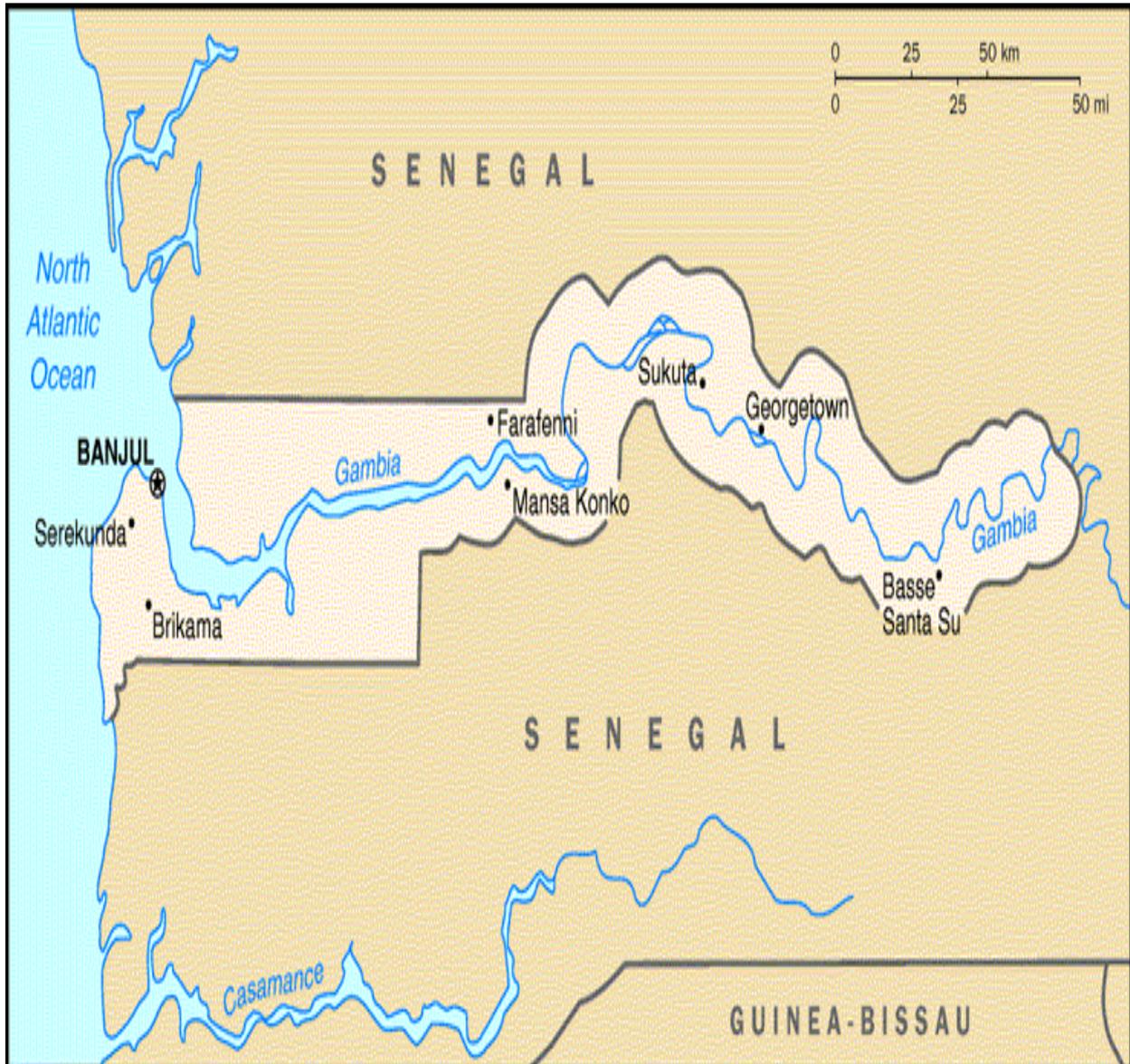




THE GAMBIA NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN



Prepared: July 2011

Next Update: March 2013

Signatories of Lead Implementing Agencies

The following signatories are the Lead Implementing Agencies committed to supporting the implementation of the National Contingency Plan for the Gambia.

Stakeholder Group	Designation	Signature
Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs	Minister	_____
Ministry of Forestry and Environment	Minister	_____
Ministry of Local Government and Lands	Minister	_____
Ministry of Interior	Minister	_____
Ministry of Information and Communication Infrastructure	Minister	_____
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	Minister	_____
Ministry of Petroleum	Minister	_____

Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Minister	_____
Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education	Minister	_____
Ministry of Agriculture	Minister	_____
Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters	Minister	_____
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	Minister	_____
Ministry of Works, Construction and Infrastructure	Minister	_____
Association of Non Governmental Organizations	Executive Director	_____
Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry	President	_____
Gambia Red Cross Society	President	_____
National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction	Chairperson	_____

Disasters have negative impact on people's lives, their source of livelihoods, infrastructure, social services, properties, and the environment. Most are alarming and need reinforced preparedness, in order to mitigate or prevent them where possible.

Therefore, it is imperative that governments and humanitarian organizations maintain a capacity to respond effectively and efficiently to emergencies to mitigate disasters. Governments therefore must make disaster risk reduction a priority as agreed by 168 Governments at Kobe, Japan, in January 2005 and reflected in the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters.

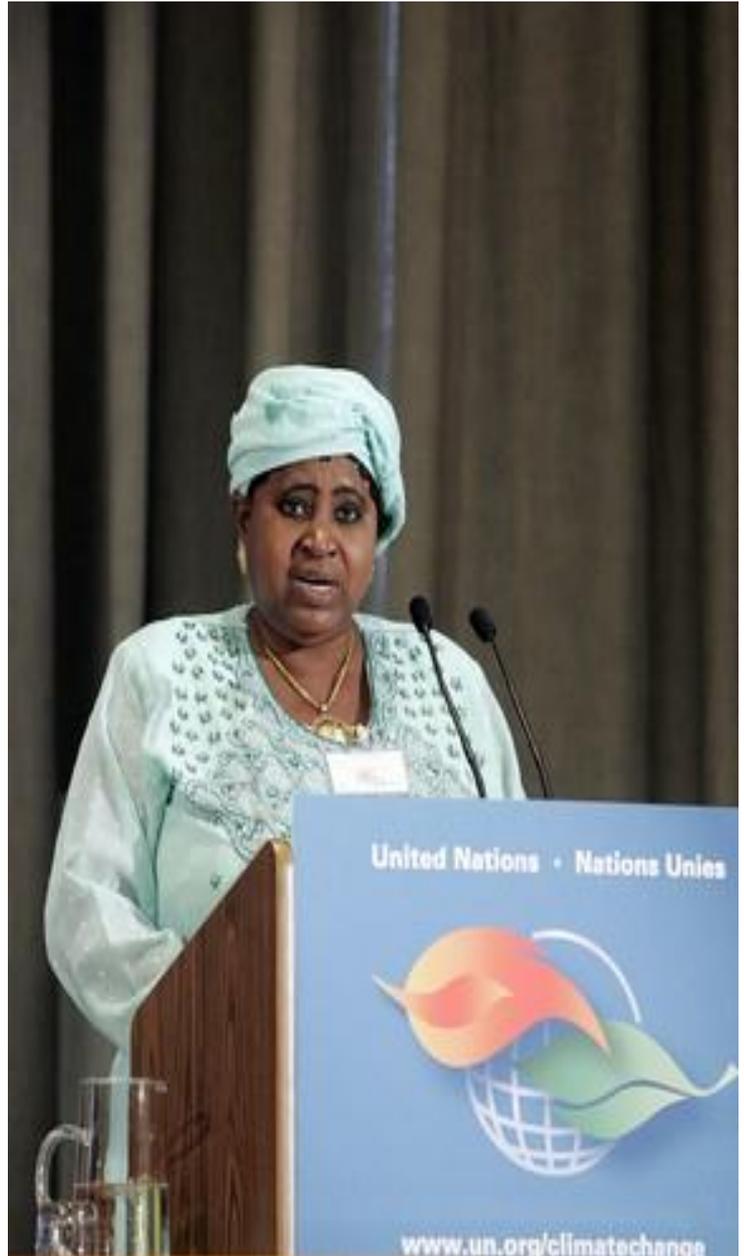
In the Gambia, the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) was established within the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO), to provide support for coordinated preparedness and response to disasters and build resilience to mitigate the effects of disasters on affected communities, while paving the way for speedy recovery that is in line with priority five of the Hyogo Framework for Action. Hence 5.6 million dalasi is annually committed to finance the operations of the National Disaster Management Organization with an established disaster fund of over 20 million dalasi.

The launching of the Gambia National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2011, reinforces the involvement of all stakeholders in DRR - from the Governing Council to grassroots level. The NDMA provides the requisite support to the Council. Commitment of the Government is also reflected in the establishment of Regional Disaster Management Committees, District, Ward, and Village Development Committees, supported by the Regional Disaster Coordinators. This is a cohesive institutional framework which involves all stake holders, and requires capacity building support from our partners.

The National Disaster Management Act (2008) and Policy (2008) support strategies, response and preparedness provisions, to mitigate disasters and build community resilience to reduce the risk factors and impact of disasters on the affected communities.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Policy, NDMA has therefore coordinated the development of this multi hazard National Disaster Management Contingency Plan, which will guide preparedness and responses to mitigate disasters in the Gambia. Based on the Gambia Hazard profile and Vulnerability Capacity Assessment of 2006, the five (5) top hazards are Floods (including wind storms), Forest Fires, Oil Spill, Disease Outbreak and Population Movement.

Partnerships, community ownership and sustainability form the key to implementation of the contingency plan, which will commence with the formulation of the sectoral and regional contingency plans. Emphasis will be on enhancing preparedness and disaster risk reduction, while paying due cognizance to disaster response, thus the establishment of an early warning system. Mechanisms will be put in place to monitor the state of preparedness on a periodical basis, to reduce the risk of disasters.



Signed _____

Her Excellency Dr. Ajaratou Isatou Njie-Saidy
Vice President of the Republic of the Gambia, Minister of Women's Affairs and
Chairperson, National Disaster Governing Council

Acknowledgements

The process of preparing a National Multi-hazard Contingency Plan entailed the full participation of government agencies, led by the National Disaster Management Agency which coordinated the whole process, with technical support of the World Food Programme (WFP), NGOs and other relevant partners in-country. The approach adopted was the development of sectoral working groups from the main National Contingency Plan Committee, based on the main thematic areas, represented by the identified hazards. The hazards were identified from the Hazard Profile and Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) report of 2006, funded by UNDP, the Gambia. The prioritisation and ranking of these hazards was facilitated by the use of WFP's Contingency Planning Guidelines and, in particular the risk ranking and prioritisation methodology.

The output of the various working groups following the prioritisation of hazards led to the preparation of a first draft, which was reviewed by the Technical Working Group to produce a final document. The various working groups are therefore commended for their efforts in this important national endeavour, and were led by the following institutions: Flood Disasters Working Group – National Disaster Management Agency; Forest Fires Working Group – Forestry Department and Department of Parks and Wildlife Management; Oil Spill Working Group – Gambia Port Authority; Disease Outbreak Working Group – Ministry of Health; Population Movement Working Group – Gambia Red Cross Society.

Other members of these Working Groups were: Ministry of Local Government and Lands, Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education, Department of Agriculture, Department of Physical Planning, Department of Community Development, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, Department of Water Resources, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), World Health Organisation (WHO), Concern Universal, Rural Development Institute, Gambia Food and Nutrition Association(GAFNA), Gambia Radio and Television Services, Gambia Cellular Company, National Environment Agency, Gambia Civil Aviation Authority, Gambia Fire and Rescue Services, and the Gambia Navy.

Additionally, inputs were also sought from all the seven administrative regions of the Country with the coordination and facilitation of the Regional and Municipal Disaster Management Coordinators and the respective decentralised disaster management committees.

To work on the quality, the draft document was shared with many stakeholders whose comments contributed to the shaping of the final document. These are the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs/Region of West and Central Africa(OCHA/ROWCA) based in Dakar Senegal. UNOCHA also contributed significantly to the validation of the draft plan and its finalization.

It is worth emphasising that the National Disaster Management Agency team led by its Executive Director coordinated and guided the drafting of this contingency plan. The drafting team constituted Mr. Lamin.S. Tamba, Program Officer, NDMA; Mr. Ansumana Ceesay, Vice Principal, Rural Development Institute, Department of Community Development and Mrs. Isatou Cham, National Programme Officer, World Food Programme.

The preparation of this National Contingency Plan would not have been possible without the support and unreserved commitment of the National Disaster Management Governing Council (NDGMC), under the able leadership of Her Excellency, the Vice President of the Republic of the Gambia, Hon. Ajaratou Dr. Isatou Njie-Saidy. The NDGMC is therefore highly commended for creating a conducive environment for the achievement of this milestone in the history of disaster preparedness and response in the Gambia.

