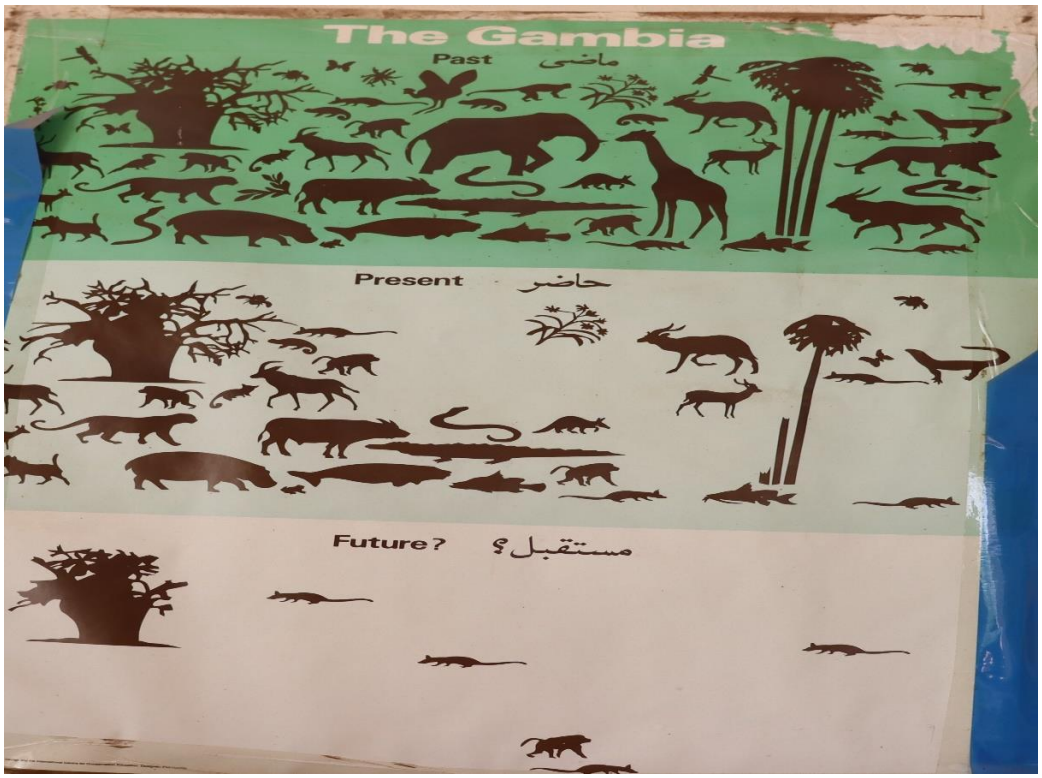
REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA
National Assembly, New Assembly Building, Reg. Pye Lane
Banjul, The Gambia

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND NGO AFFAIRS ON

THE OVERSIGHT TOUR TO FORESTS, PARKS AND BOREHOLE PROJECTS ACROSS THE COUNTRY IN FEBRUARY 2024-



JULY, 2024

CHAIRPERSON'S FORWARD

This report contains the Committee's procedures on the scrutiny and oversight tour to facilities and installations under the Departments of Forestry, Parks and Wildlife and Water Resources under the Ministries of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters, respectively.

Hon. Speaker, it is important to inform this August House that this visit was meant to gather knowledge on the implementation of legal and policy frameworks on forestry and parks and wildlife management, the implementation of the borehole projects by the Department of Water Resources as appropriated by the Assembly, and the general operation and challenges of the relevant sectors. We have an increasing population that need amenities like food and water, energy, etc, but also a flaura and fauna to protect and preserve. Therefore, strong scrutiny of policies and programs by the sectors are fundamentally important to ensure efficiency in providing the basic needs of the citizenry, while at the same time protecting and preserving our heavily affected environment.

The Committee is grateful to the Offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly in providing logistical and technical support to conduct this important task. I wish to express my appreciation to the Honourable members of the Committee, the Committee Secretariat, the Press, and all the stakeholders who contributed in one way or the other towards the preparation and production of this report.

May I also take this opportunity to express a profound gratitude to the Ministries, Departments and Agencies for the support throughout the process, especially the Department of Forestry for assigning a senior official from the sector to accompany the Committee to identified areas.

