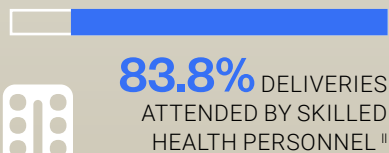
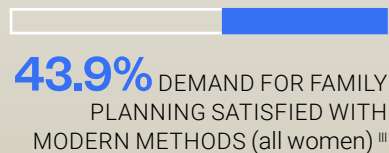
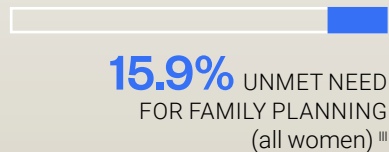
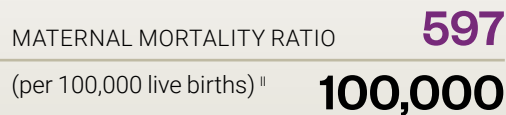
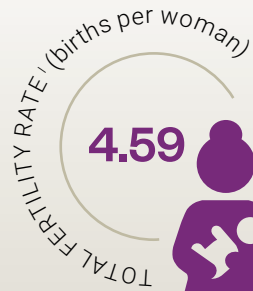


At the Nairobi Summit, the Republic of the Gambia committed to achieving zero unmet need for family planning, including **committing to creating and funding a budget line for family planning commodities and services** in the national budget by 2020.



REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA

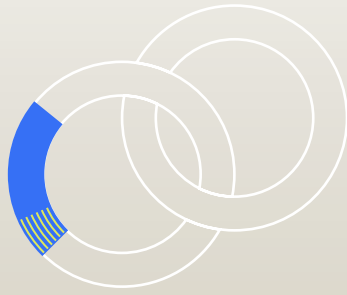
WOMEN (20-24 years) WHO WERE FIRST MARRIED OR IN UNION ^{II}

