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Gambia in brief





Agricultural arable land (%): 54% (5,500 Sq.Km)

Forest land (%): 24.0

Total geographical area: 11,300² KMs

Administrative areas:

5 Re. & 2 Municipalities

Total population:

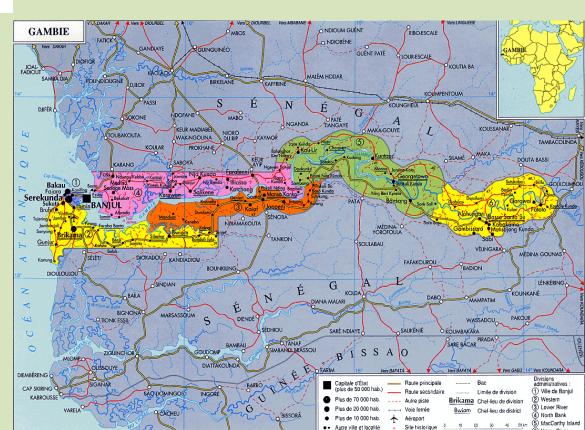
2 million (2013)

Density of population:

163.3 per square KM

Urban population (%):

56.4



NDMA Evolution



Banjul declaration was made in 1977 by the Government of The Gambia for the protection of flora and fauna.
Gambia's Vision 2020 strategy, launched in 1996
1997 the National Disaster, Emergency Relief and Resettlement Committee
In 1998 NEA prepared Emergency Preparedness and Contingency Plan addressing 10 major hazards
2004 in association with UNDP, the Government of the Government established a secretariat to address the Disaster Preparedness related issues
During 2006-2008 UNDP supported for implementation of National Disaster Management
The National Disaster Management policy came into force in 2007 followed by the DM Act in 2008.

NDMA - National Level



☐ The National Disaster Management Agency is placed under the Office of the Vice President ☐ The Vice President serves as the Chairperson of the National Disaster Governing Council (NDGC) ☐ Membership of the Council comprises of various Ministers, Humanitarian actor, International NGOs and National NGO representatives as well as Private Sector representatives. ☐ The agency serves as the Secretariat of the of all disaster operations and is headed by Executive Director with technical staff The exist National Disaster Platform

NDMA- Regional Level



- ☐ The Regional Disaster Management Coordinators serves as the Administrator
- ☐ Establishment of Regional Disaster Committee comprises of different stakeholders
- ☐ The Regional Governor or Mayor Chaired this Committee as stipulated in the Act 2008
- ☐ District Disaster Management Committee were formed at the District level under chairmanship of District Chiefs
- ☐ Village Disaster Management Committee were formed at the Village level under the Chairmanship of Alkalos

Disaster Siutation



☐ The Gambia is exposed to frequent occurrence of several hazards, particularly drought, flood, locust invasion, windstorms, environmental degradation and epidemic.

☐ The occurrences of these hazards lead to high levels of exposure and vulnerability of communities that eventually result to the impediment of development progress.

Natural Hazard risk profile of the Gambia



- The Gambia is prone to different types of natural hazards and has experienced several major disasters in the recent past.
- ❖ The VCA conducted by GRCS in 1998, identified 22 different types of hazards, and the top Four were;
 - Flooding
 - Windstorm
 - Drought
 - Fire incidents
- ❖ 11,300² of which is 69% along coast and 41% inland
- The River Gambia occupying both banks for a distance of about 200 miles (320 kilometers).

History of Disasters in the Gambia



Type of Disaster	Period	Vulnerable areas
	1948, 1954,1955, 1956	 High-density urban slums
Flooding	1998, 1999, 2002, 2003	Greater Banjul Area (Ebo
Flooding	2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009,	Town);
	2010,2014,2016,2019, 2020	 Settlements on wetlands (Kotu Quarry)
		- Flood plains of Kaur
		- Lowland rice fields of CRR &
		URR (N and S)
		- North Bank Region
isease Outbreak	2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2020	- Kanifing Municipality
		Nationwide Covid-19
Donulation Movements	1992, 1994, 2006, 2010	- Greater Banjul area
Population Movements		- Western Region
		 Across the Country
Windstorm	2007, 2009, 2010,2014,2016,2019	- Central River North
		 North Bank Region
	2021	- West Coast Region