On behalf of the Select Committee on Environment, Sustainable Development and NGO Affairs, it is my pleasant privilege and honour to present to this Assembly the report of the Committee on its findings.

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HON. ESSA CONTEH

VICE CHAIRPERSON OF THE COMMITTEE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of the Select Committee on its mandate to carry out oversight to relevant sites.

The first part of the report presents the findings from engagements with officials of the Department of Forestry. It reveals significant challenges, achievements and opportunities for the sector. Key among the challenges highlighted includes insufficient personnel to effectively police the forest cover. This part also reveals tremendous efforts made by certain communities (through community forestry) in preserving the flaura and the fauna.

The second part deals with the deals with the findings at the Department of Parks and Wildlife and selected parks across the country. The protection of animals and ecology from being over exploited is significant to the preservation of the environment and the promotion of eco-tourism. This part therefore reflects the efforts made by this department to protect our wildlife and efforts to restore endangered species. It also highlights the challenges faced by the sector, such as limited personnel, insufficient personnel, shortage of relevant equipment, absence of wild species that are extinct, etc.

Part three deals with the water project assigned to the Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources. These projects came as a result of a D10,000,000 appropriation by the Assembly for the digging of boreholes across the country. Three project sites were identified by the Committee to gauge their progress. While there was a notable progress in the drilling, some of them are far from completion as the water tanks were not installed. This part also revealed findings made in other boreholes that were outside the projects to assess their status.

Part four and five deals with hunting sites as a game and an agricultural centre that might serve as a threat to the environment and sustainable development, respectively. This hunting site, situated in Kerewan, NBR was licensed to operate to hunt down birds that are considered pests to agricultural lands and productivity. However, it was noted that there was no evidence to ascertain than a proper Environmental and Social Impact Assessment was done prior to the issuance of license to this site.

The final part of the report reveals a courtesy visit that the Committee made to the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources to discuss on the key findings from the tour

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Committee would like to express its gratitude to the Offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for providing the personnel and logistics to ensure the success of this oversight function.

The Committee would also like to express gratitude to the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources and the Departments of Forestry and Parks and Wildlife under the Ministry, for the warm reception accorded throughout the period. Moreover, this appreciation extends to the Department of Forestry for designating a senior official to guide the Committee throughout the process. We would also like to extend this gratitude to officials and employees at the Korrop Banana plantation, traditional leaders at Borehole Projects sites and other individuals who made the production of this report a success.

We would also like to thank the Committee Clerks, Subject Matter Specialist (posthumously), Research Officer, Communication Officer and the Driver attached to the Committee, under the Office of the Clerk for providing a significant support to the Honourable Members throughout the period.

INTRODUCTION

The preservation of the natural cover is important to various facets of development such as agriculture, tourism, and energy. With a forest cover of 423,000 hectares; about 37.5% of the total national land cover, The Gambia still has 300,000 hectares of forest while the remaining 123,000 hectares is under other wooded land (National Forest Assessment, 2009 to 2010). Forest management, therefore, cannot be more important in an era

However, the population of The Gambia is increasing which brings a handful of opportunities and challenges. More people mean more houses, agricultural lands, social amenities, and more importantly, food and water. Thus, it is important to device sustainable strategies to provide these needs of the citizenry, while preserving the forest cover and biodiversity at the same time. This trip, therefore, exposes the Committee to the day-to-day running of the sectors visited, which is crucial to the mandate in exercising of oversight.

OBJECTIVE

1. Track the implementation of the GLF funded borehole projects across the country.
2. Visit some forests across the country to assess the operation, challenges and achievements of the department of Forestry,
3. Visit some parks across the country that are managed and protected by the Department of Parks and Wildlife to gather relevant data on their operations, achievements and challenges
4. Gather further relevant information on other potential threats to the environment and how they impact the lives and livelihoods of the people.

METHODOLOGY

In gathering evidences, the Committee used various methods such as a conducted tour to facilities under the sectors mentioned in the report, receiving testimonies from officials and other stakeholders on the ground to substantially add value to the findings.

COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

Mandate

The Committee is established by section 109 (1) (e) of the 1997 Constitution of the Republic of The Gambia and draws it mandate from Standing Order 97 of the National

Assembly. It is entrusted with the responsibility of exercising the functions of the National Assembly in considering and advising upon all matters connected with Environment, Sustainable Development and NGO Affairs.

Delegation

1. Hon. Essa Conteh - Vice Chairperson of the Committee
2. Hon. Kebba K Barrow - Member
3. Hon. Amadou Camara - Member
4. Hon. Bakary Kora - Member
5. Hon. Nfamara Sabally - Member
6. Hon. Gibbi Mballow - Member
7. Hon. Haruna Barry - Member
8. Hon. Kebba Lang Fofana - Member
9. Mr.Lamin Ceesay (late) - Subject Matter Specialist
10. Ms. Isatou Sonko - Committee Clerk
11. Mr. Mamadou A.M Bah - Assistant Senior Committee Clerk
12. Ms. Mary T Mendy - Research Officer
13. Ms. Musukuta Faal - Communication Officer
14. Mr. Lonkan Saine - Driver

FINDINGS

1.0 ON FORESTRY

ENGAGEMENTS WITH OFFICIALS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

1.1 AREAS VISITED

1. Regional Office- NBR
2. Community Forest- Batti Khai- CRR
3. Regional Office- URR
4. Kunkilling Forest- Upper Fulladou West
5. Nyanibere Forest- Jarra Jabisa

1.2 Regional Offices visited

1.2.1 NBR Office in Kerewan

This Regional Office coordinates all forestry related activities in the region. It manages 8 forest parks, five thousand hectares which is divided into three Area Circles. These circles include Juffureh, Kerewan and Gunjur, which are managed by Area Circular Administrators. Among the activities carried out by the office is the promotion and coordination of Participatory, Community Forestry, and Joint Forestry Management. It has 10 technical staff.

1.2.2 URR Office in Basse

This office coordinates four Administrative Areas, namely: Joloki, Sandu, Sareh Sambel and Suduwol Administrative Areas. Key activities carried out by this office include the coordination of Community and Participatory Forestry management, Nursery Management, Fire Management and sensitization of communities on bush fires, agro-forestry etc.

1.3 Forest Parks visited

1.3.1 Kunkilling Forest

This forest of enormous historical importance is situated in Kesser Kunda in Upper Fulladu West. The Committee was informed that all the activities carried out by the Department of Forestry Office in the region are reflected in their management plan. The forest is also an attraction area for bird watchers and other tourists. Subsequently, a beach bar and a residential area was created. proceeds from the bird-watching are shared between the department of Forestry and the community. subsequently, as the desire to promote the area as a strategic tourism destination in the country, an agreement was signed with the Gambia Tourism Board to establish a lodge.

the Committee was informed that through a Joint Forestry Management with surrounding communities such as Kesser Kunda, Bora-ba, Korrop and Singhateh Kunda bush fires are prevented. However, officials informed the Committee that one of the major challenges is the incompletion of the Eco-tourism site, as no construction work is taking place at the site for almost a year. Other challenges include the encroachment of agricultural investors for projects in the forest such as the Maro farms and the Swami India Banana Plantation in Korrop.

1.3.2 Nyanibere Forest

At this site, the Committee observed that 1 kilometer was degazetted to serve as a residential area. This has brought a lot of queries and campaigns from Civil Society Organizations and other concerned individuals. The Committee learnt that the gazette of the land started in 2008 through a letter addressed to the Regional Forestry Officer requesting for a portion, which was rejected by the office. However, the occupants informed the Committee that the main reason for occupying the land is to have access to schools, hospital, among other things, which has been very difficult to access from their original home.

1.3.3 Community Forestry- Chewel Community Forest, Batti Khai

This type of forestry is significantly promoted by the Department of Forestry. It is a form of participatory forestry where communities are prepared, supported and take ownership of the protection of the natural cover. At Batti Khai, for instance, dwellers establish a Forest Management Committee, tasked with the responsibility of mobilizing the community to:

I. Plant significant number of trees to ensure that the depleted forest is restored
II. Monitor and manage the forest in order to prevent unscrupulous individuals from felling trees, starting bush fires or harming the forest in any other form.

III. Generate revenues through the protection of the forests, and harvesting honey. This revenue is then used to support the community on other sectors.