BEFORE AGE 18

23.1%

BEFORE AGE 15

5.6%



TOTAL POPULATION ^I

2,739,090

61.5

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH ^I

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH ^I

64.3

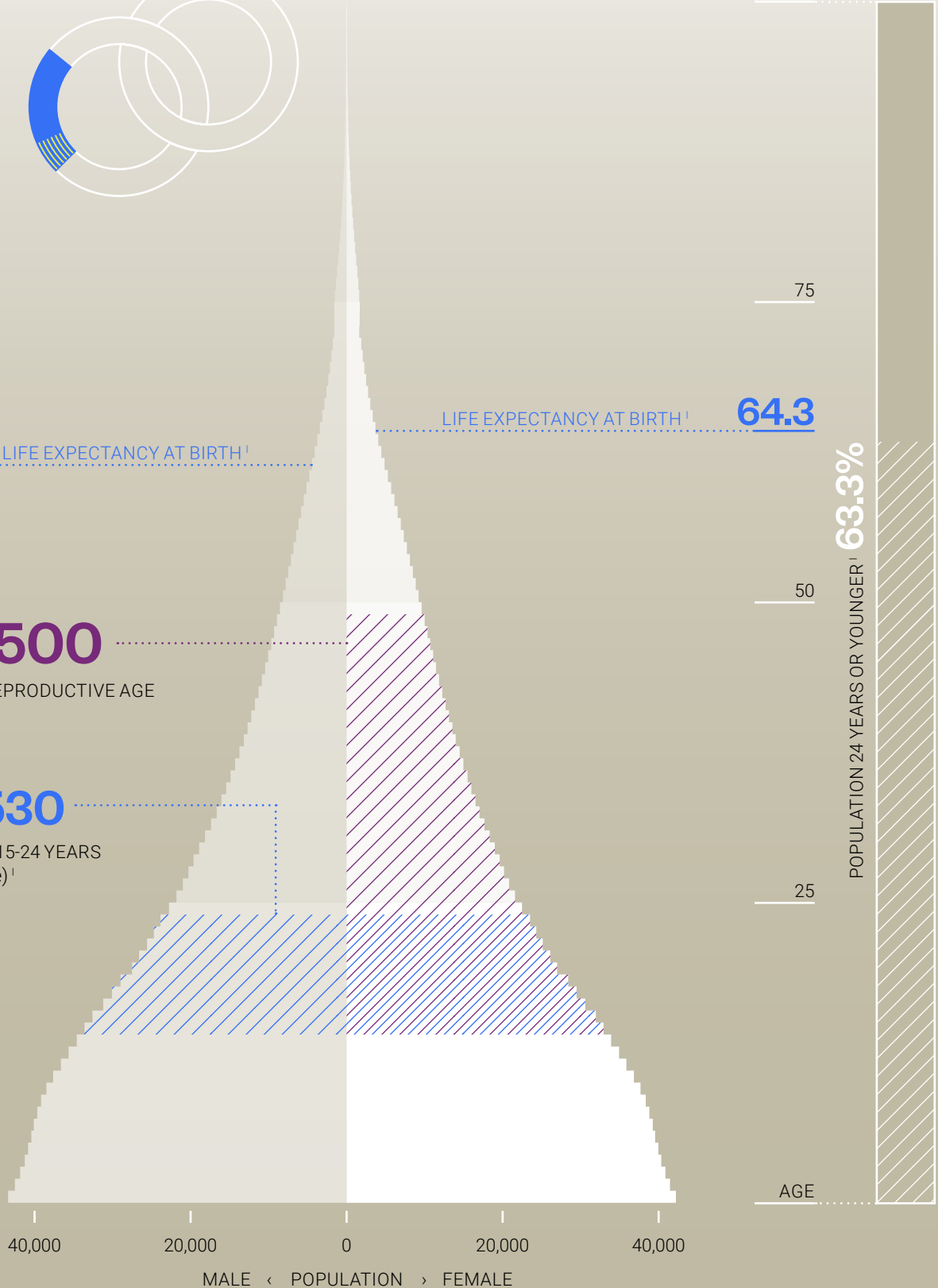
659,500

WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE (15-49 years) ^I

560,530

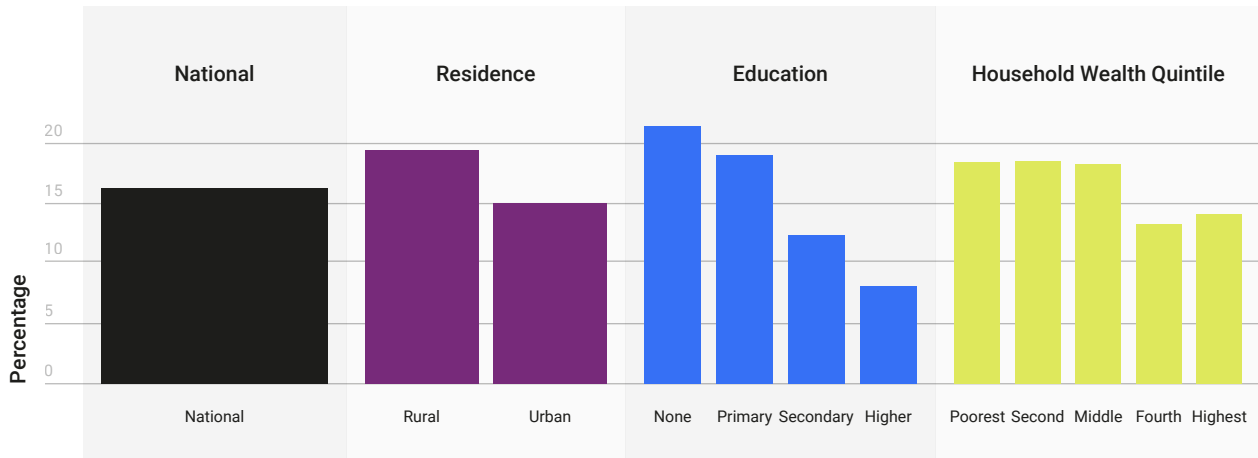
POPULATION 15-24 YEARS (male + female) ^I

POPULATION 24 YEARS OR YOUNGER ^I **63.3%**



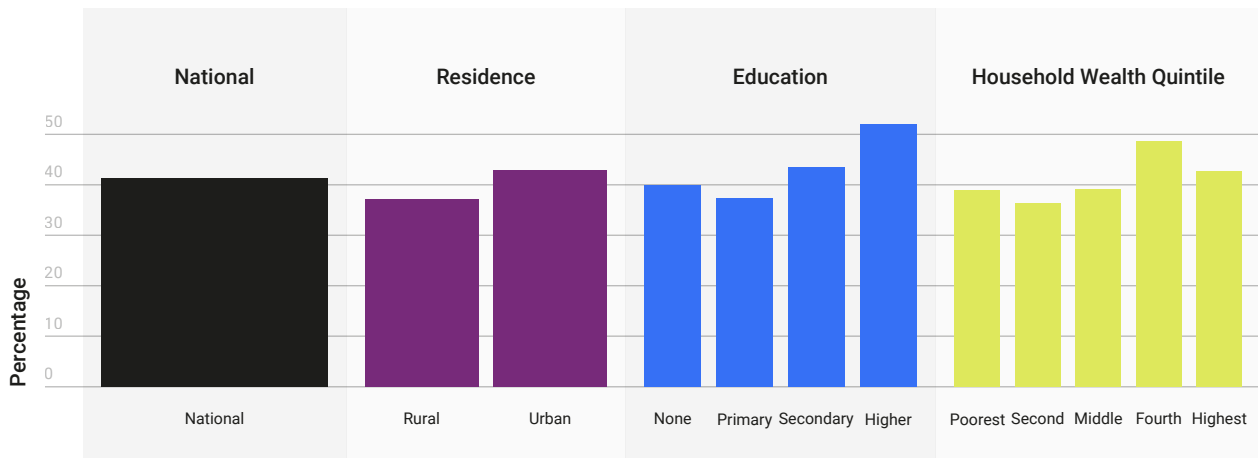
In the Gambia, unmet need for family planning is relatively the same in urban and rural areas but is highest among women with no education and women from the poorest households. Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods is highest among women with no education and women in the wealthiest households.

