

Reporting on global SDG indicator 6.5.2

TEMPLATE of the second cycle for reporting

Content of the template

The template is divided into four parts:

- Section I - Calculation of SDG indicator 6.5.2
- Section II - Information on each transboundary basin or group of basins
- Section III - General information on transboundary water management at the national level
- Section IV - Final questions

Country name: [The Gambia]

I. Calculation of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.5.2

Methodology

1. Using the information gathered in section II, the information gathered in this section allows for the calculation of Sustainable Development Goal global indicator 6.5.2, which is defined as the proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation.
2. The step-by-step monitoring methodology for indicator 6.5.2, developed by UNECE and UNESCO in the framework of UN-Water, should be referred to for details on the necessary data, the definitions and the calculation.^a
3. The value of the indicator at the national level is derived by adding up the surface area in a country of those transboundary basins (river and lake basins and aquifers) that are covered by an operational arrangement and dividing the area obtained by the aggregate total area in a country of all transboundary basins (both river and lake basins, and aquifers).
4. Transboundary basins are basins of transboundary waters, that is, of any surface waters (notably rivers, lakes) or groundwaters which mark, cross or are located on boundaries between by two or more States. For the purpose of the calculation of this indicator, for a transboundary river or lake, the basin area is determined by the extent of its catchment. For groundwater, the area to be considered is the extent of the aquifer.
5. An “arrangement for water cooperation” is a bilateral or multilateral treaty, convention, agreement or other formal arrangement among riparian countries that provides a framework for cooperation on transboundary water management.
6. For an arrangement to be considered “operational” all the following criteria need to be in place in practice:
 - (a) There is a joint body, joint mechanism or commission (e.g., a river basin organization) for transboundary cooperation (criterion 1);
 - (b) There are regular (at least once per year) formal communications between riparian countries in form of meetings (either at the political or technical level) (criterion 2);
 - (c) Joint objectives, a common strategy, a joint or coordinated management plan, or an action plan have been agreed upon by the riparian countries (criterion 3);
 - (d) There is a regular (at least once per year) exchange of data and information (criterion 4).

Calculation of indicator 6.5.2

7. Please list in the tables below the transboundary basins (rivers and lakes and aquifers) in your country’s territory and provide the following information for each of them:
 - (a) The country/ies with which the basin is shared;
 - (b) The surface area of the basin (the catchment of rivers or lakes and the aquifer in the case of groundwater) within the territory of your country (in square kilometres (km²));

^a Available from the UN-Water website: <https://www.sdg6monitoring.org/indicators/target-65/indicators652/> (updated version “2020”).

(c) Whether a map and/or a geographical information system (GIS) shapefile of the basin has been provided;

(d) Whether there is an arrangement in force for the basin;

(e) The verification of each of the four criteria to assess operationality;

(f) The surface area of the basin within the territory of your country which is covered by a cooperation arrangement that is operational according to the above criteria.

8. In case an operational arrangement is in place only for a sub-basin or a portion of a basin, please list this sub-basin just after the transboundary basin it is part of. In case there is an operational arrangement for the whole basin, do not list sub-basins in the table below.

Table 1
Transboundary river or lake basin (please add rows as needed)

Name of transboundary river or lake basin/sub-basin	It is a basin or a sub-basin? ^b	Countries shared with	Surface area of the basin/sub-basin (in km ²) within the territory of the country	Map and/or GIS shapefile provided (yes/no)	Covered by an arrangement (entirely, partly, no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Criterion 1 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Criterion 2 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Criterion 3 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Criterion 4 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Surface area of the basin/sub-basin (in km ²) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country
Gambia River Basin Development Organisation(OMVG)	Basin	G.Bissau, G.Conakary and Senegal	10,369 km ²		10,369 km ²	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10,369 km ²
Allahein River		Gambia and Senegal	1,069 km ²		No operational arrangement	No	No	No	No	0
(A) Total surface area of transboundary basins/sub-basins of rivers and lakes covered by operational arrangements within the territory of the country (in km ²) (do not double count sub-basins)										10,369 km ²
(B) Total surface area of transboundary basins of rivers and lakes within the territory of the country (in km ²) (do not double count sub-basins)			11,438 km ²							

^b List sub-basins after the basin they belong to.

