

JOHANNESBURG SUMMIT 2002

GAMBIA



COUNTRY PROFILE



UNITED NATIONS

INTRODUCTION - 2002 COUNTRY PROFILES SERIES

Agenda 21, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, underscored the important role that States play in the implementation of the Agenda at the national level. It recommended that States consider preparing national reports and communicating the information therein to the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) including, activities they undertake to implement Agenda 21, the obstacles and challenges they confront, and other environment and development issues they find relevant.

As a result, in 1993 governments began preparing national reports for submission to the CSD. After two years of following this practice, the CSD decided that a summarized version of national reports submitted thus far would be useful. Subsequently, the CSD Secretariat published the first Country Profiles series in 1997 on the occasion of the five-year review of the Earth Summit (Rio + 5). The series summarized, on a country-by-country basis, all the national reports submitted between 1994 and 1996. Each Profile covered the status of all Agenda 21 chapters.

The purpose of Country Profiles is to:

- Help countries monitor their own progress;
- Share experiences and information with others; and,
- Serve as institutional memory to track and record national actions undertaken to implement Agenda 21.

A second series of Country Profiles is being published on the occasion of the World Summit on Sustainable Development being held in Johannesburg from August 26 to September 4, 2002. Each profile covers all 40 chapters of Agenda 21, as well as those issues that have been separately addressed by the CSD since 1997, including trade, energy, transport, sustainable tourism and industry.

The 2002 Country Profiles series provides the most comprehensive overview to date of the status of implementation of Agenda 21 at the national level. Each Country Profile is based on information updated from that contained in the national reports submitted annually by governments.

Preparing national reports is often a challenging exercise. It can also be a productive and rewarding one in terms of taking stock of what has been achieved and by increasing communication, coordination and cooperation among a range of national agencies, institutions and groups. Hopefully, the information contained in this series of Country Profiles will serve as a useful tool for learning from the experience and knowledge gained by each country in its pursuit of sustainable development.

NOTE TO READERS

The 2002 Country Profiles Series provides information on the implementation of Agenda 21 on a country-by-country and chapter-by-chapter basis (with the exception of chapters 1 and 23, which are preambles). Since Rio 1992, the Commission on Sustainable Development has specifically addressed other topics not included as separate chapters in Agenda 21. These issues of trade, industry, energy, transport and sustainable tourism are, therefore, treated as distinct sections in the Country Profiles. In instances where several Agenda 21 chapters are closely related, for example, chapters 20 to 22 which cover environmentally sound management of hazardous, solid and radioactive wastes, and chapters 24 to 32 which refer to strengthening of major groups, the information appears under a single heading in the Country Profile Series. Lastly, chapters 16 and 34, which deal with environmentally sound management of biotechnology, and transfer of environmentally sound technology, cooperation, capacity-building respectively, are presented together under one heading in those Country Profiles where information is relatively scarce.

At the release of this CD-ROM publication, The Gambia had updated the following chapters of its Country Profile: Transport, Energy, Education, and NGO Affairs. The remaining chapters were included in the final version of the Country Profile and therefore they contain information that is valid.