Unmet Need for Family Planning, All Women



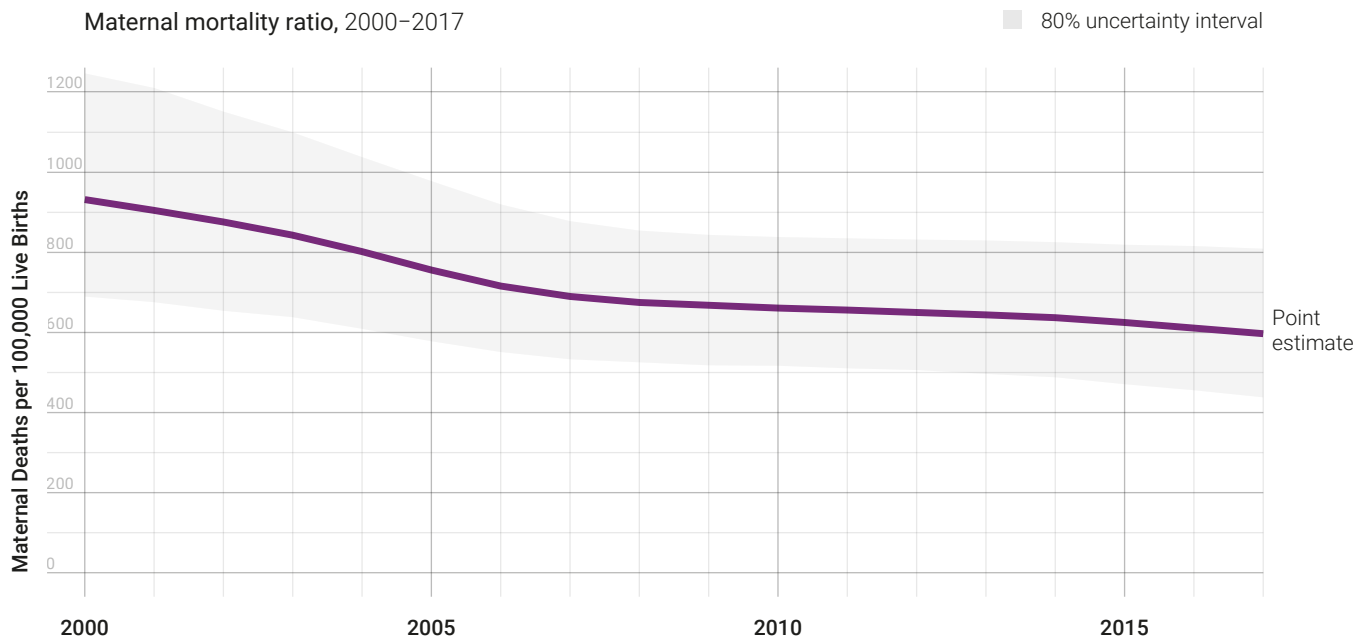
Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 2019

Demand for Family Planning Satisfied with Modern Methods, All Women



Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 2019

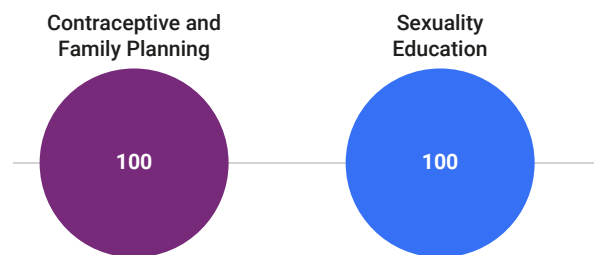
The Gambia's maternal mortality ratio has been declining from 2000 to 2017, the most recent year for which data is available, and the year in which it was estimated to be 579 deaths per 100,000 live births – about half that of the country with the highest maternal mortality ratio in the region. Recognizing the impact of unsafe abortion on maternal deaths, Nairobi Summit Commitment 3 highlights the integration of “a comprehensive package of sexual and reproductive health interventions, including access to safe abortion to the full extent of the law, measures for preventing and avoiding unsafe abortions, and the provision of post-abortion care into national UHC strategies, policies and programmes, and the need to protect and ensure all individuals’ right to bodily integrity, autonomy and reproductive rights, and to provide access to essential services in support of these rights”. Abortion is only permitted to save a woman's life in the Gambia.



Source: World Health Organization, 2019

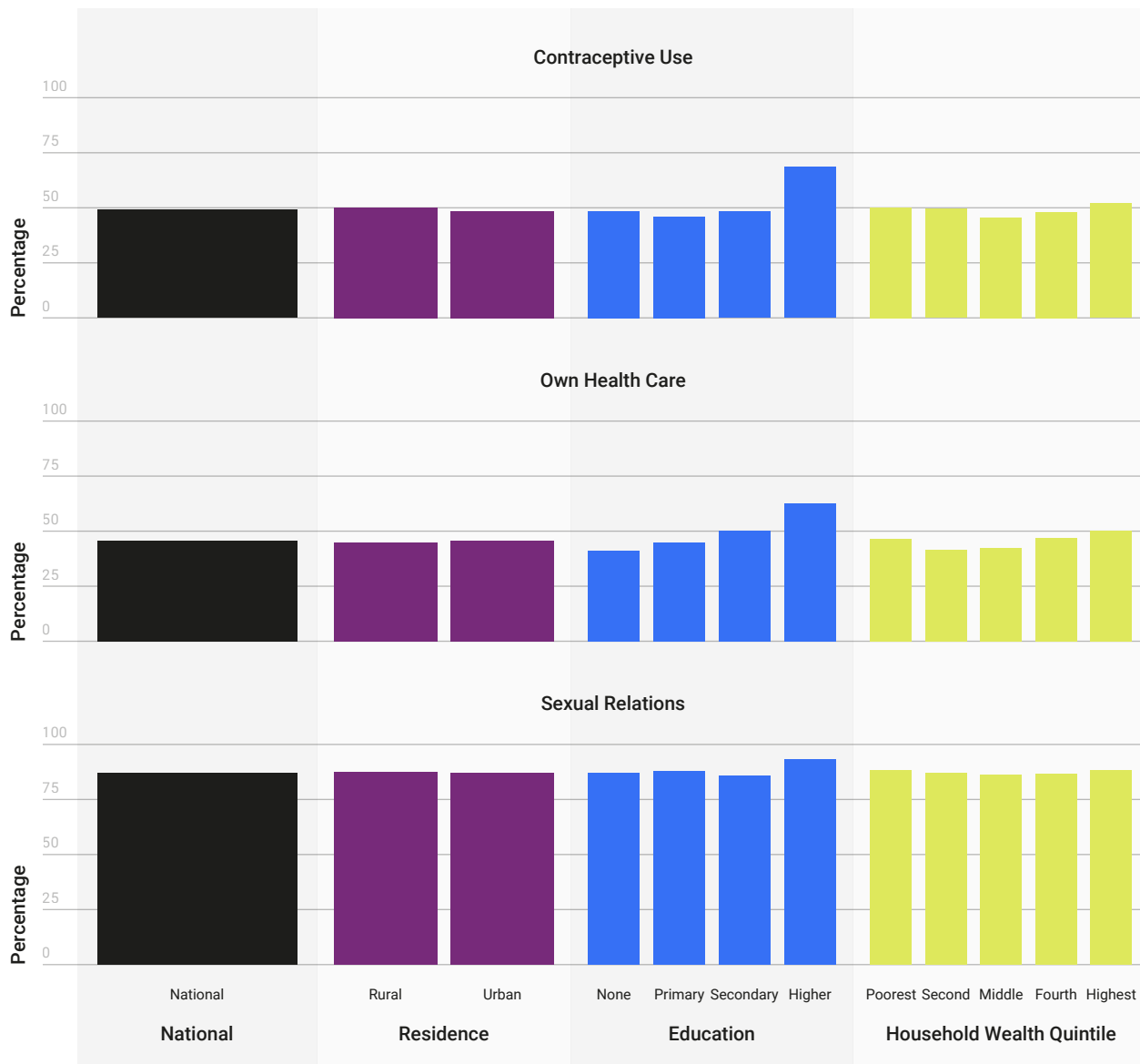
In the Gambia, 86.9% of married or in-union women aged 15 to 49 make their own decisions regarding sexual relations, 48.9% about contraceptive use, and 45.4% about their own health care. These percentages are slightly higher among women with higher education and those living in wealthier households. SDG 5.6.2 reflects the extent to which prevailing laws enable or disable women and men's full and equal access to health and rights. The Gambia has achieved 100% of enabling laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men to contraceptive and family planning services, and to sexuality education.