Acronyms

AAITG	Action Aid International the Gambia
ADB	Africa Development Bank
ANC	Antenatal Care
BCC	Banjul City Council
BO	Banjul Oxygen
CBM	Conventional Bouy Mooring
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCF	Country Cooperation Framework
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbons
CRR	Central River Region
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CU	Concern Universal
DCD	Department of Community Development
DDC	Divisional Development Committee
DHS	Department of Health Services
DOA	Department of Agriculture
DPPH	Department of Physical Planning and Housing
DPWM	Department of Parks and Wildlife Management
DOH	Department of Health
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EC	Electrical Conductivity
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ERP	Economic Recovery Programme
ERR	Emergency Response Report
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GAF	Gambia Armed Forces
GAFNA	Gambia Food and Nutrition Association
GBA	Greater Banjul Area
GBOS	Gambia Bureau of Statistics
GCAA	Gambia Civil Aviation Authority
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFAS	Gambia Fire and Rescue Services
GHG	Gambia House Gas
GID	Gambia Immigration Department
GMA	Gambia Maritime Authority
GN	Gambia Navy
GP	Gambia Petroleum
GPA	Gambia Ports Authority
GPF	Gambia Police Force
GRCS	Gambia Red Cross Society
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IFRCs	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
IDNDR	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
IGO	Intergovernmental organization
IMS	Inventory of Material and Supplies
IPIECA	International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association
KMC	Kanifing Municipal Council
KAP	Knowledge Aptitude and Practice
LADEP	Lowland Agriculture Development Project
LAG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LRR	Lower River Region
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoBSE	Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education
MDFT	Multi Disciplinary Facilitation Team
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MFDC	Movement for Democratic Forces of Casamance
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoE	Ministry of Energy
MoFEN	Ministry of Forestry and Environment
MoHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MoLGL	Ministry of Local Government and Lands
MoCI	Ministry of Communication and Information
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MTA	Motor Traffic Act
MoTRI	Ministry of Trade and Regional integration
MTR	Motor Traffic Regulation
MoWCI	Ministry of Works, Construction and Infrastructure
NaNA	National Nutrition Agency
NBA	National Beekeepers Association
NDMA	National Disaster Management Agency
NDMGC	National Disaster Management Governing Council

NAWEC	National Water and Electricity Company
NBR	North Bank Region
NDMC	National Disaster Management Committee
NEA	National Environment Agency
NGO	Non- government Organization
OCHA/ ROWCA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs/ Region of West and Central Africa
OSRL	Oil Spill Response Limited (Southampton UK)
OVP	Office of The Vice President
PIWAMP	Participatory Integrated Watershed Management Programme
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP-2	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper -2
PSD	Programme for Sustained Development
RAD	Regional Agricultural Directors
RM	Requirement metric
RTA	Road Traffic Accident
SM	Shell Marketing
SWMU	Soil and Water Management Unit
TANGO	The Association of Non-Governmental Organizations
TDA	Tourism Development Area
TDS	Total Dissolved Salts
UN	United Nations
UNCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNCCD	United Nations Conference to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Fund for Children
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Affairs
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
URR	Upper River Region
VCA	Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
WANEP	West African Network of Environmental Practitioners
WCR	West Coast Region
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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Executive Summary

The first section of the plan is the introduction which covers the history of disasters in the Gambia, and the projected likely trend of such, given the historical perspective. It identifies the main contingencies as follows: floods, forest fires, oil spill, disease outbreak and population movement. Prior to selecting these five, a risk analysis session was held, using the WFP Risk Ranking and Prioritisation Tool. Based on the outcome of the ranking, which was determined by the high likelihood and possible impact of such hazards, these were selected. The document further recognises the fact that the contingency plan is a tool to enhance the effectiveness of disaster preparedness and risk reduction, as well as humanitarian response aimed at mitigating any adverse impact of the identified hazards on the Gambian people. It is hoped that in addition to enhancing effectiveness and preparedness, it also provides a common framework for interventions of all partners in disaster response and preparedness to reduce and mitigate risks.

To achieve this purpose, the plan describes the following: the target groups likely to be affected in such contingencies, what needs to be done to prepare for such and in response, and to be done by whom; under what circumstances is it activated or deactivated; maintenance or updating of the plan and through what process.

Given the link between the identified hazards and resulting vulnerabilities to the country specific characteristics, a brief outline of the country characteristics and relevant issues, are reflected in sections one of the document. Such include, amongst others, demography, socio-political factors, the economy, infrastructural facilities, and basic social services. The plan covers the general emergency response scene, regardless of any contingency situation, which is complemented by the specific response and preparedness actions contained in sections 2 – 6. The immediate response activities per contingency are separated from the medium to longer term preparedness activities, which aimed at reducing the risk of the disaster occurring and mitigating the occurrence of disasters, when they occur.

The plan indicates stakeholders responsible for the implementation of each activity and reflects the multi-sectoral nature of disaster response and preparedness. The type of preparedness and risk reduction activities identified vary, depending on the contingency scenario. The preparedness /risk reduction activities are mainly aimed at strengthening the capacities of key partners at regional, district and community levels; establishment of early warning indicator monitoring systems; geographical information systems; the preparation and activation of regional and sectoral contingency plans; capacity building through the provision of equipment and training at central, regional and community levels. The implementation of south-south cooperation with other ECOWAS countries is highly recommended, especially for floods. The various preparedness activities could eventually be further elaborated on in terms of available resources and the existing gaps that need to be addressed, to ensure their full implementation.

While the National Disaster Management Agency will coordinate the implementation of the actions reflected in the plan, other sectoral ministries will be directly responsible for implementation of specific sectoral action plans. These will be reinforced at grassroots level by NGOs and CBOs. The UN system, sub-regional organisations such as ECOWAS, UNISDR, bi-lateral and multi-lateral partners and NGOs (in country and at international levels) will complement efforts of the National Disaster Management Governing Council to make resources available. This entails filling the gaps through the provision of institutional and financial support, through the relevant ministries / agencies represented on the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, to provide the necessary technical expertise.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Country Background

The Gambia is located in the West Coast of Africa and lies between latitude 13 and 14 degrees north and longitude 15 degrees West. It averages 14 km in width and 40 km near the Coast and extends along both banks of the River Gambia for about 487 km, with a total land area of 11,000 square kilometres. The country has a subtropical climate with two seasons namely rainy season which begins around June and ends around early October, whilst the dry season begins around November and ends in May. Studies have indicated that the average Gambian lives on less than a dollar a day, with over 80% of the population engaged in agricultural activities. According to the population and housing census conducted in April 2003 the Gambia has a population of 1,360,681 people comprising of 689,840 females and 670, 841 males with a population density of 210 per square kilometre and a growth rate of 2.7 percent with a stable birth rate of 41.6 per 1000 (GBoS, 2006). The most vulnerable population are in Lower River Region and Central River Region, which are relatively less productive than other regions.

Persistent drought in 1979 has exacerbated an already rapid rate of desertification, which has inevitably led to an increase in the demand for food and housing with its antecedent consequences, such as destruction of the vegetation and forest cover.

The Hazard Profile and Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) of the Gambia (2006) reported drought, floods, wind storm, locust invasions, environmental degradation and epidemic disasters. For instance with regard to floods, from 2002 to 2006, there were 65 flood related disaster incidents that affected almost 50, 000 people; and 45 fire incidents in West Coast Region; annual forest fires in the Lower River Region (LRR) of the Gambia. .

The transport network in the Gambia continues to be developed and is characterised by a large number of undeveloped feeder roads. Apart from the recently-concluded road projects, most of the main highways have a problem of adequate drainage, which also serves as a contributing factor to the recurrent flood situation.

Health centres are located in each of the districts, through the implementation of the Bamako Initiative, while the major referral centres are Basse, Bansang, Farafenni, Bwiam and Banjul. The hospitals are gradually being equipped with necessary machines required at this service level.

1.2. History of Disasters in the Gambia

The most vulnerable areas to flood disasters in the Gambia are the low lands, water ways, wet lands and unplanned settlements. These have been identified to exist in almost all the regions of the country, namely: Kanifing Municipal Council (K.M.C), Banjul City Council (B.C.C.), West Coast Region (W.C.R), North Bank Region (N.B.R.), Central River Region (C.R.R.), Upper River Region (U.R.R). While all these regions are susceptible to floods, Lower River Region (L.R.R.), is more prone to forest fires; West Coast Region to population movements from Casamance in Senegal ; Greater Banjul Area to Oil spills; North Bank Region and Upper River Region, to disease outbreaks and floods.

From the table below, floods are the most experienced disasters in the history of the Gambia and date as far back as 1948. Since then, there have been thirteen flood disasters, with serious impact on people, agricultural activities and general livelihoods. Forest fires annually consume hundreds of thousands of acres of land in the Gambia, destroying forests, wildlife and human lives. With regard to population movements, to date, approximately 500,000 refugees have been registered, coming from Senegal, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Togo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau and Sudan.

Below is a summary of the historical occurrence of disasters in the Gambia, from hazards identified as high risk, with major consequences. Annex 1 also has a summary of the various types of disasters in 2009.

Table 1. History of Disasters in the Gambia

Type of Disaster	Period	Nature/Impact	Vulnerable areas
Floods	1948, 1954, 1955, 1956 1998, 1999, 2002, 2003 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destruction of houses and household items – people displaced - Agricultural damage (crops and livestock), in all the rural districts - Loss of lives; - Transport and ferry facilities interrupted; - Blockage of waterways and drainage systems; - Inundation of settlements; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High-density urban slums Greater Banjul Area (Ebo Town); - Settlements on wetlands (Kotu Quarry) - Flood plains of Kaur and Kuntaur - Lowland rice fields of Central and Upper River Region (north and south) - North Bank Region
Forest Fires	Fire season (October – May)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 185,803 hectares of burnt forests 169 forest fires in 2004; - 40.25% of total forest cover burnt; - 70% of community forests and 95% of forest parks damaged - animals killed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower River Region
Oil Spill	Continuous and Cumulative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oil leakage from vehicles during ferry crossings contaminated rivers; - Indiscriminate dumping of used heavy oil (sludge) from the National Power Station has contaminated Kotu Stream and surrounding land inaccessible and uncultivable; - Continuous drops from heavy engines at the Gambia Port terminal, - Drainage of gutters into the sea, long-term environmental and health repercussions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banjul Port area-Barra; - Janjangbureh, Basse-Fatoto; Farafenni-Yelli Tenda - Kotu Stream; - Mandinari;
Disease Outbreak	2008, 2009 2006, 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cholera outbreaks linked to floods and resulted in deaths; - Cholera outbreaks from attending religious gatherings in neighbouring Senegal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kanifing Municipality
Population Movements	2006 -2010 1992 1994 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internally displaced persons 5,000- floods - Influx of 241,640 refugees - Liberia - Influx of 142,671 refugees - Sierra Leone - Influx of Senegalese refugees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greater Banjul area - West Coast Region

1.3. Key stakeholders, roles and responsibilities in Emergency Response:

Within the context of the National Contingency plan and its implementation, the Organogram of the National Disaster Management Organisation of the Gambia (see Annex 2) reflects the National Disaster Management Governing Council as the highest body responsible for advising the government and coordination of emergency response and preparedness activities. They advise H.E. the President and the government and in the face of an imminent disaster; ensure accounting for all the resources received. The Secretariat of the council, the National Disaster Management Agency, also serves as the Secretariat of the National Disaster Platform. NDMA coordinates and monitors the implementation of the Contingency Plan. Below is the matrix of roles of different stakeholders.

Table 2. Key Stakeholders in Disaster Response and Disaster Risk Reduction

Stakeholder	Role and responsibilities in emergency preparedness and response
Disaster Management Governing Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Declares a disaster based on the advice of its Secretariat, the NDMA - Ensures availability of resources and accountable use of funds
National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocate for the implementation of the Contingency Plan in the various sectors they implement - Ensure that the CP activities that reduce disaster risk are streamlined in the Ministry's development planning activities and the Programme for Accelerated Growth and Development
National Disaster Management Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinates the development of, sets up a system and monitor early warning indicators and triggers - Leads and coordinates emergency response through its regional Disaster Management Coordinators and Regional Disaster Management Committees - Leads assessment and monitoring processes for emergency response and preparedness activities - Ensures that emergency responses are articulated from a human rights based approach, that they are gender sensitive as well as have a special focus on vulnerable persons and strive to maintain the civil nature of society - Leads implementation of the recommended immediate response actions through the same mechanism, above - Mobilises resources for response and recovery - Is the custodian of the National Contingency Plan and coordinate the implementation of disaster preparedness actions by other sectors and stakeholders
Government Ministries and Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in assessments and mobilisation of resources - Provide human resources, materials and logistics for immediate response and assessment activities - Capacity building of communities at grassroots levels for response and mitigation
UN System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in joint initial rapid assessments - Assist in guiding and providing technical assistance in needs assessment and approaches in disaster response and management. - Provide guidance and technical advice on establishment, vulnerability analysis and risk assessments for the country to enable more rapid and informed targeting and responses. - Support rehabilitation and recovery programmes; support the implementation of preparedness/disaster risk reduction activities through capacity building
Local Government Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist with monitoring of early warning indicators and initial assessments - Provide logistical support - Mobilisation of communities
Gambia Red Cross Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist in initial assessments; participate in emergency response; capacity building at grassroots level to enhance preparedness and reduce disaster risk; participate in assessments for recovery; assist in rehabilitation and recovery
Non Governmental (NGOs) and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in Joints needs assessments - Provide technical and logistical support for implementation of immediate response/ relief - Capacity building at grassroots level - Advocacy and Resource Mobilisation
Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide financial resources and assist with the logistics to support disaster preparedness and response activities
Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist with emergency response, recovery and preparedness activities; provide locally available materials; rebuilding and rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure; they form the centre of all reconstruction and rehabilitation activities to enhance sustainability and ownership

1.4. Objectives of the Plan:

The contingency plan recognises the human rights-based approach adopted by UN Agencies and lays particular emphasis on the most vulnerable, excluded or discriminated against in response to natural disasters. Proposed response and preparedness activities consider gender issues. It is expected that its implementation will ensure that the most marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population to the identified hazards are protected. The main objectives are as follows:

- Reduce suffering of communities affected by disasters, by addressing the immediate and live saving needs of the affected people with special attention to the vulnerable groups;
- Enable coordinated and harmonised response to national disasters through the National Disaster Management Agency, in collaboration with other partners;
- Guide the implementation of and serve as a basis for assessing progress towards preparedness for disasters
- Serves as an effective tool to guide the mobilisation and use of available resources for effective disaster risk reduction

1.5. Probability and likely impact - Assumptions

From the hazard risk analysis, floods was ranked as the disaster that posed the highest risk, with a corresponding probability level of 3, and usually has the highest number of affected people. Although Forest Fires, Oil Spill and Population Movements were ranked as 1, they were ranked as having major consequences when they occur. This means that the occurrence of any of these disasters could result in disruption of lives, a possible failure of the market system, arouse security concerns, and hinder access to basic needs (shelter, food, water, health services, and other basic social services). In the event of any of these disasters, access to basic social services could be threatened for large segments of the population; with possible threat of health hazards, diseases and malnutrition amongst vulnerable groups.