Table 2

Transboundary aquifers (please add rows as needed)

Name of the transboundary aquifer	Countries shared with	Surface area of the aquifer ^c (in km ²) within the territory of the country	Map and/ or GIS shapefile provided (yes/no)	Covered by an aquifer specific arrangement (entirely, partly, no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Covered within an arrangement not specific to the aquifer ^d (entirely, partly, no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Criterion 1 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Criterion 2 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Criterion 3 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Criterion 4 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)	Surface area of the aquifer (in km ²) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country
Senegal-Mauritanian Aquifer Basin (SMAB)	G.Bissau, Mauritania and Senegal	10,690 km ²	attached	No	No	No	No	No	No	0 Km ²
(C) Sub-total: surface area of transboundary aquifers covered by operational arrangements (in km ²)										0 km ²
(D) Total surface area of transboundary aquifers (in km ²)		11,438 km ²								

^c For a transboundary aquifer, the extent is derived from the aquifer system delineation which is commonly done relying on information of the subsurface (notably the extent of geological formations). As a general rule, the delineation of aquifer systems is based on the delineation of the extent of the hydraulically connected water-bearing geological formations. Aquifer systems are three-dimensional objects and the aquifer area taken into account is the projection on the land surface of the system. Ideally, when different aquifer systems not hydraulically connected are vertically superposed, the different relevant projected areas are to be considered separately, unless the different aquifer systems are managed conjunctively.

^d In the text of the agreement or arrangement or in the practice.

Indicator value for the country

Surface waters:

Percentage of surface area of transboundary basins of rivers and lakes covered by an operational arrangement:

$$A/B \times 100 = (10,369/ 11,438) \times 100 = 90.65\%$$

Aquifers:

Percentage of surface area of transboundary aquifers covered by an operational arrangement:

$$C/D \times 100 = (0/10,690) \times 100 = 0\%$$

Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.5.2:

Percentage of surface area of transboundary basins covered by an operational arrangement:

$$((A + C)/(B + D)) \times 100$$

$$A + C = 10,369 + 0 = 10,369$$

$$B + D = 11,438 + 10,690 = 22,128$$

$$(A+C)/(B+D) = 10,369/22,128 \times 100 = 46.86$$

$$= 47\%$$

Spatial information

If a map (or maps) of the transboundary surface water catchments and transboundary aquifers (i.e., “transboundary basins”) is available, please consider attaching them. Ideally, shapefiles of the basin and aquifer delineations that can be viewed in GIS should be sent.

Additional information

If the respondent has comments that clarify assumptions or interpretations made for the calculation, or the level of certainty of the spatial information, please write them here:

As determined by the above indicator values, nearly the entire country of the Gambia (97%) falls within the territory of the Gambia River Basin:

- A. About 91% or 10,369 Km² of the Total surface area of transboundary basins / sub-basins of rivers and lakes covered by operational arrangements within the territory of the country (in km²). This is the entire range of the Gambia River Basin from where it enters the country (Koina/Fatoto) upstream to the Atlantic Ocean (Banjul) downstream.
- B. Over 100% or 11, 438Km² of the total surface area of transboundary basins of rivers and lakes within the territory of the country. The 9% added to 91% of this surface area represents the area occupied by a transboundary river (Allahein) shared with Cassamance, Senegal. No major studies has yet been conducted on this river.
- C. The total surface area of transboundary aquifers covered by operational arrangements within the territory of the country is zero as the OMVG operational arrangement does not cover ground water management.

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- D. 100% or 10,690 Km² entire total surface area of transboundary aquifers falls within the entire territory of the country. This includes Kombo Coastal Stream (2%), the Allahein river (1%) and the Gambia River Basin (97%).

Does your country have transboundary agreements or arrangements for the protection and/or management of transboundary waters (i.e., rivers, lakes or groundwater), whether bilateral or multilateral?

