reviews. UNDP co-chairs two UNSDCF results groups for outcomes 2.1 and

3.1. UN-INFO will be used to track UNSDCF and UNDP results. UNDP will contribute to strengthening the national statistics office and utilize national statistical systems, global indices, and data from other United Nations organizations to monitor outcome indicators.

43. UNDP will allocate at least 15 per cent of the programme budget to gender, 2 to 3 per cent to monitoring, and 1 per cent to evaluation and communication. Evaluations will be conducted in accordance with UNDP rules and regulations to improve the quality of programme delivery through learning, adaptation, and to ensure quality of delivery. UNDP will use various communication tools to provide information about its results and augment its advocacy efforts around key development issues. Traditional and social media platforms will be used to tailor communications products to specific audiences, and communications costs will be covered by programme and project budgets.

Annex. Results and resources framework for the Gambia (2024-2028)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: #1 Build household and community resilience to address shocks and crises arising from climate change, economic volatility and to counter the effects of disease pandemics (COVID-19)

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1.1: By 2028, women, children, displaced people, youths and people with disabilities, particularly in rural and urban disaster, conflict-prone areas, will be resilient to climate-related and other shocks and have access to sustainable food, WASH, and health systems, including education and social protection.

RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:

Outcome 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions.

| COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S) | DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES | INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets) | MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS | ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$) |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Indicator: Renewable/clean energy as a proportion of the national energy mix Baseline: 2% (2022) Target: 30% (2028)</p> <p>Indicator: National greenhouse gas emissions Baseline: 13,314GgCO₂e Target: 6,617GgCO₂e (2028)</p> | <p>Data Source: MOPE Frequency: Annually Responsible: National Water and Electric Company (NAWEC)</p> <p>Data Source: Gambia's communications/biennial update Frequency: Biennial Responsible: UNFCCC</p> <p>Data Source: Department of Forestry (DOF) Frequency: Bi-Annually Responsible: DOF</p> | <p>Output 1.1.1: Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity, livelihoods and mitigate effects of climate change and respond to disasters</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1.1: Area of land including biodiversity protected areas under improved management practices (integrated results and resources framework (IRRF) 4.1.2) Baseline: 14,806.27ha (2022) Target: 15,800ha (2028) Source: DOF/Department of Parks and Wildlife Management (DPWM) Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1.2: Number of operationalized community-based natural resource enterprises established Baseline: 40 Target: 50 Source: DOF Frequency: Annually</p> | <p>Ministry of Environment Climate Change and Natural Resources, Ministry of Petroleum (MOPE), World Bank, Rural Electrification with Renewable Energy in the Gambia (NAMA), Germany (GIZ), French Fund for Global Environment Management, Mbolu Association, FAO, UNEP, GEF</p> | <p>Regular 7,007,000</p> <hr/> <p>Other 13,680,000</p> |

Indicator 1.1.1.3: Number of operationalized policies and strategies to support resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related shocks

Baseline: 8 (6 national/2 sub-national)

Target: 10 (6 national/4 sub-national)

source: National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA)

Frequency: Annually

Output: 1.1.2: Solutions adopted for chemicals and waste management; and to achieve universal access to clean, affordable, and sustainable energy and clean cooking

Indicator 1.1.2.1: Number of systems developed and implemented for improved integrated chemicals and waste management systems

Baseline: 2

Target: 5

Source: National Environment Agency (NEA)/Kanifing Municipal Council (KMC)

Frequency: Annually

Indicator 1.1.2.2: Number of Green Mini Grid installed and operational

Baseline: 1

Target: 2

Source: MOPE

Frequency: Annually

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | <p>Indicator 1.1.2.3: Number of people with access to clean and sustainable energy Baseline: 500 Target: 8000 source: MOPE/Mbolo Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2.4: Number of people who have benefited improved cooking stoves Baseline: 6,900 (4,450 women; 2450 men) Target: 8,900 (6,000 women; 2,900 men) Source: MOPE/DOF Frequency: Annually</p> | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: #2 Consolidate gains and address critical development gaps in governance and in economic and social transformation

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2.1: By 2028, marginalized and vulnerable people in the Gambia participate in functional, accountable, and transparent institutions for the efficient delivery of public services and good governance.

RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:

Outcome 2: No one left behind centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.

| COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S) | DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES | INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets) | MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS | ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$) |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| <p>Indicator: Corruption Score Baseline: 34/100 (year:2022) Target: 45/100</p> <p>Indicator: Proportion of women, young people and people with disabilities represented in elected and appointed positions Baseline:</p> | <p>Source: Corruption Perception Index Frequency: Annually Responsibility: Transparency International</p> <p>Source: Reports to National Assembly Frequency: Annually Responsibility: Ministry of Justice (MOJ)/NHRC</p> | <p>Output 2.1.1: Technical capacity of governance institutions enhanced to promote rule of law, social cohesion, gender equality, equitable access to justice, and respect for human rights</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1.1: Number and proportion of people accessing legal aid. Baseline: M 577/F 314 (2023) Target M 1500/F 900 (2028) Source: National Agency for Legal Aid (NALA)</p> | <p>Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, National Assembly, Ministry of Local Government and Religious Affairs (MOLGRA) European Union, Peacebuilding Fund, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), MPTFO of National Security, USAID,</p> | <p>Regular 9,314,000</p> <hr/> <p>Other 12,720,000</p> |

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| <p>Cabinet: W4/23, PWD0/23, Y0/23 NA: W6/58; PWD0/58, Y11/58 Local Councils: W11/120, PWD4/120, Y40/120 Target: Cabinet: W7/23, people with disabilities (PWD) 2/23, Y1/23 NA: W 17/58, PWD 5/58, Y 15/58 Local Councils: W36/120, PWD8/120 Y44/120</p> <p>Indicator: Number of registered voters aggregated by sex Baseline: 962,157 (2021) W 545,318 M 416,839 Target: 1,058,373 (10% increased) W 599,850 M 458,523</p> | <p>Source: Reports Frequency: 5 Years Responsibility: Independent Electoral Commission (IEC)</p> | <p>Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1.2: Number of digitized platforms supporting access to justice and effective service delivery Baseline: 3 (2023) Target: 7 (2028) Source: MOJ/Judiciary Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1.3: Number of security sector reform strategies, and policies formulated and implemented. Baseline: 3 (2022) Target: 6 (2028) Source: Officer of National Security Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicators 2.1.1.4: Number of Peacebuilding structures with technical knowledge and mechanisms to prevent conflict and resolve disputes at all levels Baseline: 1 (2023) Target: 12 (2028) Source: MOI/West Africa Network for Peacebuilding Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1.5: Percentage of TRRC recommendations implemented to enhance gender equality and human rights protection Baseline: 10.9% (29/265) Target: 20% (82/265) Source: NHRC Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 2.1.2: Responsive governance systems and local governance strengthened for socio economic opportunity, inclusive basic service delivery, community</p> | <p>JAPAN, UNFPA, OHCHR, UN-WOMEN</p> |
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| | <p>security, and peacebuilding (IRRF 2.3)</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2.1: Number of national institutions with strengthened public administration and core government functions for improved service delivery; Community security and Prevention (IRRF 2.3.1.) Baseline: 28 (2022) Target: 78 (2028) source: MOLGRA Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 2.1.3: Capacities in gender equality and human rights enhanced to increase meaningful participation of citizens, particularly women, youth, and people with disabilities in decision-making processes and leadership roles</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3.1: Percentage of women, young people, people with disabilities in leadership positions Baseline: W 36%/Y 25%/PWD 2% (2021) Target: W 46%/Y 35%/PWD 4% (2028) source: Global Gender Gap Report Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3.2: Number of registered voters disaggregated by sex. (IRRF 2.4.2) Baseline 962,157 (545,318W, 416,839M) (2021) Target: 1,058,373 (593,426W, 464,947M) (2021) Source: IEC Frequency: Every 5 Years</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3.3: Legislation formulated guaranteeing</p> | |
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| | | representation of women, young people, and persons with disabilities in elected, appointed positions and decision making Baseline: No (2022) Target: Yes (2028) Data Source: National Gazette Frequency: Annual | | |
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| NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: #2 Consolidate gains and address critical development gaps in governance and in economic and social transformation. #3 Strengthen accountability, build partnerships and set up robust and sustainable resource mobilization strategies for enhanced delivery and development outcomes | | | | |
| COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP#2.2 By 2028, marginalized and vulnerable people in the Gambia enjoy efficient social and economic inclusion and right-based human development for reduced poverty and inequality. | | | | |
| RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2: No one left behind centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development. | | | | |
| COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S) | DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES | INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets) | MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS | ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$) |
| <p>Indicator: Youth Employment rate Baseline: 20.60% (2022) Male 19.5% Female 21.60% Target: 30% Male 29% Female 31%</p> <p>Indicator: Number of youths not in employment, education, or training Baseline: 56.8% (2022) Male 43.10% (2022) Female 47.30% (2022) Target: 40% Male 35% Female 40%</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of people below poverty line (\$1.25 per day) Baseline: 53.4% (2021) Target: 48%</p> | <p>Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) Frequency: 5 Year Responsibility: GBOS</p> <p>Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) Frequency: 5 Year Responsibility: GBOS</p> <p>Source (Poverty/GDP/gross national income): Integrated Household Survey (IHS) Frequency: 5 Years Responsibility: MOFEA/GBOS</p> | <p>44. Output 2.2.1: Institutional capacities enhanced to develop and implement gender responsive national and local development plans linked to budgets and supported by data for increased productivity and local economic development</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1.1: Number of gender responsive plans, surveys to inform evidence-based policies at central and decentralized levels Baseline: 4 (2022) Target: 8 (2028) Source: MOFEA Frequency: Annually</p> <p>45. Indicator 2.2.1.2: Number of MDAs with enhanced data collection and/or analysis mechanisms providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the SDGs,</p> | <p>Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MOFEA), Ministry of Trade Industry Employment and Regional Integration (MOTIE), Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Women Gender and Children, Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBOS), Office of The President, Ministry of Communication, and Digital Economy (MOCDE), National Social Protection Secretariat, Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), UNICEF, UNCDF, IOM, IMF</p> | <p>Regular 8,200,000</p> <hr/> <p>Other 7,000,000</p> |