Table 3. Probabilities, likelihoods and impact levels of disasters

Hazard	Assignment of Probabilities		Impact levels		Risk Ranking	Numbers likely to be affected and Population at risk
	Probability Level	Descriptor	Consequence Level	Descriptor		
Flood and Windstorms	3	Almost certain	B	Major	High Risk	30,000 people likely to be affected – men, women and children (high risk)
Forest fires	1	Certain	B	Major	Moderate Risk	15,000 people likely to be affected – men (high risk), women and children
Oil spill	1	Likely	B	Major	Low Risk	5000 people likely to be affected – men (high risk), high risk, women and children
Population Movements	1	Likely	B	Major	Low Risk	15,000 people likely to be affected: men, women (high risk), and children (high risk),
Disease Epidemic	2	Certain	B	Major	Low Risk	5,000 people likely to be affected: men, women and children (high risk)

1.6. Standard Operating Procedures for Emergency Response:

Once the triggers for a disaster are tripled, a rapid needs assessment is conducted, while administering life saving assistance. The next stage is to set off the coordination mechanisms by engaging all the identified partners to clarify who should do what. This, in turn sets the motion for a thorough assessment of the situation, needs, and mobilisation of resources.

Table 4. Standard Operating Procedures

Actions	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Responsible
Rapid needs assessment				NDMA/ GRCS/RDMC/Lead sector
Initial Life saving assistance				NDMA/ GRCS/RDMC
Coordination and logistics				NDMA/UN Agencies/NGOS
Situation Report and Estimated Need				RDMC/GRCS/RDMC/Lead Sector
Resource Mobilization				UN/GRCS/ NDMGC
Implementation of response measures				NDMA/GRCS/DCD/NGOS/ Lead sector
Evacuation of Affected Population				UNHCR/GRCS/NDMA/MoI

2.0 FLOODS

2.1. Context

The land surface conditions in the Gambia are the key factors that lead to the recurrence of floods in the country. About 20% of the Gambia's land space is covered by freshwater swamps and salt marshes , which serve as a trigger for riverine flooding. Flash floods are common in the urban areas after continuous rain. This is exacerbated by poor drainage, non-adherence to physical planning regulations, waterlogged soils, riverine flooding and high tidal levels. Historical records of floods date as far back as 1948, 1954, 1955, 1956. Recent floods were in 1988, 1999, 2002, 2003, 2004-2011. While flash floods prevail in the urban areas, rural areas mainly experience riverine floods. In the Gambia, when floods occur, buildings and compounds, telecommunication lines, bridges, roads and crop fields are damaged/affected.

In the 2010 flash floods for instance, over 50,000 people were affected, of which 22% were displaced. Of these 12% were vulnerable as follows: 9% - children under 5; 2% pregnant mothers; 1% physically challenged. The flood disasters are multisectoral, which means that the response measures should address the different vulnerabilities, based on the composition of the affected population.

2.2. Scenarios, Triggers and Early Warning Indicators for Floods

Table 5. Scenarios, triggers and early warning indicators for floods

Contingency 1: Floods and windstorms		
Best Case Scenario	Floods with no casualties, no displaced, and no crop damage	
Likely Scenario	Floods 30,000 affecting people of which 6,000 will be displaced and crop damage	
Worst Case Scenario	Floods with 50,000 people affected with 15,000 displaced and vast areas of farmland damaged	
Triggers	Early Warning Indicators	Responsible
Heavy rainfall of more than 50mm for more than 4hrs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fortnightly and daily weather forecasts 2. Assessment of recharge rates of wells in flood prone areas 3. Annually updated GIS maps of settlements, population movements, flood-prone areas soil conditions 	Department of Water Resources Department of Water Resources National Environment Agency
Unplanned settlements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and location of unplanned settlements in each Local Government Area 2. Number of rehabilitated roads in flood-prone areas 	Local Government Authorities Department of Physical Planning and Housing (DPPH), Ministry for Local Government and Lands Ministry of Works and Infrastructure, GAMWORKS
Non-enforcement of building regulations and standards	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring reports/reports on compliance or non compliance rate of established buildings in the urban flood-prone areas 	Physical Planning Department – Ministry for Local Government and Lands
Existence of a well-functioning drainage system	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % or number and locations of drainage systems in the flood prone urban areas that are blocked or open/uncovered 2. % or number of settlement areas without proper drainage systems 3. Number of roads without appropriate drainage mechanisms 4. Number of planned road projects with adequate planned drainage systems 	Ministry of Works, Construction and Infrastructure / GAMWORKS National Roads Authority (NRA)
Destruction of dykes and bunds in flood plains	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of damaged dykes and bunds from past floods, reconstructed, per region 2. Dykes and bunds in need of reinforcement per drought prone area 	Directorate of Agriculture Directorate of Agriculture, NRA
Incomplete road works	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of incomplete road projects in flood-prone areas 	Ministry of Works and Infrastructure, National Roads Authority
Trans-boundary erosion from Senegal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rate of water flow 2. Rate of soil erosion 	Agriculture, Forestry, RDMC, Communities

2.3. Possible Impact, Response and Preparedness Actions

Table 6. Possible impact, response and preparedness actions for floods

Possible Impact of floods in the Gambia		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of lives • Damage to houses and household assets – Displaced households • Increased food insecurity – crop damage • Disease outbreak – human (Cholera, malaria, skin and fungal) and animal diseases • Destruction of infrastructure and disruption of social services • Soil erosion • Overflow of latrines into wells – contaminated water • Contaminated stagnant water logs • Inaccessible / blocked roads 		
Emergency Response Actions – Immediate/ Short Term		
Action	Responsible	When
Immediate life saving assistance	Village and Ward Disaster Management Committees, with collaboration of Community-Based Organisations (CBOs), Gambia Red Cross Society (GRCS) Regional Disaster Management Committee (RDMC), GFRS	Within 12 hrs
Evacuate affected persons: special attention to needs of children, physically challenged and women	Regional Disaster Coordinator (RDC), RDMC, GRCS, Army, Police, Regional Education Directorates (REDs), Communities, Local Government Authorities, GFRS	Within 24 hrs
Rapid Assessment and Situation Report	Regional Disaster Coordinator (RDC), RDMC, GRCS, DCD	Within 24 hrs
Notification of the National Disaster Management Governing Council for declaration of disaster, if more than 100 households affected	National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA)	Within 48 hrs
Mobilize resources - Provision of immediate supplies – food, health and others	NDMA / RDMCs/Red Cross, other NGOs, Communities, Local Government Authorities	Within 72 hrs
Facilitate drainage of excess water	Local Councils/WDMC/Red Cross/CBOs/GFRS	Within 72 hrs
Conduct detailed assessment: multi-sectoral	NDMA, UN Disaster Management Group (UNDMG), NGOs, Agriculture, Health, GRCS	Immediate
Mobilise resources for Immediate - short-term support/recovery	Government, UNDMG, NGOs	Immediate / Short term
Lessons Learnt, Post disaster assessments	UNDMG, NDMA, GRCS, Communities, Local Government Authorities	Short Term
Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction Actions in the Medium to Longer Term		
Action	Responsible – Who	When
Update Community Flood Action Plans	RDMCs / Village Development Committee (VDC) /Multi-Disciplinary Facilitation Teams (MDFT)	January - April
<i>Early Warning</i>		
Establishment and monitoring of early warning indicators	NDMA/RDMCs	January – December

Weather forecasts	Department of Water Resources (DWR)	Daily – From May-October
Seasonal rainfall and river flow forecast	DWR	May Yearly
Risk Assessment – identifying and assessing disaster-prone areas	NDMA/NEA/VDC/UNDP/WFP	November - January
<i>Improved Urban Planning and Drainage Management System</i>		
Clearing of blocked drainage systems	Local Councils / GAMWORKS / National Environment Agency (NEA)/NRA	December - May
Assessment and rehabilitation of drainage systems in the urban disaster-prone areas	Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS)/Local Councils/NEA/GamWorks/NRA	January -April
Establishment and enforcement of building regulations in disaster-prone areas of both rural and urban areas	OVP / MoLGL/ DPPH / Local Councils /NAMs, Communities	January – May
North/South and South-South cooperation on best planning practices	NDMA / ECOWAS /UN Agencies /Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration (MoTRI), Ministry of Foreign Affairs /UNISDR	Continuous
Assess and incorporate adequate drainage mechanisms in roads in disaster-prone areas without drainage	NRA/GamWorks/DPPH/Local Councils	January - May
Erosion control measures in areas that experience highland lowland erosion	Agriculture, DCD, NGOs, PIWAMP/Action Aid The Gambia/DPWM	January-December
Rehabilitation of dykes and bunds in riverine areas	Agriculture, DCD, NGOs, PIWAMP/ Action Aid-The Gambia	January-December

3.0 FOREST FIRES

3.1. Context

Total forest cover of the Gambia is approximately 461,600ha. According to the Forestry Department, in 2004, 183,803 ha was burnt during the 2004 fire season. Forest fires has been and continues to be a problem in the Gambia with negative effects on people's lives and livelihood, the economy, the ecosystem, the fauna and flora. In Lower River Region, about 70% of community forests and 95% of forest parks were destroyed during this season. The primary causes are slash and burn crop agriculture, hunting, wild honey harvesting and charcoal burning. According to the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment of 2006, bush fires constantly damage the environment of the Gambia, burning both rangeland and fallow lands. The resultant disturbed woodland and savannah vegetation also accumulates a lot of combustible material during the rainy season, which results in fires in the dry season. This promotes a vicious circle of forest destruction in the Gambian communities. These annual bush fires lead to desertification, accelerated wind and soil erosion, prevalence in arable lands. It is also reported that 20% of CO₂ emissions into the atmosphere are caused by forest fires that are more common in the rural than urban areas.

3.2. Scenarios, Triggers and Early Warning Indicators

Table 7. Scenarios, triggers and early warning indicators for forest fires

Contingency 2: Forest Fires		
Best Case Scenario	Drop in forest fires and less than 70% forest cover burnt next fire season	
Likely Scenario	Burning of 70% of forest cover next fire season, endangering lives and destroying community/forest assets, affecting 15,000 people	
Worst Case Scenario	Widespread burning of more than 70% forest cover affecting over 20,000 people	
Triggers	Early Warning indicators	Responsible
Unprotected fallow land	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % of fallow land burnt each fire season 2. Prevalence of dry bushy grass during the fire season 3. Fire Risk Mapping 4. Fallow land without fire belts 	Agricultural Extension Workers Forestry Department / Agricultural Extension Workers NDMA / Forestry Department (FD) / Department of Parks and Wildlife Management (DPWM) / Regional Agricultural Directorates (RADs)/NEA
Lack of fire belts on community forest parks, range land and villages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of fire belts: % of forest and park perimeters with and % without fire belts – baseline studies to be conducted 2. Inventory of indicator species in fire-prone areas 	FD / DPWM / RADs /RDMC FD / DPWM/ RDMC
Non-enforcement of forest laws	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inactive /activated forest laws in existence 	Ministry of Justice / FD
Low awareness of potential impact of fires on people, animals, the environment and the vegetation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % of communities with high unawareness of the impact of the impact of forest fires 2. % of communities with high ratio of farmers that practice slash and burn crop farming 	RDMCs/ Department of Community Development (DCD)/ FD /DPWM RDMC/RAD
Hunting and honey harvesting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % and location of forests and parks used for hunting / honey harvesting 	RDMCs / FD /DPWM/NBA/Forest Guards and Rangers