To the extent that the relevant chapters are updated by The Gambia, they shall be included in the final version of the Country Profile that will be posted on our website: <http://www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natinfo>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 2: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND RELATED DOMESTIC POLICIES.....	1
CHAPTER 2: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND RELATED DOMESTIC POLICIES - TRADE.....	2
CHAPTER 3: COMBATING POVERTY.....	3
CHAPTER 4: CHANGING COMSUMPTION PATTERNS.....	4
CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS - ENERGY.....	5
CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS - TRANSPORT.....	6
CHAPTER 5: DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS AND SUSTAINABILITY.....	7
CHAPTER 6: PROTECTING AND PROMOTING HUMAN HEALTH.....	8
CHAPTER 7: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT.....	9
CHAPTER 8: INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN DECISION-MAKING.....	10
CHAPTER 9: PROTECTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE.....	11
CHAPTER 10: INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND RESOURCES.....	12
CHAPTER 11: COMBATING DEFORESTATION.....	13
CHAPTER 12: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: COMBATING DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT.....	14
CHAPTER 13: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT.....	15
CHAPTER 14: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.....	16
CHAPTER 15: CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY.....	17
CHAPTER 16 AND 34: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY AND TRANSFER OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGY, COOPERATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING.....	18
CHAPTER 17: PROTECTION OF THE OCEANS, ALL KINDS OF SEAS, INCLUDING ENCLOSED AND SEMI-ENCLOSED SEAS, AND COASTAL AREAS AND THE PROTECTION, RATIONAL USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR LIVING RESOURCES.....	19
CHAPTER 18: PROTECTION OF THE QUALITY AND SUPPLY OF FRESHWATER RESOURCES: APPLICATION OF INTEGRATED APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT, MANAGEMENT AND USE OF WATER RESOURCES.....	20
CHAPTER 19: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF TOXIC CHEMICALS, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN TOXIC AND DANGEROUS PRODUCTS.....	21
CHAPTER 20 TO 22: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS, SOLID AND RADIOACTIVE WASTES.....	22
CHAPTER 24 TO 32: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF MAJOR GROUPS.....	23

CHAPTER 33: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISMS.....	24
CHAPTER 35: SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.....	25
CHAPTER 36: PROMOTING EDUCATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND TRAINING.....	26
CHAPTER 37: NATIONAL MECHANISMS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.....	27
CHAPTER 38: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.....	28
CHAPTER 39: INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISMS.....	29
CHAPTER 40: INFORMATION FOR DECISION-MAKING.....	30
CHAPTER: INDUSTRY.....	31
CHAPTER: SUSTAINABLE TOURISM.....	32

LIST OF COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS

ACS	Association of Caribbean States
AMCEN	Africa Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AMU	Arab Maghreb Union
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CARICOM	The Caribbean Community and Common Market
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development of the United Nations
DESA	Department for Economic and Social Affairs
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECCAS	Economic Community for Central African States
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIDA	Foundation for International Development Assistance
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GAW	Global Atmosphere Watch (WMO)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEMS	Global Environmental Monitoring System (UNEP)
GESAMP	Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GLOBE	Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment
GOS	Global Observing System (WMO/WWW)
GRID	Global Resource Information Database
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions

ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICTSD	International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development
IEEA	Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFCS	Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety
IGADD	Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IRPTC	International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
LA21	Local Agenda 21
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategies
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization for African Unity
ODA	Official Development Assistance/Overseas Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
SACEP	South Asian Cooperative Environment Programme
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SARD	Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNU	United Nations University
WFC	World Food Council
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organization
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
WWW	World Weather Watch (WMO)

CHAPTER 2: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND RELATED DOMESTIC POLICIES

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 2: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND RELATED DOMESTIC POLICIES - TRADE

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 3: COMBATING POVERTY

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS - ENERGY

Decision-Making: Operational decisions on the electricity sector are made by the National Water and Electricity Company Limited (NAWEC), which is charged with the responsibility of generation transmission and distribution of electricity and water in the country. NAWEC has a Board of Directors that oversee the management team. The Government agency responsible for energy policy is the Department of State for Finance and Economic Affairs but NAWEC interfaces with the government via the Office of the President.

Programmes and Projects: Prior to July 2001, the last inauguration of additional generating capacity was in February 1998. Recently, NAWEC has acquired, through the Government of The Gambia, three new generating sets. The first was commissioned on the 28th July, the second is expected by September, while the last one is slated for commissioning in October 2001. All the recent acquisitions are for the Greater Banjul Area.

A Rural Electrification Programme is also slated for commencement in 2001-2002. The program consists of providing a 24 hour electricity supply to 46 towns and villages in the rural area. Projects are also anticipated in electricity transmission and distribution in the urban areas and also in prepayment metering, new billing and accounting systems.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: Most of the financing for small projects in this sector (under US\$ 500, 000.00) is acquired locally. However, the local capital market (which consists essentially of commercial banks) lacks the depth and breath to handle larger transactions with longer maturity profiles.