Yes /No

If yes, list the bilateral and multilateral agreements or arrangements (listing for each of the countries concerned):

- i. Convention Status relative to Gambia River (June 30, 1978)
- ii. Convention establishing the creation of the Gambia River Basin Development Organisation (June 30, 1978)
- iii. Convention relating to the Legal Status of Joint Works (January 29, 1985)
- iv. Agreement establishing SOGESART (January 29, 2016)
- v. Adoption by the Council of Ministers of conventions establishing the legal status of the Kayanga / Geba and Koliba / Corubal rivers (02 August 2008)

II. Questions for each transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin, or group of basins (river, lake or aquifer)

Please complete this second section for each transboundary basin (river or lake basin, or aquifer), sub-basin, part of a basin or a group of basins covered by the same agreement or arrangement where conditions are similar.¹ In some instances, you may provide information on both a basin and one or more of its sub-basins or parts thereof, for example, where you have agreements² or arrangements on both the basin and its sub-basin. You may coordinate your responses with other States with which your country shares transboundary waters, or even prepare a joint report. General information on transboundary water management at the national level should be provided in section III and not repeated here.

Please reproduce this whole section with its questions for each transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins for which you will provide a reply.

Name of the transboundary basin,-sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins: 1. 1. Gambia River Basin]

List of riparian States: [Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal]

In the case of an aquifer, what is the nature of the aquifer and its relation with the river or lake basin:

- Unconfined aquifer connected to a river or lake
- Unconfined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Confined aquifer connected to surface water

¹ In principle, section II should be submitted for every transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, in the country, but States may decide to group basins in which their share is small or leave out basins in which their share is very minor, e.g., below 1 per cent.

² In section II, "agreement" covers all kinds of treaties, conventions and agreements ensuring cooperation in the field of transboundary waters. Section II can also be completed for other types of arrangements, such as memorandums of understanding.

Confined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water

Other

Please describe: [fill in]

Unknown

Percentage of your country's territory within the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins: [fill in]

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

One or more agreements or arrangements exist and are in force

Agreement or arrangement developed but not in force

Agreement or arrangement developed, but not in force for all riparians

Please insert the name of the agreement(s) or arrangement(s) [fill in]

Agreement or arrangement is under development

No agreement or arrangement

If there is no agreement or arrangement or it is not in force, please explain briefly why not and provide information on any plans to address the situation: [The Permanent Water Commission (CPE) which rules on the sharing of water between different uses exists within the OMVG but it is not yet operational]

If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body or mechanism for the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement or arrangement, but a joint body or mechanism then go to question 3.

Questions 2 and 3 to be completed for each bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement in force in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins.

2. (a) Does this agreement or arrangement specify the area subject to cooperation?

Yes /No

If yes, does it cover the entire basin or group of basins and all riparian States?

Yes /No

Additional explanations? [The agreement aims at the rational and harmonious management of the resources of the rivers under jurisdiction of the OMVG namely: Gambia, Kayanga / Geba and Koliba / Corubal]

Or, if the agreement or arrangement relates to a sub-basin, does it cover the entire sub-basin?

Yes /No

Additional explanations? [fill in]

Which States (including your own) are bound by the agreement or arrangement? (Please list): [The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal]

(b) If the agreement or arrangement relates to a river or lake basin or sub-basin, does it also cover aquifers?

Yes /No

If yes, please list the aquifers covered by the agreement or arrangement: [Senegalo-Mauritanian Aquifer Basin]

(c) What is the sectoral scope of the agreement or arrangement?

All water uses

A single water use or sector

Several water uses or sectors

If one or several water uses or sectors, please list (check as appropriate):

Water uses or sectors

Industry

Agriculture

Transport (e.g., navigation)

Households

Energy: hydropower and other energy types

Fisheries

Tourism

Nature protection

Other (*please list*): [fill in]

(d) What topics or subjects of cooperation are included in the agreement or arrangement?

Procedural and institutional issues

Dispute and conflict prevention and resolution

Institutional cooperation (joint bodies)

Consultation on planned measures

Mutual assistance

Topics of cooperation

Joint vision and management objectives

Joint significant water management issues

Navigation

Human health

Environmental protection (ecosystem)

Water quality

Water quantity or allocation

Cooperation in addressing floods

Cooperation in addressing droughts

Climate change adaptation

Monitoring and exchange

- Joint assessments
- Data collection and exchange
- Joint monitoring
- Maintenance of joint pollution inventories
- Elaboration of joint water quality objectives
- Common early warning and alarm procedures
- Exchange of experience between riparian States
- Exchange of information on planned measures

Joint planning and management

- Development of joint regulations on specific topics
- Development of international or joint river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans
- Management of shared infrastructure
- Development of shared infrastructure
- Other (*please list*): [fill in]

(e) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the agreement or arrangement and its implementation, if any?

- Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with national laws, policies and programmes
- Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with regional laws, policies and programmes
- Lack of financial resources
- Insufficient human capacity
- Insufficient technical capacity
- Tense diplomatic relations
- Non-participation of certain riparian countries in the agreement
- No significant difficulties
- Other (*please describe*): [fill in]

(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success?

The existence of a solid institutional framework which has made it possible, among other things, to promote:

- the concerted management between the States of the various resources of the basins under the jurisdiction of the OMVG following the orientations defined by the Heads of State which are then translated into a program by the Council of Ministers and implemented by the High Commission;
- broadening the scope of cooperation between states;
- the adoption of good practices and the exchange of data between States;

- pooling efforts in the face of emerging problems;
- strengthening governance at national and cross-border level;
- the development and implementation of joint structuring projects both at technical and political level;
- assessing the impact of projects on the state of the water and the level of application.

The main factors of this success are the relevance of the OMVG legal instruments.

Indeed, thanks to the solidity of its texts, the OMVG and the member states benefited from the confidence of eight donors who financed the Energy project with 722,453,908. These are: IDA, ADB, BID, BEI, AFD, KFW, BOAD and KFAED.

(g) Please attach a copy of the agreement or arrangement or provide the web address of the document (*please attach document or insert web address, if applicable*): [to be provide by OMVG]

3. Is your country a member of any joint body or mechanism for this agreement or arrangement?

Yes /No

If no, why not? (please explain): [fill in]

Where there is a joint body or mechanism

(a) If there is a joint body or mechanism, which kind of joint body or mechanism (*please tick one*)?

Plenipotentiaries

Bilateral commission

Basin or similar commission

Expert group meeting or meeting of national focal points

Other (*please describe*): [fill in]

(b) Does the joint body or mechanism cover the entire transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes /No

(c) Which States (including your own) are members of the joint body or mechanism? (*Please list*): [Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal]

(d) Are there any riparian States that are not members of the joint body or mechanism? (*please list*): [All riparian states are members of OMVG]

(e) If not all riparian States are members of the joint body or mechanism how does the joint body or mechanism cooperate with them?

No cooperation

They have observer status

Other (*please describe*): [fill in]

(f) Does the joint body or mechanism have any of the following features (*please tick the ones applicable*)?

A secretariat

If the secretariat is a permanent one, is it a joint secretariat or does each country host its own secretariat? (Please describe):

[This is the High Commission which is the executing body of the integrated development programs of the member countries for a rational and harmonious exploitation of the common resources of the Gambia, Kayanga-Géba and Koliba-Corubal river basins. It is headed by the High Commissioner assisted by a Secretary General and four Operational Directions]

A subsidiary body or bodies

Please list (e.g., working groups on specific topics): [The permanent organs of the Gambia River Basin Development Organisation set out in article 3 of the Convention on the Status of the Gambia River are:

1) The Conference of Heads of State and Government,

2) The Council of Ministers,

3) The High Commission,

4) The Permanent Water Commission,

5) The Advisory Committee.

Any other body deemed necessary to carry out the program may be created.

Other features (please list): [fill in]

(g) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body or mechanism?³

Identification of pollution sources

Data collection and exchange

Joint monitoring

Maintenance of joint pollution inventories

Setting emission limits

Elaboration of joint water quality objectives

Management and prevention of flood or drought risks

Preparedness for extreme events, e.g., common early warning and alarm procedures

Surveillance and early warning of water related disease

Water allocation and/or flow regulation

Policy development

³ This may include tasks according to the agreement or tasks added by the joint body, or its subsidiaries. Both tasks which joint bodies coordinate and tasks which they implement should be included.

- Control of implementation
- Exchange of experience between riparian States
- Exchange of information on existing and planned uses of water and related installations
- Settling of differences and conflicts
- Consultations on planned measures
- Exchange of information on best available technology
- Participation in transboundary EIA
- Development of river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans
- Management of shared infrastructure
- Addressing hydromorphological alterations
- Climate change adaptation
- Joint communication strategy
- Basin-wide or joint public participation and consultation of, for example, basin management plans
- Joint resources to support transboundary cooperation
- Capacity-building

Any other tasks (*please list*): [fill in]

(h) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the operation of the joint body or mechanism, if any?