3.3. Possible Impact, Response and Preparedness Actions

Table 8. Possible impact, response and preparedness actions for forest fires

Possible Impact		
Low soil fertility and yield, land degradation, deforestation, loss of timber and firewood, lost of fodder(animal feed), food insecurity, loss of fauna and flora (biodiversity), loss of lives of humans and animals, loss of shelter and household assets, increased C02 emissions.		
Emergency Response Actions – Immediate/ Short Term		
Actions	Responsible	When
Rescue any victims affected	Community, Forest Rangers and Guards, Army, Police, GFRS	When fires are triggered
Administer first aid/contact ambulance for serious cases	Community, Health Centre, GFRS	Same as above
Control/put our fire	Community, GFRS , Local Councils	Same as above
Conduct a rapid assessment within 24 hours	RDMCs, Forestry Department, GFRS, DPWM, Telecommunications, NAWEC	Immediately fire incident is reported
Provide vulnerability-based basic needs to displaced community members (food, shelter, medical services)	NDMA through the NDMGC	Within 24 hours
Provide temporal shelter for fire victims	NDMA-RDMCs/GRCS	Within 24 hrs
Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction Actions in the Medium to Longer Term		
Early warning		
Development /updating of an early warning monitoring system for forest fires	NDMA , Forestry Department	January-October
Risk assessments and Fire risk mapping	NDMA , Forestry Department	January -October
Fire Prevention		
Creation of fire belts around community forest, forest parks, range lands and villages	Communities, forest guards, forest rangers, Chiefs, Alkalos, VDCs etc	October- November
Enforce the laws and regulations	Forestry Department , NEA, DPWM, Local Authorities/MOJ	Continuous
Creation of buffer zones in forest-fire prone areas, with exotic tree species	Forestry Department, Department of Parks and Wildlife Management/Local Authorities	May – October
Rehabilitation of fallow land – planting of trees	Forestry Department, NEA, RDMCs	May – October
Updating contact list of forest rangers and linking them with the RDMCs	Forestry Department, Department of Parks and Wildlife Management/RDMCs	March – April
Create and map out access route to Forest Areas, nature reserves and National parks	Fire Service, Forestry Department, Department of Parks and Wildlife Management	October- November
Early controlled burning	Forestry Department, Department of Parks and Wildlife Management Communities, Forest guards and Forest Rangers, Local Authorities.	October- November
Capacity Building		
Sensitisation campaign on forest laws, enforcement, fire prevention, control and management	Forestry Department, Department of Parks and Wildlife Management, Regional Disaster Management Committees (RDMC)	October/November

Training of Rangers, Forest guards and communities in fire fighting skills and techniques	NDMA, Forestry Department ,GRFS and DPWM	October – May
Provide forest fire fighting equipment	NDMA, Fire Service ,Forestry Department and the Department of Parks and Wildlife Management, NGOs, UN Agencies	October-November
Preposition fire treatment kits in health centres	Ministry of Health, NDMA	
Reactivate fire fighter committees	Forestry Department / Department of Parks and Wildlife Management, Community Members	October/November

4.0 OIL SPILL

4.1. Context

There is a major environmental threat from the transportation of oil and other hazardous substances by sea and by road. This is exacerbated by the prevalence of unclear procedures for treatment and disposal of sludge from heavy fuel oil by users. Other products are Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Gasoline. These are often transported across the country in large quantities to and from depots, factories, retail outlets and the country's main power station (NAWEC). The recent oil spill at Yeli-Tenda ferry crossing has damaging effects on the environment. The identification of a possible oil spill is also relevant within the context of the high likelihood of oil exploration in the Gambia in the future.

Although the plan lays emphasis on the prevention of oil spills, it also addresses mitigating measures aimed at minimising the possible impact on the environment and people's health. In the event that there is oil spill, major private sector operators are expected to provide adequate support to the National Disaster Management Agency in terms of information, resources at the international level and funds where applicable.

4.2. Scenarios, Triggers and Early Warning Indicators

Table 9. Scenarios and probabilities for oil spill

	TIER 1	TIER 2	TIER 3
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small, localised - 0-1MT - Spill on the Jetty - rupture of loading hoses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant - 0 – 50MT - Any amount of spill on water e.g. rupture of loading hose, pipeline failure ruptured compartment - local or remote. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extensive - Above + 50 MT - e.g. Exxon Valdez, Gulf of Mexico
Probability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Occasional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unlikely 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unlikely
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Own equipment at hand kept at Gam Petroleum Depots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Equipment (GPA Oil Spill equipment). No use of dispersant, Contain, Recover or Monitor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global Resources - Shore experts with other local Oil Companies

Mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local staff - Inform GPA/NEA - Inform Crisis Coordinator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Authorities - National Disaster Management Agency - Alert Crisis Team - Ministry of Petroleum - Security forces - Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As per Tier 2 plus International (Partners/OSRL) - Activate Tier 3 Plan
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Table 10. Triggers and Early Warning Indicators for oil Spills

Triggers	Early Warning indicators	Responsible
Ship Explosion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weather forecasts 2. Visual Inspections 3. Absence of Emergency Response Plans on Marine Oil Spillage by the oil transporters and maritime authorities 4. Availability of systematic maintenance systems in place to be identified by periodical safety audits 5. Availability of accident statistics by operator / safety track record 6. Availability of certification of competency levels of key operators and training plans 7. Lack of pollution abatement equipment 8. Results from Biomarker studies for monitoring toxicity levels 	GMA/NDMA/NRA/GAMWORKS/NEA/Security forces, Navy, IPIECAGFRS
Hose /Pipe /Mooring Failure		
Collision: Ship to Ship / Ship to Berth		
Extreme Weather at the Jetty/Lost of Facility, Jetty/ CBM Breakdown		
Spillage at the oil storage facilities (depot)/during transportation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability/Non-Availability of Emergency Response Plans by individual operators 2. Results of periodical safety Audits - indicators used in assessments 	National Environment Agency, Ministry of Petroleum/GMA/GPA/MoE

4.3. Possible Impact, Response and Preparedness Actions

Table 11. Possible impact, response and preparedness actions for oil spills

Possible Impact : Soil contamination and unproductive; land degradation/river banks/beaches; water contamination; kills animals and plants; risk of disease outbreak from contaminated water / fish, ecosystems and marine life		
Emergency Response Actions – Immediate/ Short Term		
Actions	Responsible	When
Raising of the alarm and informing NDMA RDM Coordinator	Ship / Local Oil Operator – GPA – NEA	Immediate
Establishing the source of the leak or spill.	Ship / Local Oil Operator – GPA – NEA	Immediate
Stop or limit the leak or spill by closing all valves	Ship / Local Oil Operator – GPA – NEA	Immediate
If there is risk of fire, implement fire fighting plan stand-by procedure and the Port Fire Services to be on red alert.	Ship / Local Oil Operator – GPA – NEA, GN	Immediate
Provide First Aid and Medical assistance	Ship/GRCS/Health centres	Immediate
Stop Operation	Ship Personnel	Immediate
Communication for action within the crisis team.	Captain, Storage company	Immediate
Assessment of the Spill	GN, GPA, GMA, RDMC	Immediate
Mobilization of resources, manpower and equipment – local authorities	GN, GPA, GMA, NEA, GFRS	Immediate
Create Crisis Room	NDMA, GFRS, GAMTEL/Telecommunications	
Resources for cleanup	GN, GPA, Local Authorities, NDMA, GFRS, IPIECA	Immediate
Liaison with Regional bodies/countries	NDMA, GMA	Within 24Hrs
Press releases to inform the public	NDMA	Within 24Hrs
Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction Actions in the Medium to Longer Term		
Assist with possible resettlement of people and recovery needs	NDMA, DPPH, MoLGL	After initial response period
Avoidance of settlements on Oil Spill vulnerable areas	NDMA, DPPH, NEA	March – December
Preparation and updating of emergency response plans by all operators	Private Sector Operator, GMA, NDMA, NEA	March – December

Monitoring		
Sensitivity Mapping	NEA, NDMA, IPIECA	March – December
Establish a system for monitoring toxicity levels	NEA, NDMA, GMA, Private Operators	March – December
Risk Assessment	NEA, Oil Marketing Companies (OMC), GMA, NDMA, UNDP, IPIECA, IMO	March – December
Ship vetting for marine operators	NDMA, OMC, GMA, IPIECA, IMO	March – December
Establish standards on vehicles used to transport oil products	MoE, MoP, MoWI, IPIECA, IMO, GPA, GMA	January – December
Capacity Assessment and Capacity Building		
Training on: - Oil spill response - Early warning systems for monitoring oil spills - Spillage containment and control - Preventive measures for oil spills - Anchoring - Explore the possibility of South-South Cooperation	GMA, NDMA, NEA, GPA, IPIECA, IMO	Ongoing
Equipment - Assess the capacity of current tankers in line with recommended standards - Provide equipment for cleanup, and containment of spillage	Oil Companies, Storage Company, GPA, NDMA, GMA	March – December
Sensitization and awareness raising (impact and prevention and role of the public)	NEA, GMA, GRTS	Ongoing
Simulation / drills – both desktop and practical	NDMA, GPA, NEA, Private Operators, GMA, IMO, IPIECA	Ongoing

5.0 DISEASE OUTBREAK:

5.1 Context

Disease outbreak is a major challenge in The Gambia, particularly for diseases like cholera, meningitis, polio, yellow fever and other diseases. This is further complicated by the threat of A/H1N1. The introduction of immunization campaigns by the Gambia Government in partnership with the United Nations Agencies through World Health Organization has reduced the high rate of disease outbreaks in the Gambia. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has immunised some Gambians against A/H1N1. However, with frequent movement of Gambians and non-Gambians in and out of the country, it is a priority to develop preparedness and response plans to disease outbreaks to enhance an effective and efficient response to any outbreak in the Gambia. As the Ministry of Health has already in place a contingency plan for A/H1N1, this plan only addresses outbreaks such as cholera.

Trans-boundary movements have also caused cholera outbreaks in the Gambia in 2005 and 2007. Since then, the Ministry of Health has embarked on health education on sanitation and personal hygiene which helped to curb the impacts of outbreaks in 2009 and 2010. Due to the yearly floods in KMC, WCR and CRR there were isolated cholera outbreaks in 1998, 2005, 2006, 2007, which resulted in deaths of children (source: Ministry of Health).

The yearly occurrence of flood disasters in high density areas, in addition to movement of people to and from neighbouring countries are contributing factors to cholera outbreaks that have resulted in some deaths.

5.2. Scenarios, Triggers and Early Warning Indicators

Table 12. Scenarios, triggers and early warning indicators for disease outbreak:

Contingency 4: Disease Outbreak		
Best Case Scenario	Disease outbreak in the Gambia, immediately contained and controlled	
Likely Scenario	Non-seasonal disease outbreak in the Gambia affecting 5000 people	
Worst Case Scenario	Seasonal disease outbreak in the Gambia, affecting 20,000 people	
Triggers	Early Warning indicators	Who
Water contamination	Survey / analysis of contamination levels	DWR, NEA, NAWEC, PURA, MoH, WHO
Poor sanitation	1. Level of awareness of the communities on sanitation issues	DCD, NEA, MOH, UNICEF, WHO
Poor waste management	1. In-depth study on waste disposal systems and methods per region 2. Level of community awareness on waste disposal issues 3. Number of open waste heaps per region	NEA, Local Councils, Ministry of Energy, MoH, UNICEF, LGAs
Population movement	1. Health screening reports 2. No of immigrants with communicable diseases	MoH-Regional Level and Central; DHS, RHTs, GID, LGAs, Host Communities
Outbreaks in neighbouring countries /sub-region	Frequency of movement / number of social events during outbreak period	GID (ID)/NDMA
Poor personal hygiene	Number of people addressed in awareness campaigns	MoHSW, DHS, TRH, WHO, DCD, RDMC, UNICEF, GFATM, VHW, LGAs and communities, NGOs, Department of Community Development
Extreme Weather Events	Weather forecasts	DWR

5.3. Possible Impact, Response and Preparedness Actions

Table 13. Possible impact, response and preparedness actions for disease outbreak

Possible Impact of Disease outbreak:		
High mortality and morbidity rate, Over-stretched health facilities and resources (human and financial), Low productivity, Family disintegration, Absenteeism in schools and workplaces, Economic loss, Psychological distress		
Emergency Response Actions – Immediate/ Short Term	Responsible – Who	When
Provide additional personnel and medicine to immediately attend to the affected.	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW), Red Cross, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA	Immediately
Establish quarantine facilities	MoHSW/WHO/UNICEF, NGOs, LGAs, Communities, Local Government Authorities	Within 24 hrs
Provide unskilled labour support and locally available materials needed by the medical emergency teams	Communities NGOs, CBOs and CSOs	Within 24hrs
Post emergency admission for seriously affected to facilitate intensive treatment	MoHSW	Within 72 hrs
Immunization of the unaffected members of the community.	MoHSW, WHO, UNICEF	Within 72 hrs
Evacuation of the infected	MOHSW, MoFEA, Red Cross, UN Agencies, NDMA	Within 72 hrs
Disinfect the affected areas in the community	Red cross, MoHSW, Communities, Local Government Authorities	January - December
A rapid assessment of the situation with special consideration for vulnerable groups (women, children and physically-challenged)	MoHSW, WHO, UNICEF, LGAs	Within 24 hrs
Provide insecticide treated bed nets to all the households especially families with pregnant women and children under five.	UNICEF, NDMA, MoHSW, LGAs, GFATM, WHO	June – November
Coordinate networks, response, mobilise, provide financial, logistical and technical support to the operating teams	NDMA, UN Agencies, NGOs, Communities, Local Government Authorities, Works and Telecommunications, Private sector, Gambia Fire and Rescue Services	Wthin72 hrs
Implement assessment recommendations on relief aid for the affected (including psychosocial support for the severely affected)	NDMA, GRCS, WHO, UNICEF, NGOs, MoHSW, Local Councils	Within 24-72 hrs
Investigate the cause of the outbreak	MoHSW/WHO/NDMA/GRCS	After 72 hrs
Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction Actions in the Medium to Longer Term		
Equip the regional pharmaceutical stores, hospitals, major health centres and minor health centres nearest to the identified vulnerable areas with drugs	MoHSW, WHO, UNICEF	By May each year
Regular monthly environmental cleaning and implementation of and personal hygiene training	NEA, Local Councils, Communities NGOs, CBOs and CSOs, MOHSW	January – December