For larger projects, financing comes usually through multi lateral agencies such as the African Development Bank, Islamic development Bank, BADEA, and the Export/Import banks.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS - TRANSPORT

Decision-Making: The Government aims to reduce environmental pollution from road transport and to improve the air quality. Public transport (buses), to serve as a good alternative, must also be maintained and improved. This should be a focal point for municipalities as part of their people.

The investments should focus on wide quality standard for bus operations (e.g. renewal of fleet, infrastructure provision, bus station, and bus shelters). The standards will reassure the traveling public that they can use the nation's bus networks with confidence. These investments are fundamental prerequisites that must be in place to encourage the necessary shift from small vehicles to buses. As congestion is a sign of failure to invest, demand management is a fundamental aspect of reducing the environmental effects of transport. The required mechanism needs to be put in place for the realizations of these objectives..

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 5: DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS AND SUSTAINABILITY

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 6: PROTECTING AND PROMOTING HUMAN HEALTH

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available .

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 7: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 8: INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN DECISION-MAKING

Decision-Making: The Technical Working Group on *Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)* was launched in April 1996 and is composed of the National Environment Agency acting as the Chair/Secretariat; and the ministries of: Trade, Industry and Employment, Geology Unit; Agriculture and Natural Resources, Soil and Water Management Unit; Local Government and Lands, Departments of Lands and Surveys; Physical Planning and Housing; Works and Communication, Department of Technical Services; Finance and Economic Affairs; and the Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry; as well as TANGO: ISRA.

The Technical Working Group on *Environmental Quality* was launched in July 1995 and broadened to current membership in August 1996. It includes: the National Environment Agency, Chair/Secretariat; Banjul City Council; Kanifing Municipal Council; the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Department of Water Resources; The Ministry of Health, Environmental Health Unit; The Ministry of Local Government and Lands, Departments of: Community Development; The Ministry of Physical Planning and Housing; The Ministry of Lands and Surveys; the Ministry of Works, Communications and Information, Department of Planning; The ministry of Trade, Industry and Employment, Geology Unit; the Ministry of Tourism and Culture; and the Ministry of Justice; Commissioner's Office (WD); Commissioner's Office (NBD); Commissioner's Office (LRD); Commissioner's Office (URD); Commissioner's Office (CRD); Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry; GAMWORKS Agency; and TANGO.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 9: PROTECTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 10: INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

Decision-Making: The Technical Working Group on *Agriculture and Natural Resources (ANR)* was launched in January 1994 and is composed as follows: the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Chair; National Environment Agency, Secretariat; the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Departments of: Forestry, Livestock Services, Parks and Wildlife, Conservation, Fisheries, Water Resources, Agricultural Services, Soil and Water Management Unit, and Planning; the National Agriculture Research Institute; the Ministry of Local Government and Lands, Departments of Lands and Surveys and Community Development; the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs; CONACILLS; Catholic Relief Services; Save the Children; and Action Aid The Gambia.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 11: COMBATING DEFORESTATION

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 12: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: COMBATING DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 13: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 14: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 15: CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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**CHAPTERS 16 AND 34: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY
AND TRANSFER OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGY,
COOPERATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING**

Decision-Making:

Technologies: No information available.

Biotechnologies: No information available.

Programmes and Projects:

Technologies: No information available.

Biotechnologies: No information available.

Status:

Technologies: No information available.

Biotechnologies: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising:

Technologies: No information available.

Biotechnologies: No information available.

Information:

Technologies: No information available.

Biotechnologies: No information available.

Research and Technologies:

Technologies: No information available.

Biotechnologies: No information available.

Financing:

Technologies: No information available.

Biotechnologies: No information available.

Cooperation:

Technologies: No information available.

Biotechnologies: No information available.

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CHAPTER 17: PROTECTION OF THE OCEANS, ALL KINDS OF SEAS, INCLUDING ENCLOSED AND SEMI-ENCLOSED SEAS, AND COASTAL AREAS AND THE PROTECTION, RATIONAL USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR LIVING RESOURCES.