- Governance issues

Please describe, if any: [difficulties in accessing financial resources for equipping watercourses with hydrometric and piezometric measurement equipment]

- Unexpected planning delays

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

- Lack of resources

Please describe, if true: [Lack of financial resources for equipping watercourses with hydrometric and piezometric measurement equipment]

- Lack of mechanism for implementing measures

Please describe, if true: [fill in]

- Lack of effective measures

Please describe, if true: [fill in]

- Unexpected extreme events

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

- Lack of information and reliable forecasts

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

Others (*please list and describe, as appropriate*): [fill in]

(i) Does the joint body or mechanism, or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?

Yes /No

If yes, how frequently does it meet?

More than once per year

Once per year

Less than once per year

(j) What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body or mechanism?

[Forty (40) years of non-confrontational cooperation between the 4 member countries ;

- A common desire to exploit and share together the potentials of the basins : Guinea-Bissau is not part of the Gambia river basin but benefits from the benefits of the Sambangalou Hydroelectric project;
- installation of a solid legal framework - Signed by the Heads of State of the member countries;
- the establishment of an institutional framework involving the highest authorities. ;
- cooperation between four countries with three languages (English, French and Portuguese) for the concerted management of three transboundary basins;
- permanent consultation and involvement of the grassroots;

Development of grassroots projects which have made it possible to improve the living conditions of the populations living along shared basins]

(k) Did the joint body or mechanism ever invite a non-riparian coastal State to cooperate?

Yes /No

If yes, please give details. If no, why not, e.g. are the relevant coastal States also riparian States and therefore already members of the joint body or mechanism? [fill in]

4. Have joint objectives, a common strategy, a joint or coordinated management plan or action plan been agreed for the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes /No

If yes, please provide further details: [The Heads of State Meeting in 1991 has set up a “Minimum Program for the OMVG Secretariat. This includes the management of the water resources in the river basins for Energy Development, one of the reasons for which there is the implementation of the OMVG Energy Project. There is also in the Minimum Program the implementation of the Natural Resources Development and Management Programme]

5. How is the transboundary basin,-sub-basin, part of a basins or group of basins protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use?

Regulation of urbanization, deforestation, and sand and gravel extraction.

Environmental flow norms, including consideration of levels and seasonality

Water quality protection, e.g. nitrates, pesticides, faecal coliforms,

heavy metals

Water-related species and habitats protection

Other measures (*please describe*): [fill in]

6. (a) Does your country regularly exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes /No

(b) If yes, how often:

More than once per year

Once per year

Less than once per year

(c) Please describe how information is exchanged (e.g. in connection with meetings of joint bodies): [information exchange between countries is usually done through the OMVG High Commission]

(d) If yes, on what subjects are information and data exchanged?

Environmental conditions

Research activities and application of best available techniques

Emission monitoring data

Planned measures taken to prevent, control or reduce transboundary impacts

Point source pollution sources

Diffuse pollution sources

Existing hydromorphological alterations (dams, etc.)

Flows or water levels (including groundwater levels)

Water abstractions

Climatological information

Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development

Other subjects (*please list*): [fill in]

Other comments, e.g. spatial coverage of data and information exchange: [fill in]

(e) Is there a shared database or information platform?

Yes /No

(f) Is the database publicly available?

Yes /No

If yes, please provide the web address: [fill in]

(g) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable?

Frequency of exchanges

Timing of exchanges

Comparability of data and information

Limited spatial coverage

Inadequate resources (technical and/or financial)

Other (*please describe*): [fill in]

Additional comments: [fill in]

(h) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins? (*please describe*): [fill in]

7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes /No

(a) If yes, what does the joint monitoring cover?

	<i>Hydrological</i>	<i>Ecological</i>	<i>Chemical</i>
Border surface waters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surface waters in the entire basin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surface waters on the main watercourse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surface waters in part of the basin please describe [within the basin area each country collects its own data]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transboundary aquifer(s) (connected or unconnected)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aquifer(s) in the territory of one riparian hydraulically connected to a transboundary river or lake	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(b) If joint monitoring is carried out, how is this done?