Possible Impact of Disease outbreak: High mortality and morbidity rate, Over-stretched health facilities and resources (human and financial), Low productivity, Family disintegration, Absenteeism in schools and workplaces, Economic loss, Psychological distress		
Emergency Response Actions – Immediate/ Short Term	Responsible – Who	When
Frequent contamination checks / assessment of the quality of water sources	MOH, NAWEC, DWR	January – December
Periodical maintenance of bust water pipes, village wells, hand pumps	NAWEC, Department of Water Resources, DCD, VDCs	January – December
Regular cleaning of borehole premises and water collection points.	Water Committees, Local Councils	January - December
Set up a health surveillance system to monitor disease outbreaks both in-country and externally	NDMA, UN Agencies, MOHSW	January – December
Evaluate and consolidate the best practices in disease outbreak response for more efficient responses	NDMA, MoHSW, UN agencies, NGOs	January – December
<i>Capacity building</i>		
Reactivate the primary health care villages of the MoHSW, located in the disease outbreak-prone areas, and equip them with trained personnel and drugs (including traditional birth attendants)	NDMA, MoHSW, UN agencies, NGOs	Jan – Dec
Stock up health centres with appropriate drugs	NDMA, MoHSW, UN agencies,	April
Train health and primary health care centres staff on emergency disease treatment	NDMA, MoHSW, UN agencies,	April
Train community members on first aid	MoHSW, Red Cross, NDMA WHO, UNICEF	Nov - June.
Train water, environment and village development committees on water handling, environmental sanitation and pollution, and water contamination	MoH, DWR, UNICEF	Nov – June
Train RDMCs and CBOs on disease risk communication to the communities	MOHSW, NDMA, WHO	Jan – Dec
Set up an early warning system to monitor indicators of disease outbreak	MoHSW, NDMA	Ongoing

6.0. POPULATION MOVEMENTS

6.1. Context

Records of refugee influx commenced during the Liberian war in 1992, during which about 2,440 Liberians sought refuge in the Gambia. Since then UNHCR has recorded a cumulative total of 7,500 Senegalese nationals, 7,000 Sierra Leoneans, 130 nationals of Ivory Coast, 12 Togolese and 11 nationals of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Most of these refugees were assisted to integrate in the Gambian communities while others opted for voluntarily repatriation when the war ended. Figures on the Senegalese nationals currently seeking refuge in the Gambia and registered at UNHCR are 8,168; Liberians are 641; Sierra Leoneans 134; and Ivoirians 165. In addition, there are refugees from Afghanistan, Iraq, Nepal and Sudan. All these populations are offered basic humanitarian assistance, which include legal protection, access to health, education and livelihoods support through UNHCR and other partners.

Population influx from Casamance, Senegal, intensified in 2006. Basic humanitarian assistance in food, water, shelter, health and sanitation was provided by UNHCR, WFP, WHO, UNICEF, FAO, GAFNA, Gambia Red Cross Society and other NGOs, in collaboration with the Government of the Gambia. In January, 2011, there were reported incidents of renewed fighting between the Senegalese Army and the MFDC rebels. Following this incident, about 700 additional Senegalese nationals registered with the UNCHR and are residing in host communities in the Foni, West Coast Region. In addition, due to the political crisis in Ivory Coast, 5 asylum cases were received by UNHCR through Gambia Red Cross Society, and target of up to 500 is expected to take refuge in the Gambia in 2011.

The second category of population movements are in relation to internally displaced persons (IDPs). IDPs in the Gambia have increased from around 5,000 in the 2009 floods to over 12,000 in the 2010 floods.

6.2. Scenarios, Triggers and Early Warning Indicators

Table 14. Scenarios, triggers and early warning indicators for population movements

Contingency 5: Population Movements		
Best Case Scenario	Current population movement scenario of 9,000 refugees from neighbouring Cassamance, Senegal; No displaced persons from floods	
Likely Scenario	Increased refugee influx from neighbouring countries – 15,000; Displacement of 6,000 people from floods	
Worst Case Scenario	Increased refugee influx from neighbouring countries – 25,000; Internally displaced persons from flood disasters –30,000;	
Triggers	Early Warning indicators	Who /Responsible
Political instability, conflict in neighbouring countries	1. Matrix of Election due dates in each of the neighbouring countries 2. Prevalence of political unrest	NDMA, ECOWAS, WFP NDMA, ECOWAS, WFP, WANEP
Socio-economic instability in neighbouring countries	1. Monthly inflation rates of basic commodities and trends in income levels 2. Accessibility of basic social services 3. Trends in Population growth and food security situation of countries 4. Freedom of citizens and prevalence of rule of law	NDMA, CILSS, WFP, MoTRI NDMA, CILSS, WFP NDMA, ECOWAS, WFP, FAO NDMA, WANEP, MOJ
Severe floods in-country	1. % of flood scenarios on building regulations and drainage management system implemented	NDMA/ MoLGL/ GAMWORKS, NRA/NEA

6.3. Possible Impact, Response and Preparedness Actions

Table 15. Possible impact, response and preparedness actions for population movements

Possible Impact		
Destabilised families; over crowded and uncomfortable settlements; sickness, stress and frustration; disease outbreaks; orphans and single parent children; lost of lives; lost of homes and assets; poor temporal settlements		
Emergency Response Actions – Immediate to Short Term		
Actions	Responsible - Who	When
Rapid Assessment to determine immediate needs	NDMA, Red Cross, UNDMG, NGOs, MoHSW, Ministry of Interior/Refugee Commission	Within 24 hrs
Presentation to the National Disaster Governing Council for disaster declaration	NDMA	Within 48hrs
Mobilisation of resources for immediate basic needs	NDMA, UNDMG, Red Cross, NGOs	Within 72 hrs
Provision of basic needs (food, shelter, medical services)	NDMA, UNDMG, NGOs, Red Cross	After 72 hrs
Protection and provision of temporal shelter, counselling and assistance	UNHCR, NDMA, Red Cross, concerned Ministries, NGOs and communities	After 72 hrs
Screening, registration and documentation	GID ¹ , UNHCR, Red Cross, GAFNA	After Influx / displacement
Needs assessment of population affected and provision of psychological first aid support	NDMA, Red Cross, GID, UNHCR, WFP, FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, MOH and other stakeholders, NaNA	After Influx / displacement
Conduct detail needs assessment with a focus on risk reduction	NDMA, Red Cross, GID, UNHCR, WFP, FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, MOH and other stakeholders, Ministry of Interior, NaNA	After Influx / displacement
Ensure access to food, non-food items, clean water, sanitation, education, health services, and temporal accommodation	UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, Red Cross, NDMA, DCD, DPPH, MoHSW, NEA, MoBSE, DWR	After Influx / displacement
Disease control and prevention through vaccination, immunization (for both humans and livestock, where necessary)	Health, Red Cross, WHO, UNICEF, NDMA, DHS, MoA, MoHSW, MoA – Livestock Department	After Influx / displacement
Coordination, share of information, supervision, monitoring, and reporting	NDMA,	After Influx / displacement
Provision of long term livelihood sustenance and reduction of social vices	NDMA, GRCS, UNCHR, WFP, NGOs, FAO	After emergency phase
Local integration (provision of income generation activities, farming tools and seeds, employment opportunities, etc)	GID, UNHCR, Red Cross, GAMJoBs, MoA, MoTIE, GAFNA	January – December
Repatriation back to home and/or resettlement to another country, in the case of refugee influx	GID, UNHCR, Red Cross, FAO, GAFNA, MOA	January – December
Supervision, monitoring, coordination and reporting	UNHCR, NDMA, MOI	During the intervention

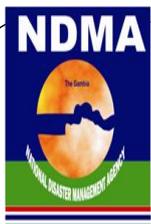
¹ Immigration is involved in the case of refugee influx

Possible Impact		
Destabilised families; over crowded and uncomfortable settlements; sickness, stress and frustration; disease outbreaks; orphans and single parent children; lost of lives; lost of homes and assets; poor temporal settlements		
Emergency Response Actions – Immediate to Short Term		
Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction Actions in the Medium to Longer Term		
Establish a system for monitoring early warning indicators for floods / refugee influx	GRCS, NDMA, WFP, UNHCR, NGOs, CBOs, DWR	January – December
Alerting system to inform of possible refugee influx	Communities, Community leaders, NDMA, Red Cross, UNHCR, International Organizations, LGAs, MOI, MoD etc	January – December
Continuous surveillance of border areas to monitor the influx of refugees	GID and other security forces, communities, UNHCR, IFRC, MOI	January – December