1.4 General Constrains under Forestry

1. Limited personnel to police the forests and support local communities for community forestry.
2. Resource constraints, such as mobility.
3. further constrains on other firefighting equipment such as limited fire engines.
4. Limited capacities as there are a dire need to allocate funds to train staff
5. mobility constrains. North Bank Region, for instance has only one vehicle for the whole region.
6. Bush fires, deforestation and land encroachment for agriculture
7. There is also a call for the review of the Forestry Act as it looks

2.0 PART II: PARKS AND WILDLIFE

ENGAGEMENTS WITH OFFICIALS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND WILDLIFE

2.1 AREAS VISITED

1. Regional Office- NBR (Kerewan) - Lower Badibou
2. Kiang West National Park - Kiang West
3. Bijilo Park - Sanementereng

2.1.1 Kiang West National Park

This park has been co-managed by the Department of Parks and Wildlife and communities surrounding the park, under the Joint-management system. The park has a land size of 19,051 hectares. it has 35 staff (all from within the region). The key mandate of the administration of the park include to conserve, protect and develop the National Park. key activities include; early control burning to prevent bush fires (as it was realized in 2016 that Kiang region has the highest bushfires in the country), sensitization of schools on forest protection, and periodic patrol to police the parks. Like other parks, this National Park generates substantial revenue for the country.

2.1.2 Abuko Nature Reserve- This park was established in 1968. Presently, it has a land size of 134 hectares, of which 7.5km square is fenced. It has various animal species such as hyenas, baboons, patas monkeys, tortoise, and up to 250 species of birds. It was reported that 60-70% of visitors to the park, annually, are bird-watchers. Numerous successes have been registered such as creation of jobs, serving as a research centre, and generating revenue, annually.40-50% of revenue generated is ploughed back to the park.

2.1.3 Bijilo Park- The Park, which is owned by the Government of the Gambia, was established by the Department of Forestry in 1952. It was rehabilitated in 1980 by the Gambia-Germany Forestry Project, which supported 56 parks across the country. Presently, the park is a home to various animals like monkeys, porcupines, and up to 154 different species of birds. The land size was initially 51.3 hectares but encroachment on the property has resulted in its reduction to 44 hectares. The park generates revenue collected at D100 per head for Gambian residents and D300 for non-Gambian residents.

2.2 General Challenges on Parks and Wildlife

1. Encroachment on the parks. In Abuko, for example, many football fields have encroached in the park, likewise other developments.
2. Limited personnel for effective management of the parks.
3. Parks, such as Abuko, have also been used as dumping sites by communities surrounding it.
4. Mobility constrains
5. Bush fires and destruction of parks
6. Destruction on the fauna, as most large and wild animals are now extinct. This has massively affected tourism in the area.
7. Insufficient solar powered electricity system (to support the provision of water).
8. Insufficient equipment such as uniforms and protective gears.

3.0 PART III: BOREHOLE PROJECTS

SPOT CHECKS ON BOREHOLE PROJECT SITES

The Committee identified some projects under the D10,000,000 borehole projects to gauge their progress. These sites include Bansang Angalfouta in Upper Fulladu, Genieri in Kiang East, and Sankabari in Wuli West. Similarly, the Committee also identified some water project sites in certain strategic areas such as Panchang and Batti Ndar.

3.1 AREAS VISITED

1. Batti Ndar - Upper Saloum
2. Panchang - Upper Saloum
3. Bansang AngalFouta - Upper Fulladu West
4. Sankabari - Wuli West
5. Genieri - Kiang East

3.2 Brief overview:

***3.2.1 In Batti Ndar*,** the amount of water drawn from the borehole is insufficient to serve the village and the surrounding communities it supplies.

3.2.2 In Panchang, the borehole serving the community was said to be drilled around ten years ago. However, the demand for portable water has seriously exceeded the capacity of the borehole, culminating in dwellers transporting water from other communities. The Committee observed that three panels are required to complete the twenty panels required to adequately power the borehole.

3.2.3 In Angal-Fouta, the borehole was drilled for two months, but incomplete. The borehole is very close to a toilet and bathroom.

3.2.4 In Sankabari, the borehole was drilled and completed but lasted for only three months. A survey by the department of Water Resources revealed that water level of the area is low. However, the borehole was said to have been drilled during the rainy season, when naturally, the water level was high.