Extent to which Gambia has laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education



Source: United Nations Population Fund, 2022

Proportion of married women who make their own informed decisions regarding reproductive health care, contraceptive use, and sexual relations

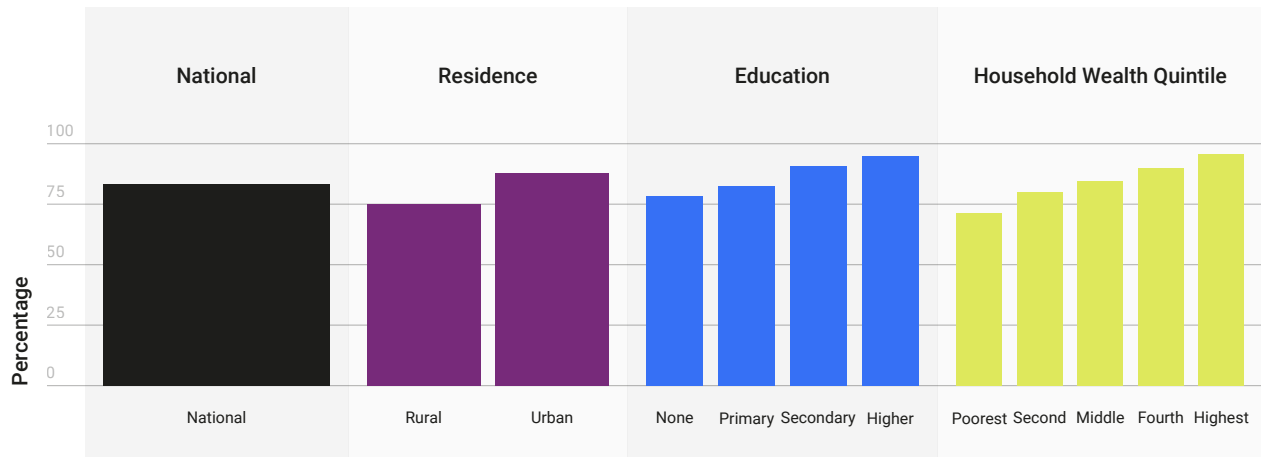


Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 2019

The Gambia has committed to accelerating efforts to realize zero preventable maternal death. It has committed to revitalizing the primary health care system, increasing the proportion of births attended by skilled attendants, and ensuring the provision of basic lifesaving equipment, supply services, and medicines to all health facilities for maternal and new-born services by 2025.

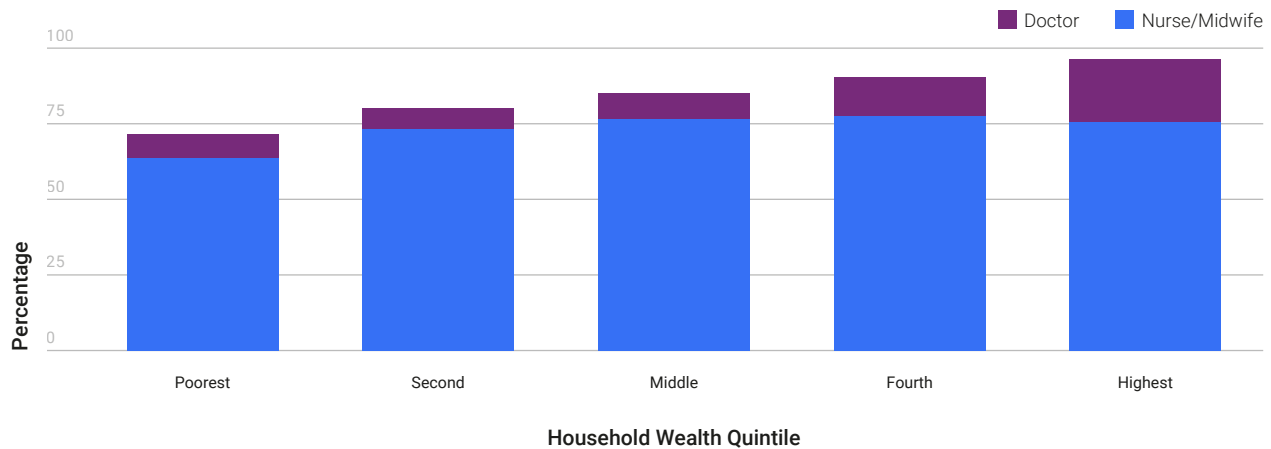
The percentage of deliveries among married women 15-49 years assisted by a skilled attendant in the Gambia is 83.8% which is near the highest in the region. This percentage increases slightly in urban areas, with education, and as household wealth increases. As household wealth increases, so does the percentage of deliveries assisted by a skilled attendant, including the proportion of deliveries performed by a doctor, although the majority of births are attended by nurse midwives.