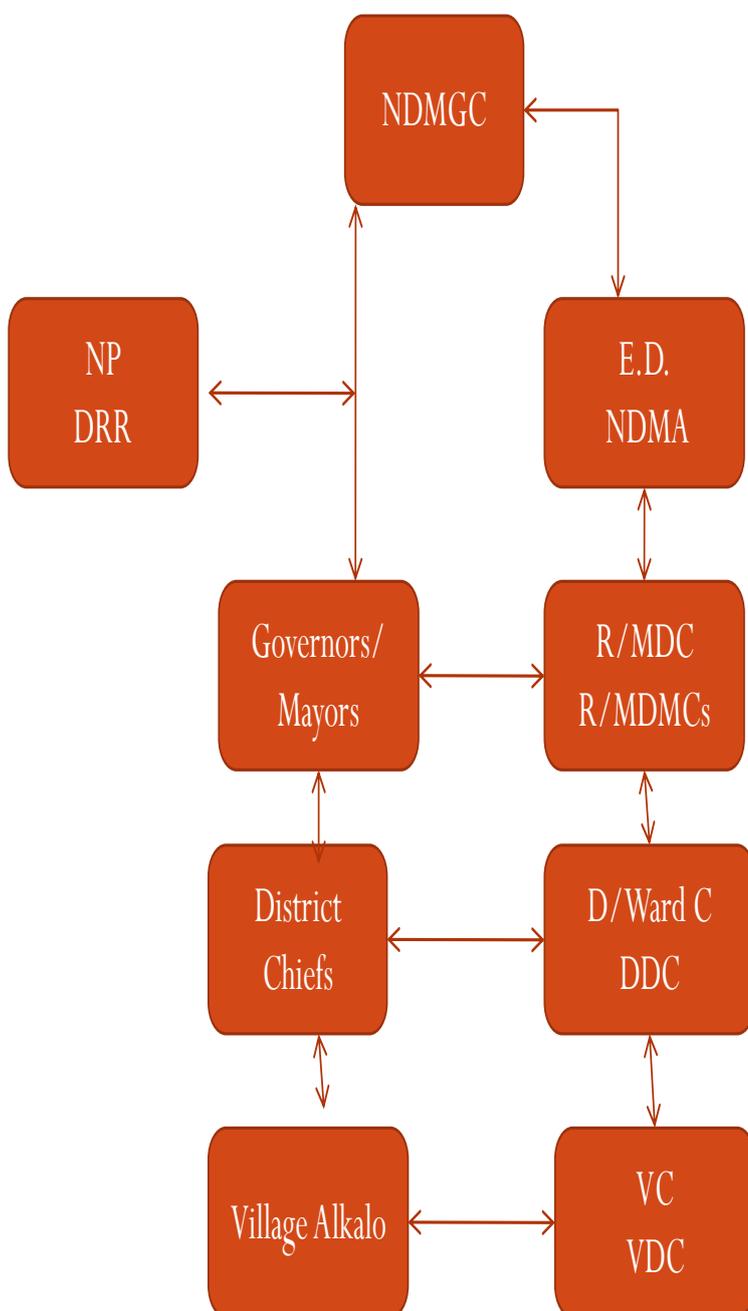
Annexes

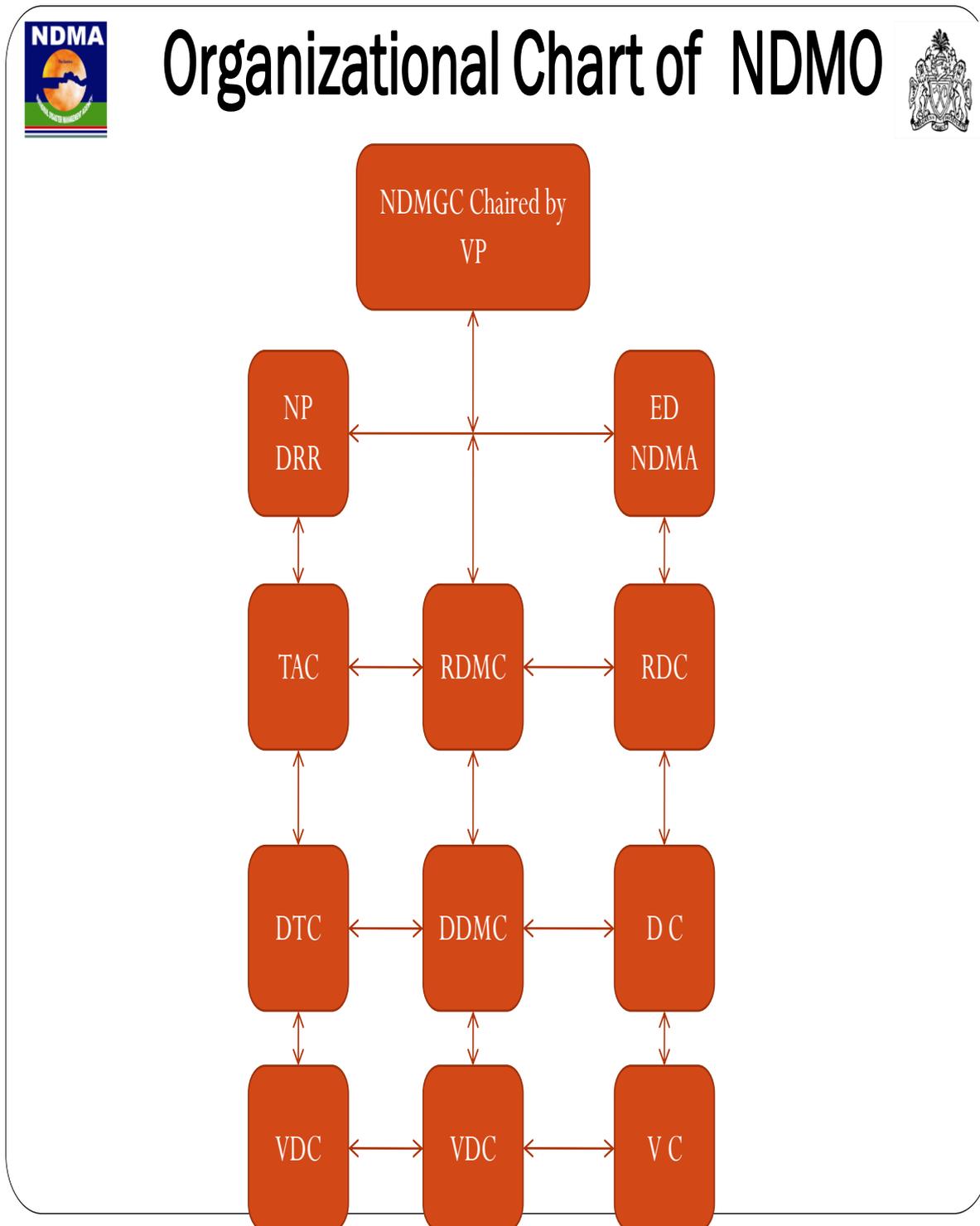
Annex 1: Summary of Lead and Collaborating Partners for Implementation of National Contingency Plan

Summary of Lead, Collaborating Partners for Implementation of National Contingency Plan Implementation			
Contingency	Lead	Collaborating Parties	Partners
Floods	NDMA/ MLGL	NEA, DWR, MoHSW, DoSH, LGAs, MoLGL-DPPH, MoWI, MoA - DoA, GAMWORKS, NRA, VDCs, RDMCs, MDFTs, GBOS, MOTRI, Army, Police, MoICI	WFP, WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, NGOs, ECOWAS, CILSS, FAO, UNFPA, UNOCHA
Forest Fires	MoFEN	MoA - RADs, DPWML, NEA, WFP, WHO, RDMCs, FD-FRs and FGs, NDMA, GFRS, Army, Police, MoICI	CBOs, NGOs, UNDP, FAO, WHO
Oil Spill	National Environment Agency	MoP, NEA, GMA, MoLGL-DPPH, NDMA, GFRS, MoH -Health centres, MoE, MoICI, GPA	GP, Private Operators, Local Ship Operators, Oil Marketing Companies
Disease Outbreak	MoHSW	DWR, DCD, NEA, LGAs, MoE, MoI-ID, DWR, NDMA, NAWEC, MoICI	WHO, UNICEF, NGOs, CBOs, GRCS
Population Movement	Moi	NDMA, WANEP, MoLGL-DPPH, GAMWORKS, Moi, MoFEN, Moi, MoICI	UNFPA, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, NGOs, ECOWAS, CILSS, Red Cross, CBOs, UNAIDS, FAO

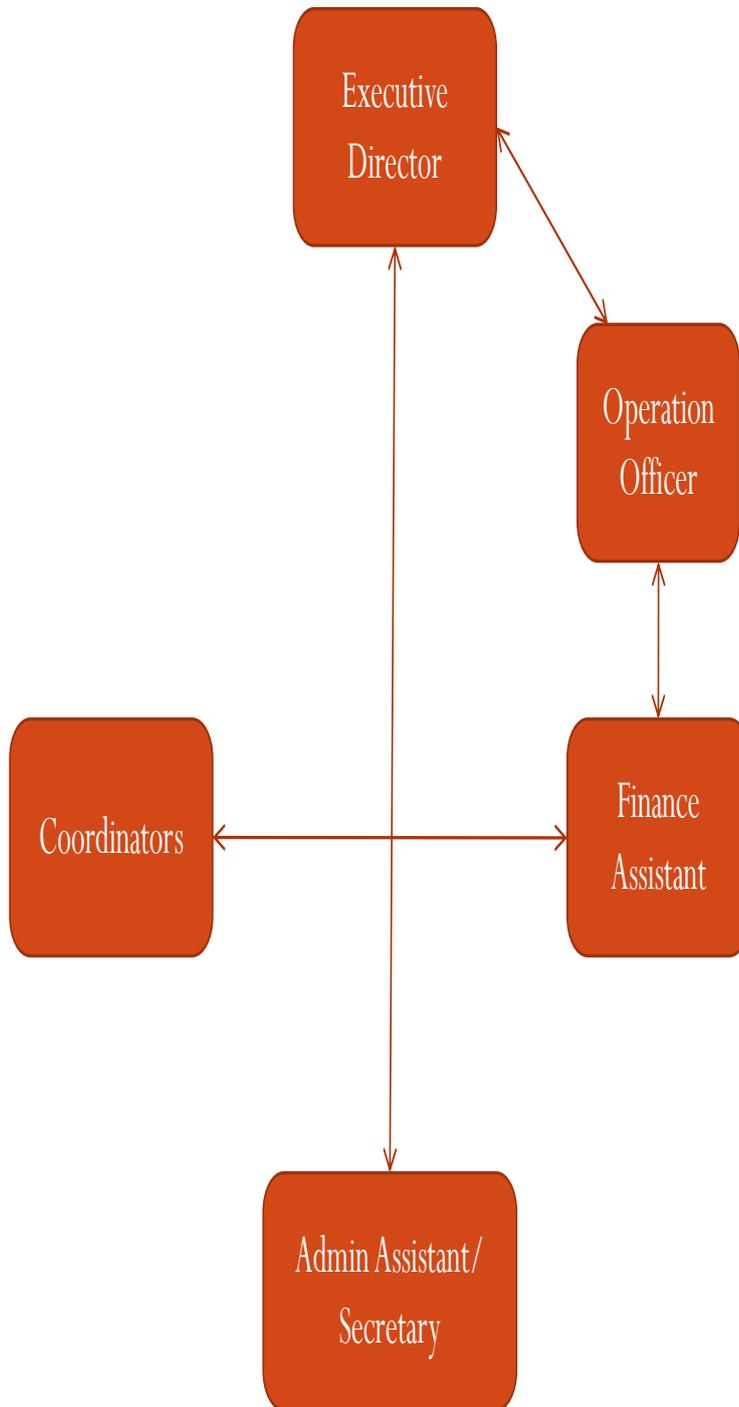
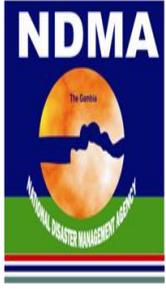


Command structure of NDMO





National Disaster Management Agency



Annex 5a: Final Rapid Disaster Assessment Form



NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AGENCY (NDMA) DISASTER RAPID ASSESSMENT FORM



General Information			
1.	Name of Community:	2.	Contacts of Community Leader:
3.	Type of Disaster:	4.	Date of disaster:
5.	Name of Enumerator	6.	Date of Assessment:
7.	Estimated household affected:	8.	Estimated population affected:
9.	Total number of deaths:	10.	Total number of Injured:

Questions / Responses		Remarks / Comments	
Water and Sanitation			
11	Water point (Infrastructure) damaged? 1. Yes 2. No		
12	Do you have access to safe drinking water? 1. Yes 2. No		
13	Toilet / pit latrine damaged? 1. Yes 2. No		
14	Is the toilet facility accessible? 1. Yes 2. No		
Agriculture			
15	Is there any damage to farmland? 1. Yes 2. No		
16	Are there any livestock affected? 1. Yes 2. No		
17	Are farm lands accessible? 1. Yes 2. No		
18	Have food/ seed storage facilities been affected 1. Yes 2. No		
19	Is there any damage to food stuff? 1. Yes 2. No		
Infrastructure			
20	Shelter/houses: any structural damage? Yes No		
	a. Complete 1 2		
	b. Partial 1 2		
	c. Inundated 1 2		
21	Damage to road communication infrastructure Yes No		
	a. Roads 1 2		
	b. Bridges 1 2		
	c. Culverts 1 2		
	d. Causeways 1 2		
22	Accessibility: Are roads accessible by vehicles and other forms of transportation? 1. Yes 2. No		

23	Damage to Public Facilities	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
	a. Health Facility	1	2
	b. School	1	2
	c. Communication	1	2
	d. Other Public Facility	1	2
24	Any displaced population?	1. Yes	2. No
25	Accessibility: Are roads accessible by vehicles and other forms of transportation?	1. Yes	2. No
Health			
26	What are the major health problems?	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
	a. Access to services	1	2
	b. Potential disease outbreak	1	2
Social services			
27	Are essential social services affected?	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
	a. Electricity	1	2
	b. Telecommunication	1	2
	c. Others (specify)	1	2
28	What are is the coping strategies/support received?	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
	a. Household resources	1	2
	b. Extended family resources	1	2
	c. Community resources	1	2
	d. Others (specify)	1	2
29	Community capacities available	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
	a. Human	1	2
	b. Material	1	2
	c. Financial	1	2
30	Are there any vulnerability?	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
	a. Diseases outbreak	1	2
	b. Food insecurity	1	2
	c. Sanitation	1	2
	d. Water	1	2
	e. Shelter	1	2
	f. Others (specify)	1	2

31	Comments:
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National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA)

DETAIL DISASTER ASSESSMENT FORM

Region/Municipality:

District:

Ward.....

Community:

Type of Disaster:

Cause of Disaster:

Enumerator:

Supervisor:

Date/Time of Disaster:

Date of assessment:

DETAIL HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

No.	Questions / Categories	Households				
	Name of Family Representative					
1.	Household Contact No:					
2.	Age					
3.	Sex: 1. Male 2. Female					
4.	Status 1. Land lord 2. Tenants 3. Other					
5.	Children 0-5 year					
6.	Children 6-18 year					
7.	Adult					
8.	Elderly (old Age: 65 years and above)					
9.	Total Persons Affected					
10.	No. of Pregnant women					
11.	No. of Physically challenged					
12.	No. Displaced					
13.	No. of Deaths					
14.	No. of injuries					
15.	Food stock (type and unit)					
	a. Rice					
	b. Millet					
	c. G/Nuts					
	d. Other					
16.	Damage Clothing					
17.	Lost clothing					
18.	No. of houses partially Damaged					
19.	No. of houses completely damaged					
20.	Damaged Storage Facilities 1. Yes 2. No					
21.	Type and No. of Water source Damaged					
	a. Piped/Tap					
	b. Well					
	c. Other					
22.	No. of Latrines Damaged					
23.	No. Diarrhea cases					
24.	No. Fever cases					
25.	Others Diseases (Specify)					
26.	Type and No. of agricultural implements damaged					
	a. Basic farming tools					
	b. Animal drawn tools					
	c. Other implements					

DETAIL HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION continued

No.	Questions / Categories	Households				
	Name of Family Representative					
27.	Type and No. of agricultural inputs damaged					
	a. Seeds					
	- 1. Rice (kg)					
	- 2. Maize (kg)					
	- 3. Millet (kg)					
	- 4. Groundnuts (kg)					
	b. Fertilizer (kg)					
	c. Other inputs (specify)					
28.	Type and No. of Farm land damaged (hectares)					
	a. Rice					
	b. Millet					
	c. G/Nuts					
	d. Other					
29.	No. of goats killed					
30.	No. of sheep killed					
31.	No. of cattle killed					
32.	No. of horses killed					
33.	No. of donkeys killed					
34.	No. of other ruminants killed (Specify)					
35.	No. of Poultry					
36.	What are your coping strategies?					
	a. Own food reserve					
	b. Direct family remittances					
	c. Extended family support					
	d. Community / neighbourhood support					
	e. Others (specify)					
37.	Comments:					

Annex 6: Situation Report Format

NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AGENCY (NDMA) **SITUATION REPORT**

Title:

Date:

Situation report No:

Location of affected area:

Region:

Country:

Authority:

Reported by:

Executive Summary: (At most one page) this page summarizes the methodologies, findings, recommendations and the conclusion