Decision-Making: The Technical Working Group on *Coastal and Marine Environment (C&ME)* was launched in August 1995 and is composed as follows: the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Employment, Geology Unit; The Ministry of Local Government and Lands, Departments of Physical Planning, Lands and Surveys, Water Resources, Forestry, and Parks and Wildlife Conservation; the Ministry of Works, Communications and Information, Department of Technical Services; the Ministry of Gambia Public Transport Corporation; the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, National Tourism Office; and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs; National Environment Agency, Chair/Secretariat; Gambia Ports Authority; Gambia Public Transport Corporation; Banjul City Council; Kanifing Municipal Council; Brikama Area Council; and Gambia National Army, Marine Unit.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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**CHAPTER 18: PROTECTION OF THE QUALITY AND SUPPLY OF FRESHWATER RESOURCES:
APPLICATION OF INTEGRATED APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT,
MANAGEMENT AND USE OF WATER RESOURCES.**

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 19: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF TOXIC CHEMICALS, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN TOXIC AND DANGEROUS PRODUCTS.

Decision-Making: The Technical Working Group on *Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Board* was launched in May 1994 and is composed as follows: the National Environment Agency, Chair and Secretariat; The Ministry of Health, Department of Medical and Health Services; the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, Custom and Excise; the Ministry of Justice, Solicitor General and Legal Secretary; and the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Departments of Agricultural Services and Livestock Services; the National Agriculture Research Institute; and the Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTERS 20 TO 22: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS, SOLID AND RADIOACTIVE WASTES.

Decision-Making:

Hazardous wastes: No information available.

Solid wastes: No information available.

Radioactive wastes: No information available.

Programmes and Projects:

Hazardous wastes: No information available.

Solid wastes: No information available.

Radioactive wastes: No information available.

Status:

Hazardous wastes: No information available.

Solid wastes: No information available.

Radioactive wastes: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising:

Hazardous wastes: No information available.

Solid wastes: No information available.

Radioactive wastes: No information available.

Information:

Hazardous wastes: No information available.

Solid wastes: No information available.

Radioactive wastes: No information available.

Research and Technologies:

Hazardous wastes: No information available.

Solid wastes: No information available.

Radioactive wastes: No information available.

Financing:

Hazardous wastes: No information available.

Solid wastes: No information available.

Radioactive wastes: No information available.

Cooperation:

Hazardous wastes: No information available.

Solid wastes: No information available.

Radioactive wastes: No information available.

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CHAPTERS 24 TO 32: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF MAJOR GROUPS

Women: No information available.

Children and youth: No information available.

Indigenous people: No information available.

Non-governmental organizations: Decision-Making: The Executive Board of Directors of NGO Affairs Agency, which is the policy making body has been formed to formulate the National Policy on Non-Governmental Organizations to be implemented by the Agency. The composition of the Board is as follows: a chairman who shall be appointed by the Secretary of state; one member representing community groups; one member representing local government authorities; one representative of the education sector; one representative of the health sector; one representative of agricultural sector; a representative of the Department of State for Local Government and Lands; two members representing the Non-Governmental Organisation Community (one local and one having international status); one individual with a commendable work experience in an international development organization; one legal practitioner in the service of the government to be nominated by general and attorney; and the Executive Director of NGO Affairs Agency. Status: The Protocol of Accord, as contained in the NGO Decree 81, defines the guidelines for the establishment and operation of NGOs and their relationship with the Government. Within the framework of the Accord, the Government commits itself to creating the right of and enabling the environment for NGOs to participate in the country's development programmes. It also commits itself to providing the mechanism to facilitate the implementation of their projects such as the granting of tax and duty waiver concession and tax exemptions for expatriate staff of NGOs among other things. The code of conduct, in turn, defines the conditions under which NGOs operate in the Gambia to ensure that their development objectives, programmes and activities are consistent with the overall NGO policy. Institutional and capacity-building programmes for NGOs, especially those at the grassroots level, is a major priority for the agency. In this regard, training workshops will be organized periodically to address some of the key problems encountered by NGOs. This is necessary to enable their development institutionally and improve their performance as expected. As organizations in civil society, NGOs have distinctive characteristics. They are voluntary, independent, non-for-profit, and not self-serving in their aims and values. It is widely recognized that NGOs play increasingly important roles in the development of Gambia. Their activities range across a wide spectrum. The field in which they are involved include: social welfare; education; agriculture; health; micro-finance; enterprise development; employment; the environment; and many others. They deliver services, mobilize human and other resources, carry out research and innovation, develop community capacities, and engage in public education and advocacy. In strengthening the role of NGOs, the following should be noted: the distinctive purposes and activities of NGOs and the vital roles they play in the development should be recognized; and legal frameworks and regulatory mechanisms should be developed, which reflect the increasingly diverse nature, scope and purposes of NGOs in contemporary society. These frameworks should be established in consultation with NGOs. Action should be taken to strengthen the capacity of NGOs to achieve their objectives, maintain their values and discharge their responsibilities. Action should be taken to improve the viability and sustainability of NGOs. NGOs should implement codes of conduct and be accountable and transparent to their partners/beneficiaries.