Births with Skilled Attendant



Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 2019

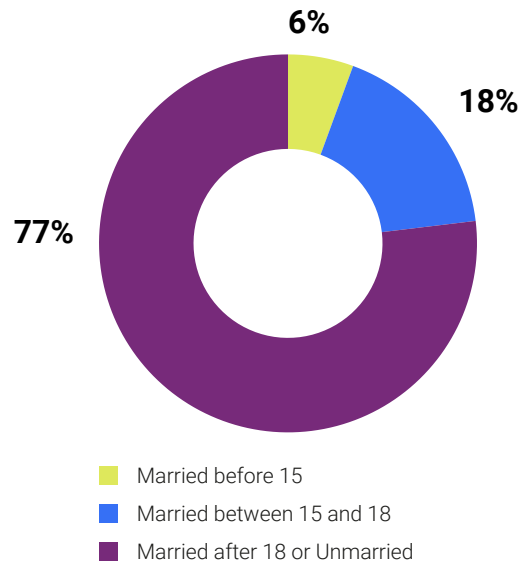
Skilled Birth Providers by Wealth Quintile



Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 2019

The Gambia has committed to strengthening comprehensive sexuality education including the teaching of comprehensive sexuality education in and out of school.

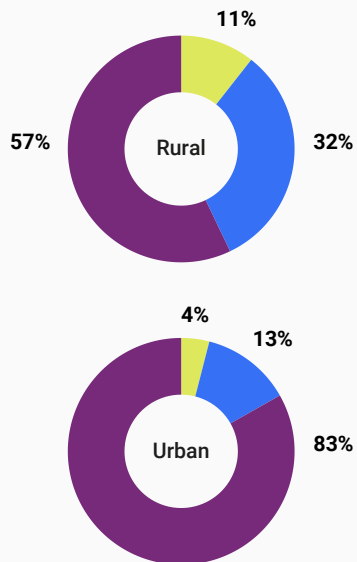
Age of Marriage Distribution, Women 20-24



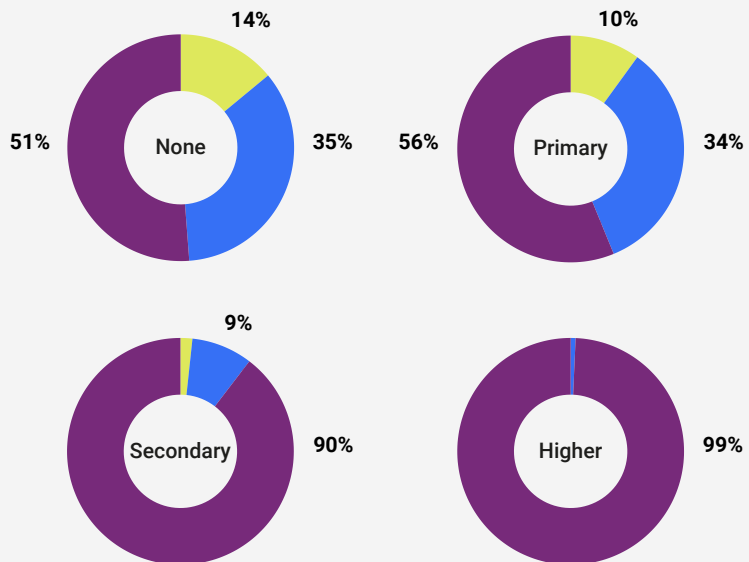
In the Gambia, 24% of women aged 20-24 years were married before age 18, with 6% of women married before age 15. Marriage before age 18 is highest among women living in rural areas, those women with no education and only primary education, and those women living in the poorest households.

Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 2019

Age of Marriage Distribution by Residence, Women 20-24

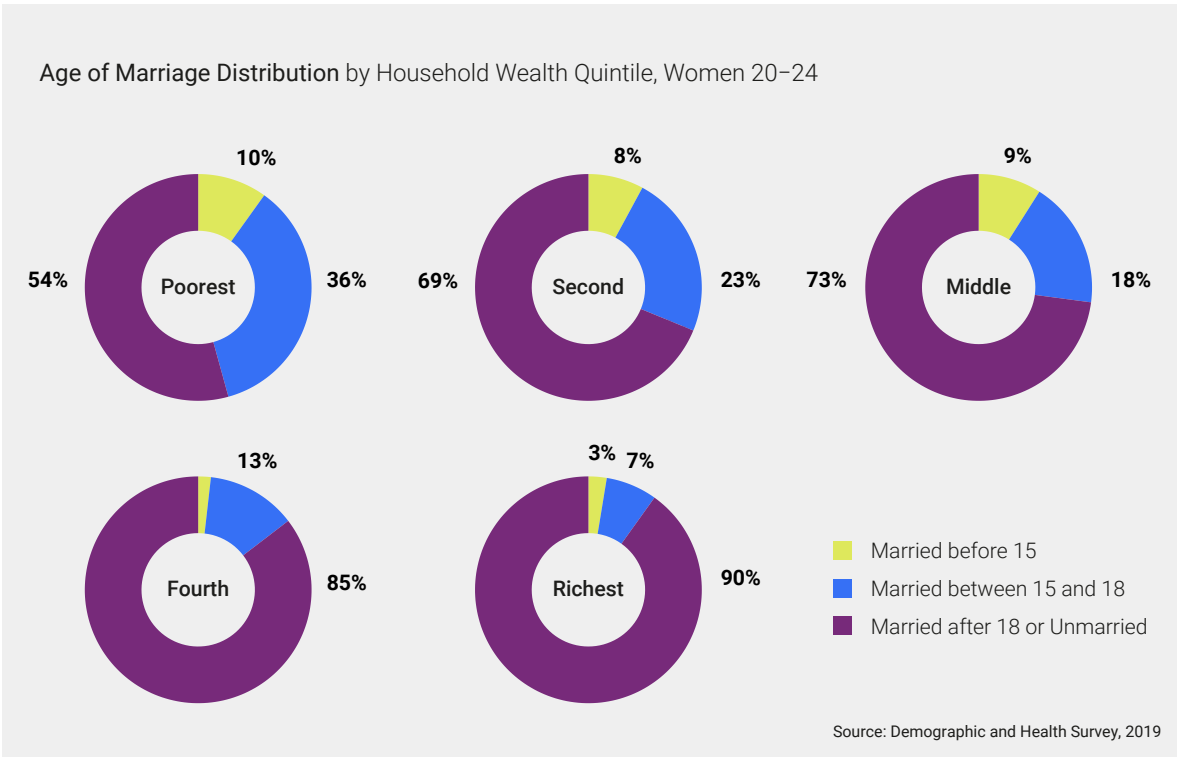


Age of Marriage Distribution by Level of Education, Women 20-24



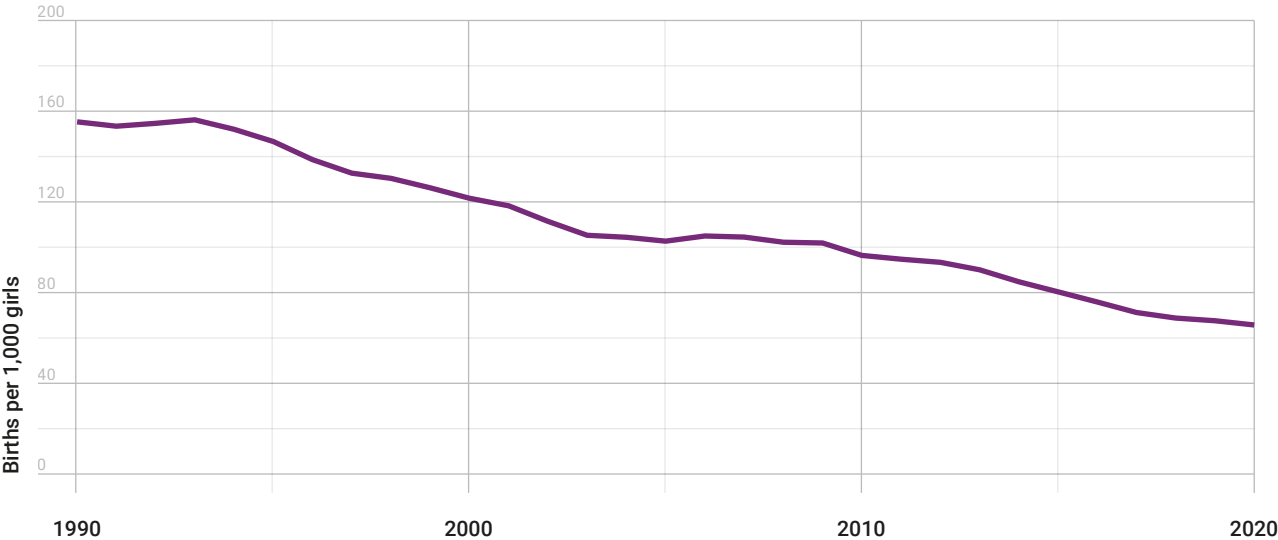
■ Married before 15
 ■ Married between 15 and 18
 ■ Married after 18 or Unmarried

Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 2019



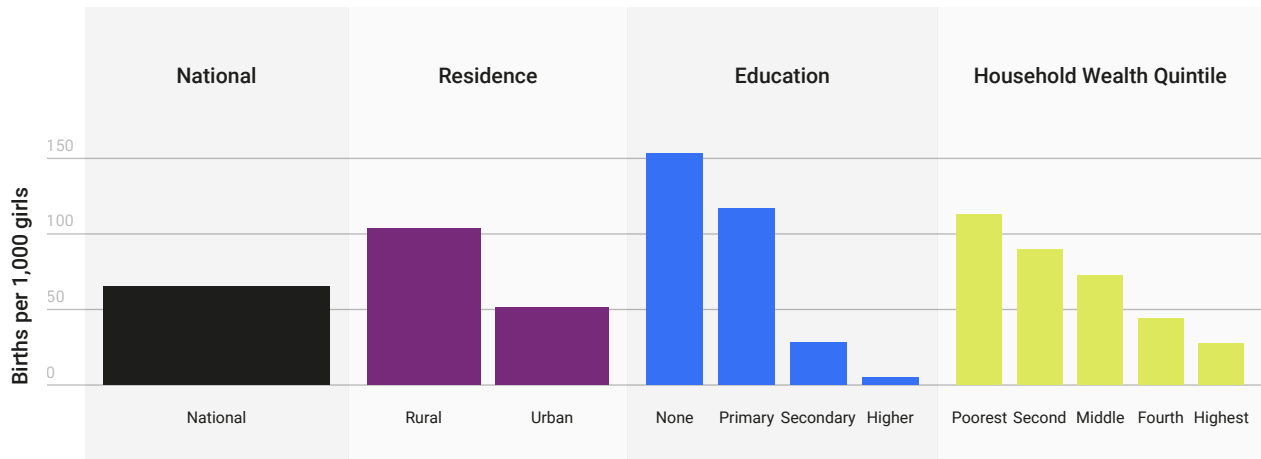
The Gambia’s adolescent birth rate has declined from 1990 to 2020 to around 60 births per 1,000 girls, falling midway between other countries in the region. The adolescent birth rate is two times higher in rural areas than in urban areas, is 30 times higher among those with no education compared with those who have higher education, and is four times higher among those living in the poorest households compared with those in the wealthiest households.