1.0 Introduction / Background

2.0 Objectives

3.0 Methodology (Sample size, action method used)

4.0 Findings:

4.1 Demography of the affected population (disaggregated data, graphs and charts)

4.2 Damage properties (shelter, food and none food items (NFI, lifeline and social amenities)

5.0. Vulnerability:

6.0 Emerging threats (health, shelter, food security WATSAN):

7.0 Coordination and partnership:

8.0 Recommendations:

8.1 Short term

8.2 Medium term

8.3 Long term

9.0 Actions taken so far in response to the situation:

9.1 Actions taken by NDMA

9.2 Actions taken by other partners

10.0 Actions and resources needed to alleviate human suffering:

11.0 Conclusion

Annex 7: List of National Contingency Plan Committee Members

NO.	NAME	INSTITUTION	TELEPHONE	CONTACT DETAILS OR EMAIL ADDRESS
1	KATCHI DAABO	GPA	9962931	Katchidaabo@yahoo.com
2	BABUCARR DUMBUYA	DPWM	9819439	Babucarrdumbuya@gmail.com
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4	MANFIED BOJANG	C U	6836900	Manfiedbojang@hotmail.com
5	ALLABATOU JATTA	UNHCR	7694197	Jatta@unhcr.org
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8	KATIM NGET	GRCS	9987698	Katimnget@yahoo.com
9	SAMBA TOURAY	CFCO	9915107	Samba2ray@yahoo.co.uk
10	LT COLMOMODOU BADJIE	GN	7837496	Matarro7@hotmail.com
11	ADO DEMBA KUJABI	GFRS	9880105	
12	MUSA DRAMMEH	UNICEF	9921485	Mdrammeh@unicef.org
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14	LAMIN S. TAMBA	NDMA	9936903	Lstamba@hotmail.com
15	LAMIN MANNEH	MOH&SW	9993617	Lyassin2006@yahoo.co.uk
16	ANSUMANA O. CEESAY	RDI/DCD	9801651	Ansucesay205@yahoo.co.uk
17	ISATOU NASIR CHAM	WFP	9969691	Isatounasircham@wfp.org
18	MALCOM DITHE	WFP	9969697	Malcom.dithe@wfp.org
19	ESSA KHAN	NDMA	6429386	Khanessa200@yahoo.com
20	ALBERT COX	GAFNA	9921449	gafna@qanet.gm
21	SARJOH FATAJOH	FORESTRY DEPT.	9908270	Sarjohgnh@yahoo.com
21	LAMIN MAI TOURAY	DWR	9983845	touraylm@yahoo.co.uk
22.	EBOU FYE NJIE	CU	9702337	ebounjie@concernuniversal.org
23.	WILLIAM WRIGHT	GCAA	9911404	dimdaseyfo@yahoo.com
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25.	EBRIMA CEESAY	CFCO	9932685	cessaydigital@gmail.com

26.	NDENNEH NYING	NEA	9921280	ndenneh@gmail.com
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30.	FALLU SOWE	SOCIAL WELFARE	9933491	Fallusowe9@yahoo.com
31.	LAMIN SANYANG	GFRS	9943495	
32.	MOMODOU MANJANG	DPP	9914085	
33.	MBASSI SANNEH	NDMA	9980079	Mbasan75@yahoo.co.uk
34.	BUBA DARBOE	GRCS	9802442	bubadarboe@grcs@yahoo.com
35.	KEBBA M.S.GIBBA	WHO	4462283/9943842	gibbak@gm.afro.who.int
36.	PETER GIBBA	DWR	9923245	p-gibba@yahoo.com
37.	SANY COLLEY NDOW	GFRS	9992788	sanycolleyndow@yahoo.com
38.	KEMO CEESAY	MOE	7990070	kceesay@gmail.com
39.	ALH. MODOU JOOF	GRTS	9970997	dg@grts.tv
40.	SAMBOU NGET	FORESTRY		
41.	MARIATOU FAAL-NJIE	FAO	9941417	Mariatou.njie@fao.org

Annex 8: NDMA Implementation Checklist

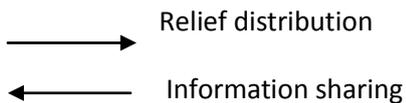
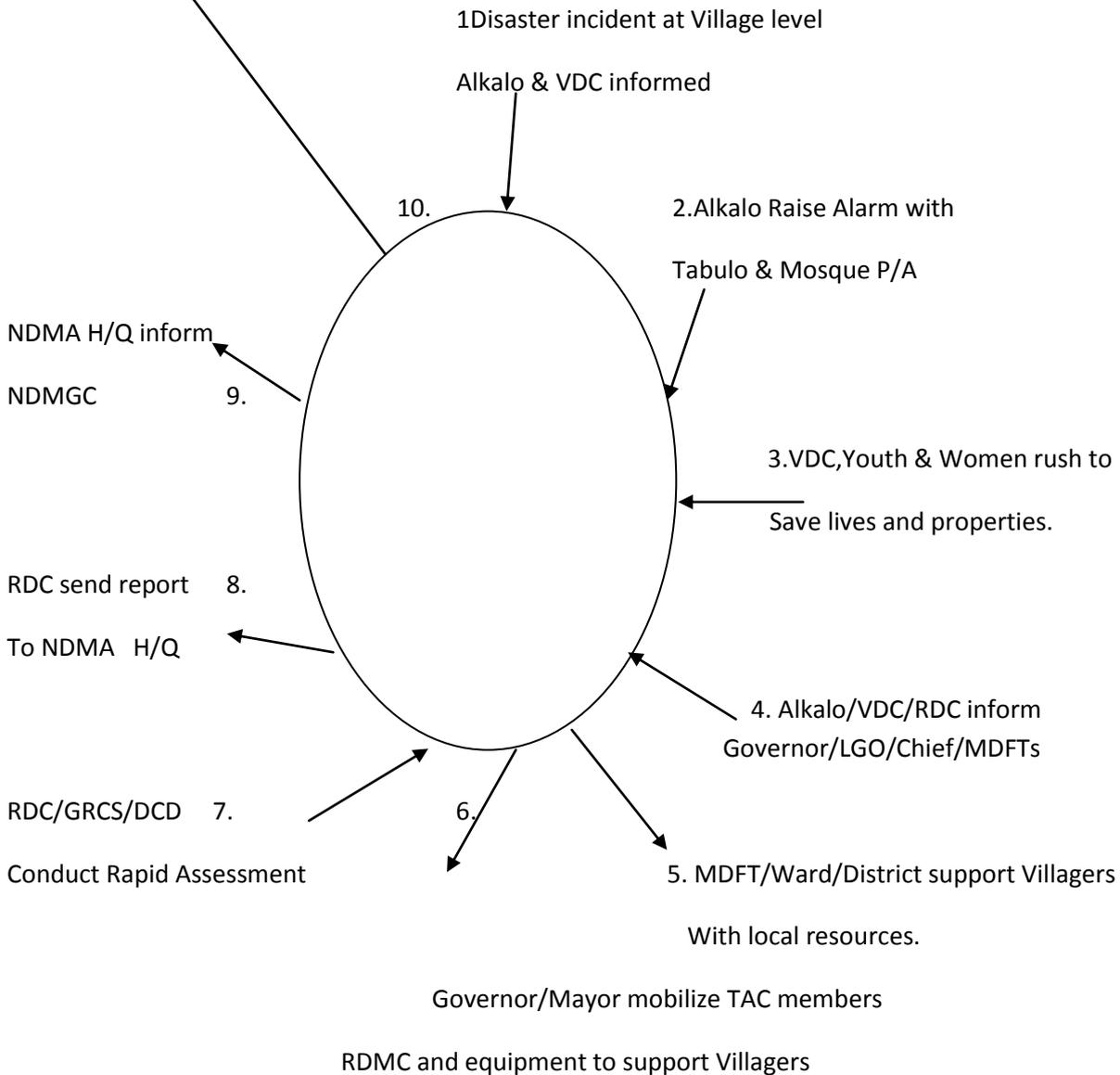
NO.	ACTIVITIES	STATUS	CONSTRAINTS/CHALLENGES
1.	Rapid Assessment conducted		
2.	Adequate information on Beneficiaries available		
3.	Coordination meetings frequency		
4.	Initial assistance provided		
5.	Effectiveness of logistics capacity		
6.	Availability of funds		
7.	Participation of Agencies and Government Departments		
8.	Status of food & non food items distribution		
9.	Reports regularity & quality		
10.	Estimated time of the emergency		
11.	Level of community participation		
12.	Effectiveness & timeliness of response		
13.	Effectiveness of the RDMC		
14.	Timeliness of NDMA response		

Annex 9: Community-based disaster mitigation response wheel

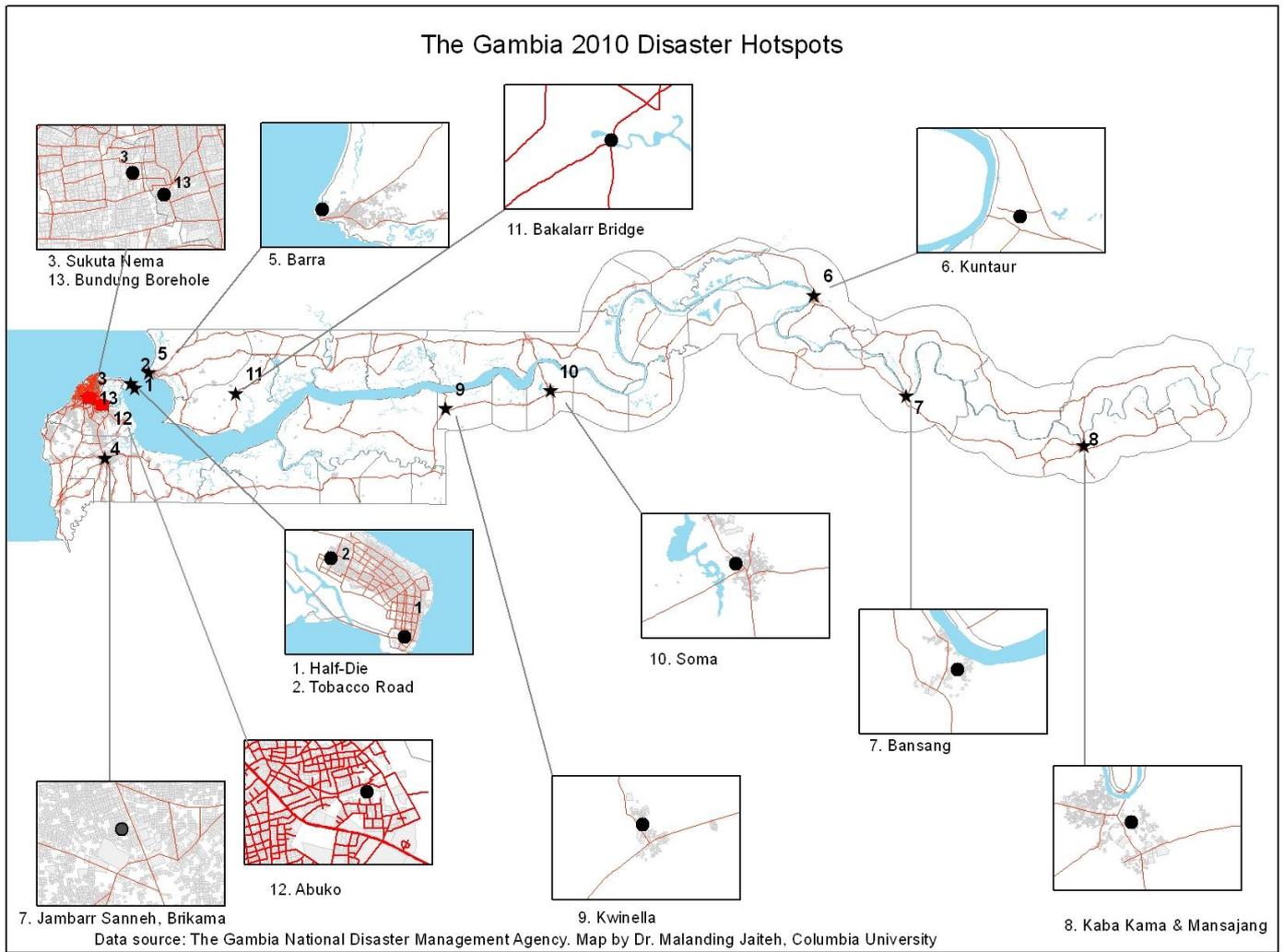
NDMGC inform President

Make recommendation

and take action



Annex 10: The Gambia Hotspots Map



Annex 11: Glossary

Climate Change: A change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activities that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.

Conflicts: Struggle between opposing forces for victory or supremacy. It applies both to open fighting between hostile groups and to a struggle between antithetical forces.

Contingency Plan: A deliberative process in which objectives are set, food security outcome scenarios developed. Managerial and technical actions are defined and potential responses systems put in place in order to prevent or better respond to an emergency.

Disaster:

1) Any occurrence natural or manmade, that causes damage to life and property, ecology, disruption, lost of human lives, deterioration in utility facilities and services on a scale sufficient to warrant a response from outside the community.(UN)

2) A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society causing widespread human, material, economic or environment loss which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.(ISDR)

Disaster Management:

1)The systematic process of using administrative decisions, organization, operational skills, capacity to implement policies, strategies and coping capacities of the society and communities to lessen the impacts of natural hazards and related environmental and technological disasters.

2) An applied science which seeks by systematic observation and analysis of disasters to improve measures relating to prevention, mitigation, preparedness, emergency response and recovery.

Disaster Response: Measures taken before, during and immediately after a disaster impact. It is directed to salvage life, protect and deal with the immediate damage caused by the disaster and assist in restoring life in the community to normalcy.

Disaster Risk Reduction: The conceptual framework of elements considered with the possibility to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout society, to avoid, prevent or limit (mitigate) the adverse impact of hazards within the broad context of sustainable development.

Early Warning: The provision of timely and effective information through indentified institution that allow individuals exposed to hazards to take action to reduce risk and prepare for effective response.