National monitoring stations connected through a network or common stations

Please describe: [fill in]

Joint and agreed methodologies

Please describe: [fill in]

Joint sampling

Please describe: [fill in]

Common monitoring network

Please describe: [fill in]

Common agreed parameters

Please describe: [fill in]

- (c) Please describe the main achievements regarding joint monitoring, if any: [fill in]
- (d) Please describe any difficulties experienced with joint monitoring: [fill in]
8. Do the riparian States carry out joint assessment of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
- Yes /No
- If yes, please provide the date of the last or only assessment, the frequency and scope (e.g., surface waters or groundwaters only, pollution sources, etc.) of the assessment, and assessment methodology applied: [fill in]*
9. Have the riparian States agreed to use joint water quality standards?
- Yes /No
- If yes, what standards have been applied, e.g. international or regional standards (please specify which), or have national standards of the riparian States been applied? [Its necessary to have fixed standard set within the convention on the state of the Gambia River Basin. In Article 4 its stipulated that no project is likely to modify in a significany way the characteristics of the regime of the river, its conditions, navigability, agriculture or industrial exploitation. The sanitary state of the river (water), the biological charcteristics of its fauna and flora and its water coloum, cannot be carried out without knowing beforehand, approval by the state contractor.]*
10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of accidental pollution?
- Notification and communication
- Coordinated or joint early warning or alarm system for accidental water pollution
- Other (please list): [fill in]
- No measures
- If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?: [fill in]*
11. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of extreme weather events and climate change?
- Notification and communication
- Coordinated or joint alarm system for floods
- Coordinated or joint alarm system for droughts
- Joint climate change adaptation strategy
- Joint disaster risk reduction strategy
- Other (please list): [fill in]
- No measures
- If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?: [fill in]*
12. Are procedures in place for mutual assistance in case of a critical situation?

Yes /No

If yes, please provide a brief summary: [fill in]

13. Are the public or relevant stakeholders involved in transboundary water management in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes /No

If yes, how? (The platform of consultation have been created and installed by (Guinea, Guinea Bissau, and Senegal)its amade up of all the intervening actors such as authorities, civil societies, youths and women etc. The platform allows for the participatory and concerted management of OMVG basin resources)

Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body or mechanism

Stakeholders have an advisory role in the joint body

Stakeholders have a decision-making role in the joint body

If yes, please specify the stakeholders for the joint body or mechanism:
[fill in]

Intergovernmental organizations

Private sectors organizations or associations

Water user groups or associations

Academic or research institutions

Other non-governmental organizations

General public

Other (please specify): [fill in]

Availability of information to the public

Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans⁴

Public involvement

Other (please specify): [fill in]

⁴ Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.

Please remember to complete section II for each of the transboundary basins, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins. Please also remember to attach copies of agreements or arrangements, if any.

III. Water management at the national level

In this section, you are requested to provide general information on water management at the national level as it relates to transboundary waters. Information on specific transboundary basins, sub-basins, part of basins and groups of basins, should be presented in section II and not repeated here.

1. (a) Does your country's national legislation, policies, action plans and strategies refer to measures to prevent, control and reduce any transboundary impact?

Yes /No

If yes, please briefly describe the main national laws, policies, action plans and strategies

The Republic of the Gambia by signing and ratifying the convention holding the statue of the river Gambia, has adopted a legal instrument that includes measures to prevent, control and reduce any transboundary impact. In fact the convention in this article 4 provide the following : In Article 4 its stipulated that no project is likely to modify in a significany way the characteristics of the regime of the river, its conditions, navigability, agriculture or industrial exploitation The sanitary state of the river (water), the biological charcteristics of its fauna and flora and its water coloum, cannot be carried out without knowing beforehand, approval by the state contractor.]

- (b) Does your country's legislation provide for the following principles?

Precautionary principle Yes /No

Polluter pays principle Yes /No

Sustainable development Yes /No

User pays principle Yes /No

If yes, please briefly describe how these principles are implemented at the national level: [Principles captured within the policies and laws but yet to be enacted by the parliment]

- (c) Does your country have a national licensing or permitting system for wastewater discharges and other point source pollution? (e.g., in industry, mining, energy, municipal, wastewater management or other sectors)?