***3.2.5 In Genieri*,** the borehole was drilled for more than a month but incomplete. Additionally, the Committee was informed by that the borehole was drilled at a place

that is different from the intended beneficiaries in the village. There was also no evidence to establish the conducting of a survey to determine the elevation point of the site.

3.3 General Observations

1. It was observed that most of the boreholes under the 10 million Dalasi project has been drilled but incomplete as the water tanks were not erected.
2. Some of the boreholes, such as in Angalfuta in Bansang were situated very close to a residential area and less than 4o metres from a bathroom. This violates the health recommendation in the digging of a borehole.
3. In Genieri, the local residents complained that the borehole was dug at a place different from where they wanted it to be situated and serve.
4. The local residents in Genieri also stated that they were not aware of any survey conducted to know the elevation of the site.
5. In other sites such as Panchang, there is a need to renovate the solar power system to beef up the water supply.

4.0 PART IV: HUNTING AND GAMING SITES

4.1 MEETING AND SPOT CHECK AT THE BADALA HOTEL HUNTING SITE- KEREWAN

This is a private hotel, owned by a French investor. The Committee visited this site after series of complains from the community and Civil Society Organizations that the site poses a threat to the population of birds (both the domestic and migratory). the proprietor informed the Committee that he was duly licensed by the Department of Parks and Wildlife to operate. This was confirmed by the officials of the Department on the ground.

He further informed the Committee that he was contracted by the Department of Forestry to hunt down birds that are considered as pests to farms. Additionally, this exercise, he emphasized, shall support the tourism sector in attracting tourists whose primary interest is hunting as gaming. Moreover, he stated that census is regularly conducted to determine the population of birds before hunting is commenced.

On corporate social responsibilities, the officials informed the Committee that they support the construction and repairs of small bridges.

4.2 Committee's Observation

1. There was no prior Environmental Impact Assessment conducted.
2. There are no mechanisms to ascertain the ratio of male and female birds killed in the area.

5.0 PART V: AGRICULTURAL AREAS IMPACTING THE ENVIRONMENT

5.1 VISIT TO THE KOROP BANANA PLANTATION-KOROP, UPPER FULLADU WEST

This is a private banana plantation farm, owned and managed by the Swami-India investment group. Even though it is a private agricultural investment, the Committee visited to gather facts on possible environmental risks, ranging from salt intrusion into rice fields, and the long-term impact on the River Gambia, considering the fact a significant volume of water is fetched out (daily) to irrigate the plants.

The Committee was informed that the farm has an amount of over eighty-thousand banana plants, which consumes eighty-thousand litres of water daily (one litre for each plant).

Responding to the possibility that drawing such a significant quantity of water could have a long-term impact on the River Gambia, the Social and Environmental Impact Assessment officer of the National Environment Agency informed the Members that so far, there has not been any evidence of salt intrusion into the existing non-salt water in the area. However, he advised that more studies should be done to ascertain its long term environmental impact.

5.2 On sustainable development and labour related issues;

The Committee was further informed by both the officials at the site and the employees that the company has provided water and electricity to the community, as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility package promised to the village during the acquisition process of the land.

However, serious labour-related issues were noted as grave concern to the Committee, such as;

i. Very low payment of wages, as most of the employees (especially women) are paid a hundred dalasi per day (six hours of work).
ii. Only two staff are formally employed and given offer letters.
iii. Lack of health and protective gears for employees at work, and
iv. Abrupt termination of a day's contract without pay.

6.0 COURTESY VISIT TO THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL RESOURCES- KAIRABA AVENUE

To conclude the tour, the Committee paid a courtesy call on the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resource complex along the Kairaba Avenue. The Committee was received by Mrs. Bintou Gassama, Deputy Permanent Secretary (Admin), flanked by a host of senior officials of the Ministry.

This visit was conducted to ensure a stronger collaboration between the Ministry and the Committee, understand some policies and programs under implementation by the Ministry, and the challenges faced by the Ministry in exercising its mandate. furthermore, the Committee, led by the Vice Chairperson- Hon. Essa Conteh, also used this opportunity to discuss with the officials on pressing issues observed at forest parks and wildlife across the country in a bid to proffer short- and long-term solutions.