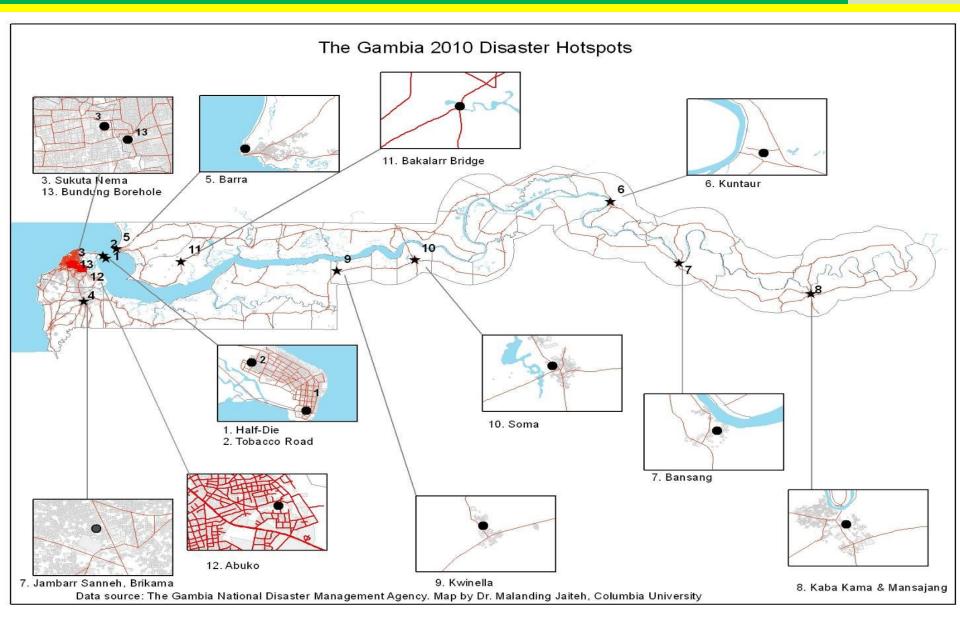




Type of Disaster	Period		Vulnerable areas
Forest Fires	Fire season (October –May)	- Lo	wer River Region
		- Ce	ntral River Region
Domestic Fires	January - December	- Acı	ross the Country
Drought	1983/1984	- Ac	ross the Regions
	2001/2002/2003		
	2011/2012		
Oil Spill	Continuous and Cumulative	- Ba	njul Port area-Barra;
		- Jar	njangbureh, Basse-Fatoto;
		Fa	rafenni-Yeli Tenda
			tu Stream;
		- Ma	andinari;

The Gambia Disaster Hotspots





Flooded Area





Windstorm ravaged a community Inspection to the affected areas by the President





International Charter 'Space and Major Disaster



□ National Disaster Management Agency – Attended Training for an Authorized User -September 2021

□ Approved granted upon successful completion of the training as an Authorized User of the International Charter - October 2021



Challenges Success The National Disaster Management Inadequate flood forecasting System Agency is decentralized across the country Low Multi-hazards early warning system Development of National and Regional Low levels of risk awareness and Contingency Plan knowledge Centralized data collection system for Inadequate DRR capacity within the real time data collections system country Macro Risk Financing – Africa Risk Inadequate data disaster management Capacity system Submission of National DRR activities ☐ Low usage of Space based information and programmes to Sendai Framework for Disaster Management and Action **Emergency Response**



Way Forward

- Need for National Flood forecast system
- ☐ There is an urgent need for establishment of effective and systematic Multi-hazards early warning system base on hazards
- ☐ The country need a comprehensive Risk assessment and mapping

- ☐ Capacity in DRR and Climate Change at all level is very key Academic and awareness creation
- ☐ Strengthen community participation I and Resilience
- Need for strong partnership with International Charter
- Need for support for Space based information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response

The End



Thank you

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