Adolescent birth rate, 1990–2020



Source: World Population Prospects, 2022

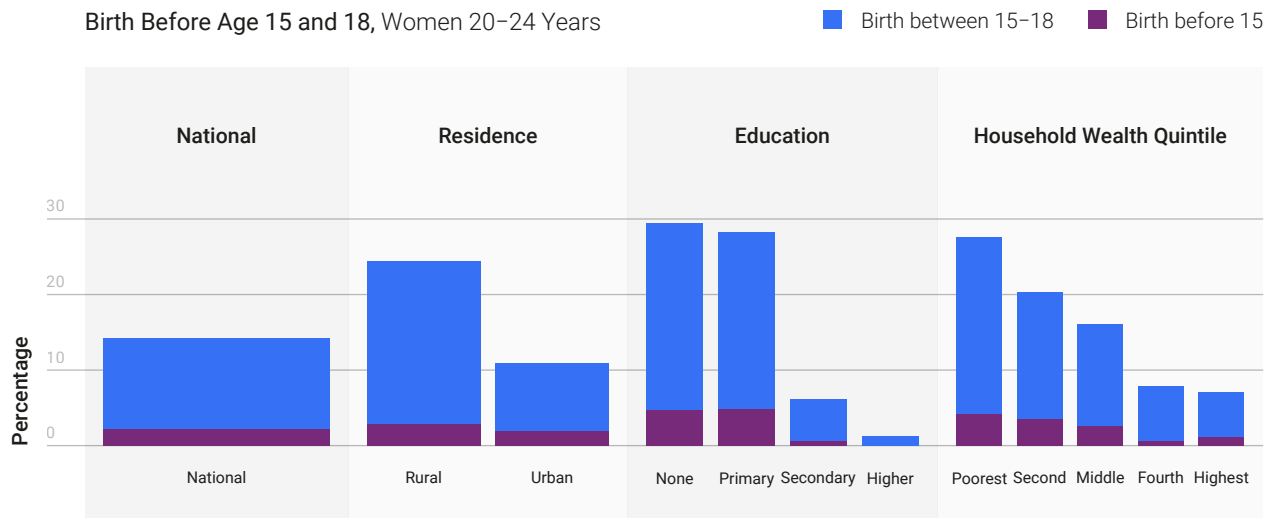
Adolescent birth rate



Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 2019

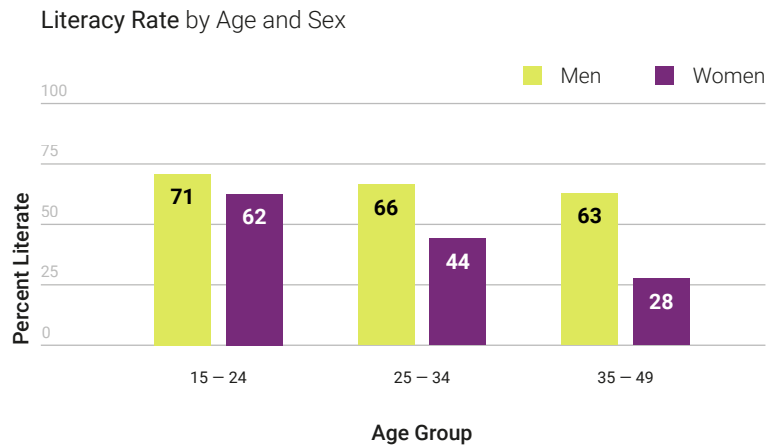
In the Gambia 14.3% of married women aged 20-24 years gave birth before age 18. The percentage is 2.4 times higher in rural areas than in urban areas, 23 times higher among those with no education compared to those with higher education, and four times higher among those women living in the poorest households compared with those living in the wealthiest households. The percentage of births before age 15 and age 18 is reduced as education and household wealth increases.

Birth Before Age 15 and 18, Women 20-24 Years



Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 2019

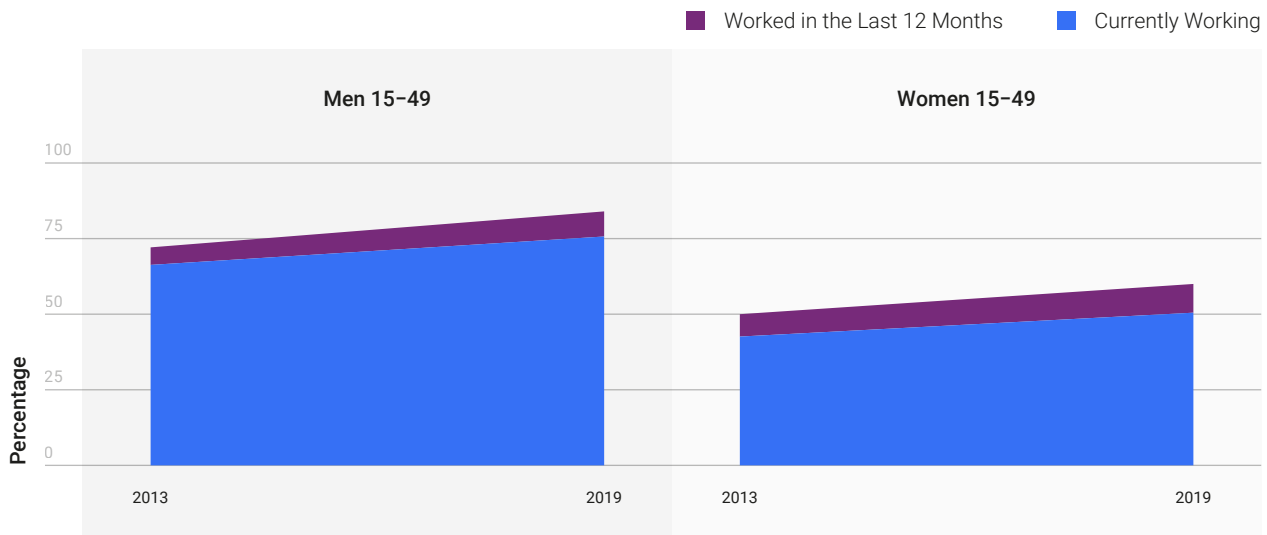
The Gambia's literacy rate among men is higher than that for women regardless of age group, however among those between 35-49 years, the literacy rate for men is two times higher than the rate for women.



Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 2019

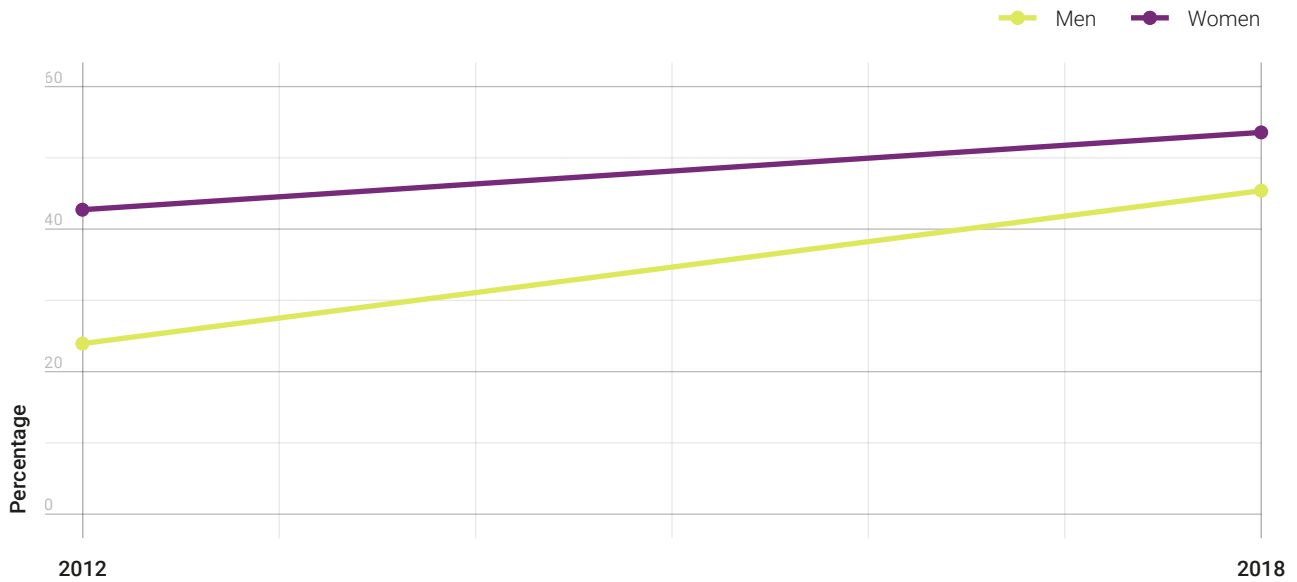
Employment trends in the Gambia have been increasing from 2001 to 2016 for both men and women, with the proportion of women who worked in the last 12 months also growing during this period. Young people who are not in education, employment or training (i.e., the NEET population) quantifies the proportion of young people who find themselves outside of the educational system and without work. In the Gambia, the percentage of youth not in education, employment or training has been increasing among both women and men from 2012 to 2018, with the percentage of women being higher than that for men.

Employment Trends (Currently Working and Worked in the Last 12 Months), by Sex



Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 2013 and 2019

Percentage of Youth (15–24) Not in Education, Employment, or Training, by Sex

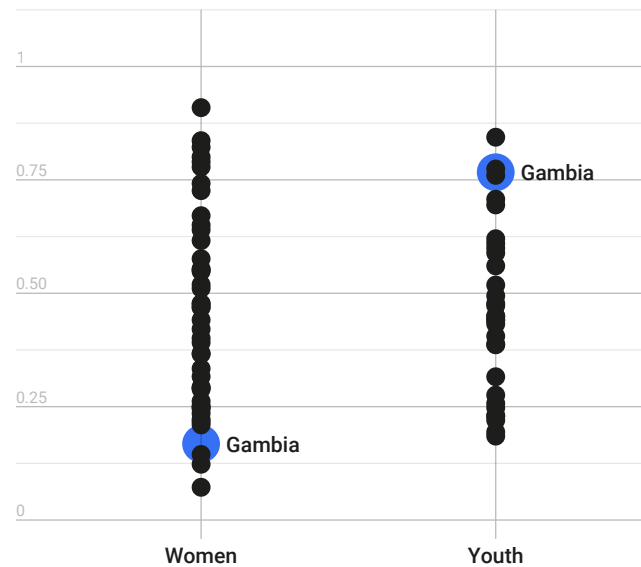


Source: Labor Force Survey, 2012 and 2018

SDG Goal 16 seeks to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, to provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. One component of this is ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. The ratio of the proportion of female Members of Parliament in the Gambia is near the lowest compared with those in the region, while the ratio of the proportion of young Members of Parliament is one of the highest in the region (SDG 16.17.1).

Since the Nairobi Summit, strategic partnerships were secured through the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) supported projects on youth and democratic processes, human security, and cooperation support to youth health enhancement and empowerment.

Ratio of proportion of population in parliament to proportion in national population, Lower Chamber or Unicameral, Sub-Saharan African Countries



Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2022