Indicator: Annual budget allocation for social protection programmes

Baseline: TBD
Target: TBD

Source: National Social Protection Secretariat (NSPS)
Frequency: Annually
Responsibility: NSPS

Agenda 2063, and local economic development

Baseline: 3 (2022)
Target: 5 (2028)
Source: GBOS/MOFEA
Frequency: Annually

Output 2.2.2: Capacities of MSMEs enabled to access finance, digital and business development services, and leverage AFCTA opportunities, for sustainable livelihoods and employment.

Indicator 2.2.2.1: Number of MSMEs with access to finance
Baseline: 500 (2022)
Target: 1200 (60% Women) (2028) (disaggregated by sex)
Source: MOTIE
Frequency: Annually

Indicator 2.2.2.2: Number of women businesses with access to and use of digital technologies, finance, e-commerce to improve productivity:
Baseline: TBD (2022)
Target: TBD (2028)
Data source: MOTIE, MOCDE
Frequency: Annually

Indicator 2.2.2.3: Number of local businesses with access to AFCTA external markets
Baseline: 0 (2022)
Target: 250 (60% Women) (2028) (disaggregated by sex)
Data source: MOTIE
Frequency: Annually

Indicator 2.2.2.4: Number of jobs and livelihood created.
Baseline: 513 (2022):
Target: 4000 (60% Women 2028) (disaggregated by sex)
Source: MOTIE

Frequency: Annually

Output: 2.3.1: Institutions enabled at national and subnational levels for inclusive and sustainable social protection.

Indicator 2.3.1.2: Number of institutions with policy measures and capacities in place to increase access to social protection schemes targeting women, youth and people with disabilities. (IRRF-1.2.1)

Baseline: 1 (2022)

Target: 10 (2028)

Source: NSPS

Frequency: Annually

Output: 2.3.2: Government, development partners, private sector and the diaspora are better coordinated to contribute to sustained development financing, and effective partnership for integrated implementation of the NDP, SDGs and African Union Agenda 2063

Indicator 2.3.2.1: Number of policies and schemes (including diaspora) developed and implemented for improved participatory development finance and partnerships.

Baseline: 0 (2022)

Target: 4 (2028)

Source: MOFEA

Frequency: Annually

Indicator: 2.3.2.2 Number of Development Corporation Forum established and holding regular sessions. (Outcome UNSDCF 3.1)

Baseline: 0 (2022)

Target: 2 (2028)

Source: MOFEA

Frequency: Bi-annually

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| <p>Indicator: 2.3.2.3: Mechanism for monitoring public and private finance for the SDGs (UNSDCF –outcome 3.1) Baseline: 0 (2022) Target: 1 (2028) Source: MOFEA Frequency: Annually</p> |
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