Yes /No

If yes, for which sectors?

Industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mining	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Energy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Municipal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Livestock raising	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aquaculture	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other (please list): [fill in]

Please briefly describe the licensing or permitting system, indicating whether the system provides for setting emission limits based on best available technology?

If yes, for which sectors? (please list): [fill in]

If not, please explain why not (giving the most important reasons) or provide information if there are plans to introduce a licensing or permitting system: [fill in]

(d) Are the authorized discharges monitored and controlled?

Yes /No

If yes, how? (Please tick the ones applicable):

Monitoring of discharges

Monitoring of physical and chemical impacts on water

Monitoring of ecological impacts on water

Conditions on permits

Inspectorate

Other means (please list): [fill in]

If your country does not have a discharge monitoring system, please explain why not or provide information if there are plans to introduce a discharge monitoring system: [fill in]

(e) What are the main measures which your country takes to reduce diffuse sources of water pollution on transboundary waters (e.g., from agriculture, transport, forestry or aquaculture)? The measures listed below relate to agriculture, but other sectors may be more significant. Please be sure to include these under "others":

Legislative measures

Norm for uses of fertilizers

Norms for uses of manure

Permitting system

Bans on or norms for use of pesticides

Others (please list): [fill in]

Economic and financial measures

Monetary incentives

Environmental taxes (such as fertilizer taxes)

Others (please list): [fill in]

Agricultural extension services

Technical measures

Source control measures

Crop rotation

Tillage control

Winter cover crops

Others (*please list*): [fill in]

Other measures

Buffer/filter strips

Wetland reconstruction

Sedimentation traps

Chemical measures

Others (*please list*): [fill in]

Other types of measures

If yes, please list: [fill in]

(f) What are the main measures which your country takes to enhance water resources allocation and use efficiency?

Please tick as appropriate (not all might be relevant)

A regulatory system regarding water abstraction

Monitoring and control of abstractions

Water rights are defined

Water allocation priorities are listed

Water-saving technologies

Advanced irrigation techniques

Demand management activities

Other means (*please list*)

(g) Does your country apply the ecosystems approach?

Yes /No

If yes, please describe how: [Ecosystems provides valuable services to the communities, (e.g rice cultivation, fishing, hunting, vegetation gardening, medicine among others) and at nation level]

(h) Does your country take specific measures to prevent the pollution of groundwaters?

Yes /No

If yes, please briefly describe the most important measures: [fill in]

2. Do your national laws require transboundary environmental impact assessment (EIA)?

Yes /No

If yes, please briefly describe the legislative basis, and any related implementing procedures. [National Environment Managent Act, 1994, Environmental Impact assessment Regulations, 2014]

If not, do other measures provide for transboundary EIA? [fill in]

IV. Final questions

1. What are the main challenges your country faces in cooperating on transboundary waters?

Differences between national administrative and legal frameworks

Lack of relevant data and information

Difficulties in data and information exchange

Sectoral fragmentation at the national level

Language barrier

Resource constraints

Environmental pressures, e.g. extreme events

Sovereignty concerns

Please list other challenges and/or provide further details: [fill in]

2. What have been the main achievements in-cooperating on transboundary waters?

Improved water management

Enhanced regional integration, i.e. beyond water

Adoption of cooperative arrangements

Adoption of joint plans and programmes

Long-lasting and sustained cooperation

Financial support for joint activities

Stronger political will for transboundary water cooperation

Better knowledge and understanding

Dispute avoidance

Stakeholder engagement

Please list other achievements, keys to achieving success, and/or provide concrete examples: [fill in]

3. Please indicate which institutions were consulted during the completion of the questionnaire

Joint body or mechanism

Other riparian or aquifer countries

National water management authority

Environment agency/ authority

Basin authority (national)

Local or provincial government

Geological survey (national)

Non-water specific ministries, e.g. foreign affairs, finance, forestry and energy

Civil society organizations

Water user associations

Private sector

Other (please list): [fill in]

Please briefly describe the process by which the questionnaire was completed: [fill in]

4. If you have any other comments please add them here (*insert comments*): [fill in]
5. Name and contact details of the person(s) who filled out the questionnaire (*please insert*):

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Date: [05-10-2020]

Signature:



Thank you very much for taking the time to complete this report.