7.0 CONCLUSION

Protecting the forest cover is important to the agricultural production and productivity, health and development the boosting of tourism sector in The Gambia. therefore, all efforts must be made to ensure the much-depleted forest is protected and the lost parks be restored. That said, local participation in forestry through Participatory or Community Forestry is a welcomed opportunity in the restoration process. A good number of large and wild animals, which have for so long had their sanctuary in The Gambia are extinct. As a result, more investments are needed to bring back these lost species to support domestic and international tourism and serve

Forestry and biodiversity management has evolved in this era where technologies are utilized. For instance, surveillance drones and modern-day equipment could be used to police the forest cover. This shall in return generate more revenue to the state.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That there should be stronger emphasis on Community and Joint-Participatory Forestry Management. Private Investors should also be strongly encouraged to invest in Private Forestry.
2. That the University of The Gambia should introduce courses at Undergraduate and Graduate level on Forestry Management, Parks and Wildlife Management, and Natural Resources Management to build the capacity of Foresters, and Parks and Wildlife managers.
3. That an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment must be conducted prior to the issuance of license to hunting-as-a-game sites.
4. That adequate resources must be mobilized to provide resources for forestry and parks and wildlife management. Such equipment must include surveillance drones, protective gears and mobility.
5. That wild and large animals such as lions, giraffes, elephants, etc should be purchased for the Department of Parks and wildlife. This shall generate substantial revenue to the sector.
6. That instead of giving forests areas for rice or other agricultural production, eroded lands should be revitalized for agricultural use.
7. That the Ministry of the Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources should partner with the Ministries of Interior and Defence to adequately police the forest.

8. That the Department of Physical Planning, local authorities, youth groups, and traditional leaders from areas surrounding the Abuko Nature Reserve must be engaged to curb the incursion on the parks, and identify permanent settlements for youth playing grounds.
9. That all boreholes under the D10,000,000 project must be completed within three months.
10. That further appropriations should be made to dig more boreholes, particularly to rural communities, in order to meet global targets.
11. That all the boreholes must be situated in locations that are not posing any health risks to its beneficiaries.

ANNEX

LIST OF WITNESSES CONSULTED

1.	Mr. Cherno Gaye	Principal Forestry Officer
2.	Mr. Fabala Kinteh	Regional Director, Parks and Wildlife- NBR
3.	Mr. Ebrima Sanneh	Regional Forestry Officer- NBR
4.	Mr. Bubacarr Bah	Admin Circle Head- NBR
5.	Mr. Stephane Zolick	Proprietor, Badala Hotel- Kerewan, NBR
6.	Mr. Sidi Lamine Diop	Administrator, Badala Hotel- Kerewan
7.	Mr. Hassoum Ceesay	Alkalo, Panchang
8.	Mr. Moro Touray	Senior Regional Coordinator- URR
9.	Mr. Bakary B Jarju	Regional Forestry Officer- URR
10.	Mr. Jalang Darboe	Assistant Regional Forestry Officer, URR
11.	Mr. Dawda Sanyang	Suduwol Area Circle Head
12.	Mr. Lamin Jobarteh	Sandu Area Circle Head
13.	Mr. Lamin Sanneh	Parks and Wildlife
14.	Mr. Muhamadou Jamanka	Alkalo of Korrop
15.	Mr. Dipau	Swami India- Korrop
16.	Mr. Mansour	Swami India-Korrop
17.	Mr. Lamin Jallow	Administratiev Head, Yorobere Kunda
18.	Mr. Mr. Musa Dibba	Jarra Jabisa
19.	Mr. Sarjo Jallow	Jarra Jabisa
20.	Mr. Massaneh Sanneh	Alkalo of Genieri
21.	Mr. Nfamara Sanneh	Genieri
22.	Mr. Bakary Fatty	Genieri
23.	Mr. Lamin Manneh	Kiang West National Park
24.	Mr. Amadou Sonko	Abuko Nature Reserve

25. Mr. Sulayman Jobe Bijilo Park
26. Mrs. Musukebba Jabang Bijilo Park
27. Mrs. Jainaba Joof Bijilo Park
28. Mr. Alfred Sanyang Bijilo Park