Emergency: An extraordinary situation where exist serious and immediate threats to human life as a result of: Disaster, Imminent threat of hazards, civil conflict and environmental degradation.

Food insecurity: Food insecurity exists when people are undernourished due to the physical unavailability of food, their lack of social or economic access, and or inadequate food utilization.

Food in-secure people are those individuals whose food intake falls below their minimum calorie (energy) requirements as well as those that exhibit physical symptoms caused by energy and nutrient deficiencies resulting from an inadequate or unbalanced diet or inability of the body to use food effectively because of disease infection (World Food Submit, 1996).

Food Security: Economic access to buy, produce, obtain or consume sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet dietary needs and food preferences for a healthy and active live.

Flash Appeals: An emergency resource mobilization process led by the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator, National Disaster Management Organization and the Humanitarian Community at the Country level, based on the immediate needs for rapid response.

Hazards: A threat of an event that will have negative effects on the people and the environment.

Preparedness: Activities or measures taken in advance to ensure timely response to mitigate hazard impacts with early warning on vulnerability.

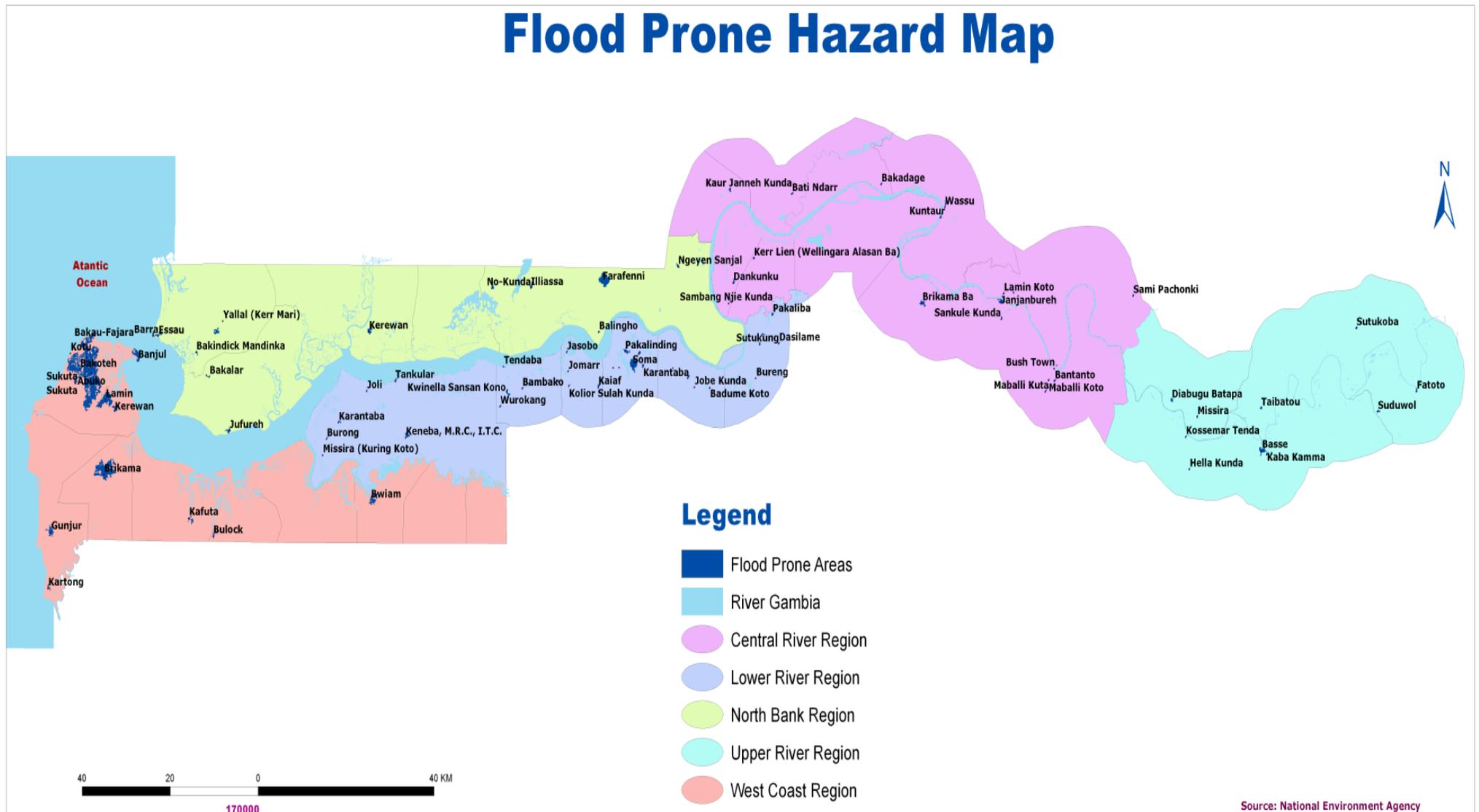
Prevention: Activities to provide outright avoidance of the adverse impact of hazards and means to minimize related environmental and other disasters.

Recovery: Measures that are designed to develop the systems required to support affected communities in the reconstruction of their physical infrastructure and restoration of their emotional, economic and physical well being.

Sphere Project: The humanitarian charter and minimum standards in disaster response.

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF): As one of the four pillars of the humanitarian reform, **CERF** is an emergency fund administered by **OCHA**. It amounts to 5000 **USD** a year under the rapid response or funded emergency windows. At the sudden onset of an emergency, the **UNRC** along with humanitarian community may prepare an application package based on evaluated needs and with projects/activities that are in line with funding criteria.

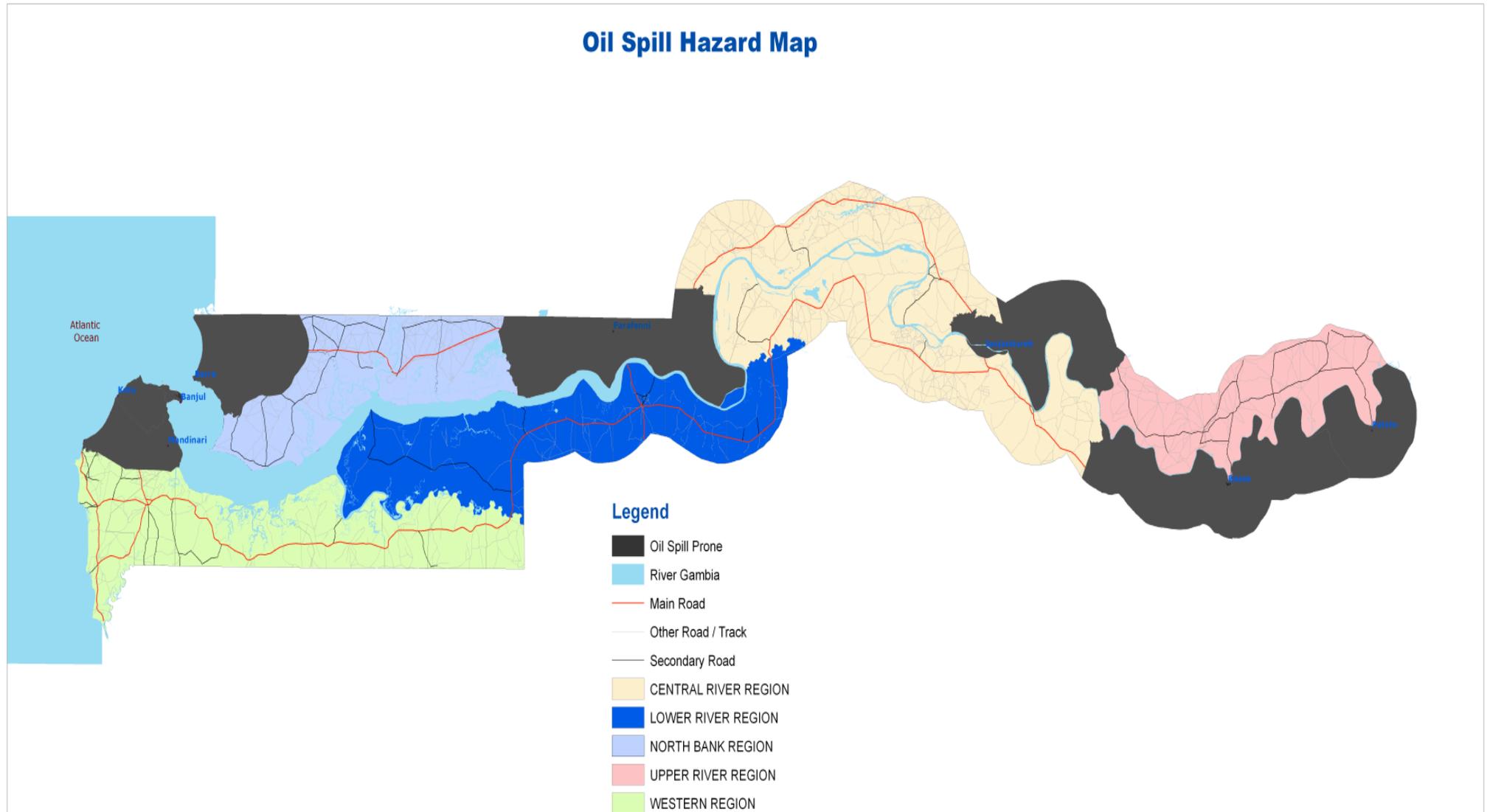
Annex 12: Hazard Map for Floods



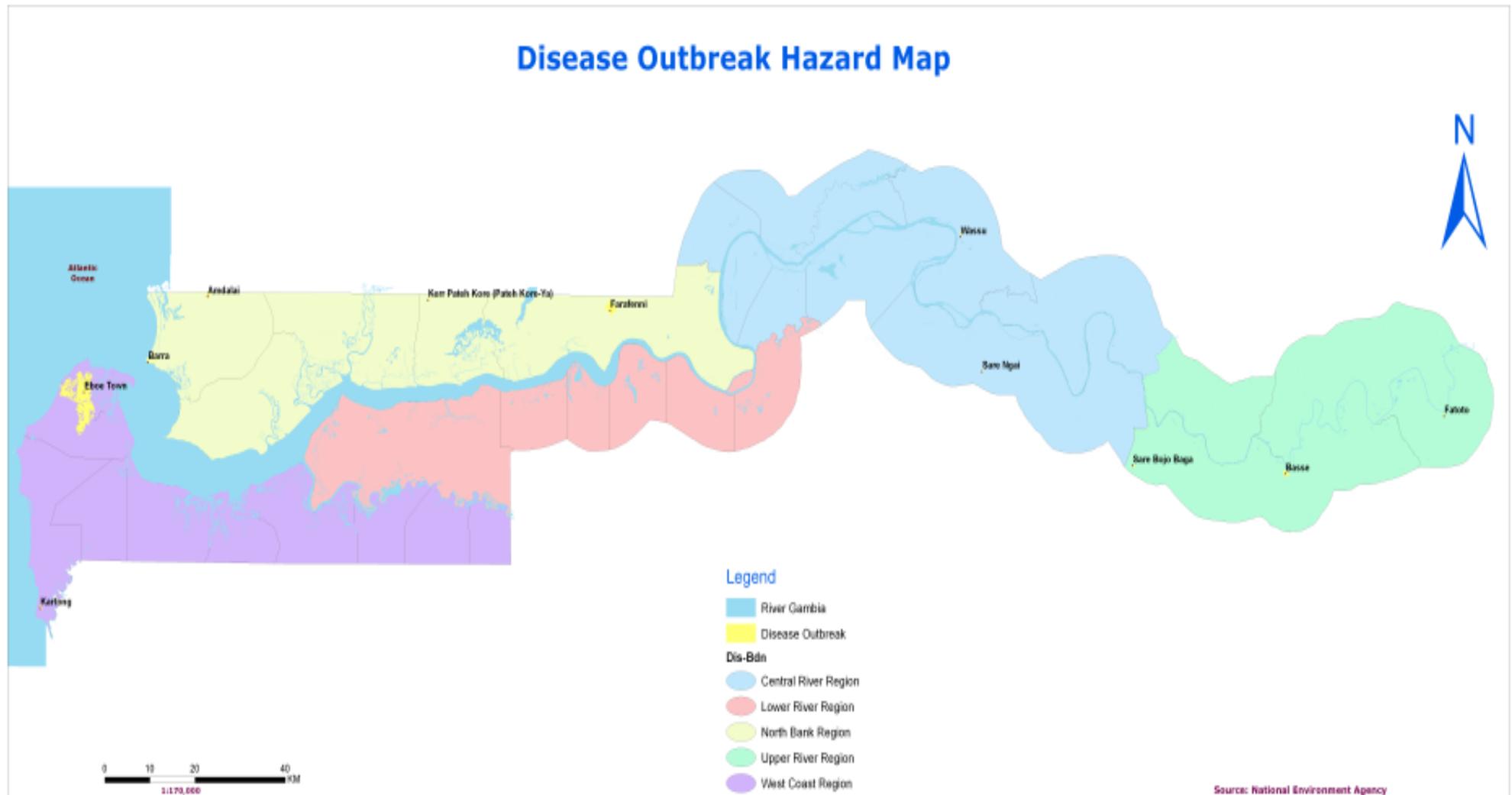
Annex 13: Hazard Map for Forest Fires



Annex 14: Hazard Map for Oil Spill



Annex 15: Hazard Map for Disease Outbreak



Annex 16: Hazard Map for Population Movements