Local authorities: No information available.

Workers and trade unions: No information available.

Business and industry: No information available.

Scientific and technological community: No information available.

Farmers: No information available.

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CHAPTER 33: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISMS

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 35: SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 36: PROMOTING EDUCATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Decision-Making: The Technical Working Group on *Environmental Education and Communications* was launched in June 1995 and is composed as follows: the Ministry of Education, Ministry (Chair), Curriculum Research and Personnel Development Division and Non-Formal Education Division; the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Employment; the Ministry of Youth and Sports; the Ministry of Health, Social Welfare and Women's Affairs, Health Education Unit, Women's Bureau; the Ministry of Agriculture, Departments of Parks and Wildlife Conservation, Water Resources, Water and Sanitation Focal Point, Fisheries, Forestry, Agricultural Services, Livestock, Soil as well as Water Management Unit; and the Ministry of Works, Information and Communications, Department of Information Services, National Environment Agency (Secretariat); the National Population Commission; the Gambia College; the Gambia Teachers Union; the Nova Scotia Gambia Association; the Gambia Technical Training Institute; and the Banjul City Council.

Programmes and Projects: There are three programmes concerning the issue, namely: "Global Learning and Observation to Benefit Environment" (GLOBE); TIPE 11; and NSGA Environment Project 22.

Status: The Gambia Environment Working Group and Task Forces have prepared and endorsed three annual work-plans. Environmental Education is being progressively integrated into the formal education system. The National Environment Agency is assisting through its Environmental Education and Communications programme. Recent developments includes the participation to the international GLOBE programme, TIPE 11 Project and the NSGA Environmental education Project 22.

Information: In order to promote education, public awareness and training, following actions have been undertaken: National Environmental Awards Scheme (NEAS); Quiz Competition; drama, music and folklore events; exhibitions; National Clean-up Day; and the Gambia Environment Week.

Research and Technologies: Use of the internet (computers and accessories), Global Positioning Systems (GPS) to locate schools thereby allowing students to relate what they see around them and send images of their areas to the counterparts countries. Students can conduct research in collaboration with scientists and other GLOBE students worldwide.

Financing: GLOBE is financed by: the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); and the National Science Foundation (NSF). TIPE 11 is financed by the CILSS. NSGA Environmental Project 22 is financed by: Nova Scotia Gambia Association (NSGA); National Environment Agency; and the Canadian International Development Agency.

Cooperation: Cooperative efforts have been undertaken by UNICEF and the US Peace Corps. See also under **Financing**.

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CHAPTER 37: NATIONAL MECHANISMS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

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CHAPTER 38: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

This issue deals mainly with activities undertaken by the UN system.

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CHAPTER 39: INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISMS

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

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CHAPTER 40: INFORMATION FOR DECISION-MAKING

Decision-Making: The Technical Working Group on *Environmental Information System* was launched in January 1994 and is composed as follows: the National Environment Agency, Chair/Secretariat; the National Population Commission; TANGO; and The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Department of Planning; the Ministry of Local Government and Lands, Department of Lands and Surveys; the Ministry of Health, Social Welfare and Women's Affairs, Department of Planning; the Ministry of Education, National Library; and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, Departments of Central Statistics.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER: INDUSTRY

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER: SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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