



National Human Rights Commission

Summary Of Findings: Climate Change and Human Rights in The Gambia



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INTRODUCTION

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is mandated to promote and protect human rights in The Gambia. Under its Revised Strategic Plan 2021-2025, Strategic Objective 4 seeks ‘To advance the realisation of Economic, Social, and Environmental Rights.’ The activities under this Strategic Objective include engaging in climate justice initiatives in relation to human rights, organising comprehensive training for Commissioners and staff on climate change and environmental rights and conducting research on climate change and human rights. It is through this mandate that the NHRC, with Support from the Danish Institute for Human Rights, embarked on a study to assess the impact of climate change on human rights in The Gambia.

This summary is extracted from the National Human Rights Commission’s study on Climate Change and Human Rights in The Gambia. It entails the key findings of the study, and it is intended to provide synopsis for the reader. Where the reader needs to fully comprehend the details of the study, they are invited to refer to the main study available on the NHRC website and hard copies the study.

MAIN FINDINGS

While the Gambia already experiences severe impacts of climate change, it is one of the countries that have contributed the least to global greenhouse gas emissions.¹ The Climate Action Tracker (CAT) rates The Gambia’s policies and actions as “1.5°C compatible” when compared to its fair-share contribution to climate change.²

While commendable climate resilience projects targeting vulnerable groups such as small holder farmers, rural farmers, women and youth exist in The Gambia, they have failed to adequately address the adaptation needs of the country as

- Many farmers lack the resources and training for modern, climate-smart agriculture, which limits overall adaptation capacity.
- Climate impacts such as increased temperatures and erratic rainfall negatively affect food security by increasing post-harvest losses and degrading food quality.

¹ The Gambia’s Long Term Climate Strategy 2050 p 3.

² <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/gambia/>

- Damaged roads from erosion make it harder for women and children to access essential services like healthcare and school, as seen in rural areas.
- Mismatch between community priorities and government actions continues to occur.

The Recovery-Focused National Development Plan 2023-2027 does not adequately address impacts and risks of climate change for groups in vulnerable situations as it takes a generalist approach and does not include any consideration of specific rightsholder groups and their needs, it therefore does not adequately address impacts and risks of climate change for groups in vulnerable situations.

The Gambia finances climate adaptation and mitigation through a combination of international grants and loans, national budget allocation, and efforts to attract private sector investment. Key steps include securing grants from international partners like the World Bank, French Development Agency, and Green Climate Fund for projects such as coastal management and solar power.

SUBSTANTIVE HUMAN RIGHTS OBLIGATIONS

The Gambia does not have an overarching specific law on climate change but continues to rely on generic provisions in other laws and policies.³ While the 1997 Constitution of The Gambia protects a series of fundamental human rights, including the rights to life, liberty and security of the person, non-discrimination, property, fair trial and access to justice, socio-economic rights such as the right to food, water, clean environment and related rights remain non-justiciable under the Constitution. This reality has created a challenge to enforcing some climate-related human rights.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND THE RIGHT TO LIFE

In August 2025, it was reported that 8 people had died from floods; 251 people were displaced and 10,712 people were affected.⁴ The community data results from the study indicated that 92.96% of the respondents for the rights holders' assessment indicated that in the last five years they have experienced climate-

³ WFD The Gambia 'Environmental Democracy: Towards National Climate Change Legislation' p 4.

⁴ ICRC The Gambia Floods 2025 <https://go.ifrc.org/field-reports/17887> accessed 15 November 2025.

induced disasters and events such as heavy rainfall and/or floods, storms, rising water levels, drought, wildfires.

67.6% of the respondents indicated that they never received early warning or disaster preparedness support to mitigate any potential impact of the disasters, thus exposing rights holders to heightened risks.

73% of respondents indicated that they did not receive emergency support. It is also indicated that even the limited support that is distributed does not reach and benefit all groups within the communities.

Rights holders are directly affected by climate-related disasters but there is no equal access to sufficient disaster risk reduction initiatives and programmes, indicating lack of human rights compliance.

RIGHT TO THE HIGHEST ATTAINABLE STANDARD OF HEALTH

The Gambia does not have a justiciable right to health under its Constitution. In general, the data shows that legal and policy gaps under this right exist as there is no constitutional protection of this right. While the National Health Policy 2021-2030 identifies Climate Change Resilience: Address climate change related health problems and encourage intra-government and other partnerships on climate change resilience, as one of its Guiding Principles, there is no consideration of climate change impact on availability, accessibility, and acceptability of services in either the health policy or other legal and policy documents. In terms of implementation of initiatives and programmes to ensure the highest attainable standard of health in the context of climate change, sector specific initiatives such as Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, EBA, Climate- resilient Banjul: Enhancing Urban Resilience in the Greater Banjul Area (CLIMB) are examples of initiatives explored to strengthen health infrastructure to handle climate-induced water stress and waterborne diseases, strengthening early warning systems, protecting wetlands, and building resilience to climate impacts like flooding and disease.

The rights holder's assessment also indicates significant negative change in terms of climate change-related illnesses with children and women being the most vulnerable.

In assessing the state of health in the communities visited, respondents were asked whether some forms of illnesses that have been connected to climate change

impacts have become more prevalent in the last five years. The following responses were received, indicating significant negative changes.

50 respondents (70.42%) indicated that vector-borne diseases (e.g dengue, malaria, chikungunya, yellow fever, Zika, etc.) have become more prevalent in the last five years. Forty-One respondents (57.75%) indicated that water-borne diseases, such as cholera, typhoid fever and dysentery are becoming more frequent. Thirty-Six respondents (50.7%) identified respiratory illnesses as becoming more frequent within the same period.

There has been significant negative change in terms of climate change-related illnesses for rightsholders, with women and children being the most vulnerable. The Gambia should fulfil its obligation to provide for domestic protection of the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and ensure that related initiatives are thoroughly implemented to minimize the impacts of climate change on health and wellbeing in The Gambia.

RIGHT TO WATER

The right to water is not specifically protected in the 1997 Constitution despite existing obligations at the regional and international levels. The absence of such protection makes it difficult to put the State to task on provision of water while relying on domestic law.

While some sources estimate that 90% of households have access to safe drinking water and 60% of the population has access to improved sanitation, 73% of households are at risk of *Escherichia coli* fecal contamination, indicating poor water quality in The Gambia.⁵ In terms of interventions, Gambia's irrigation focuses on improving rice cultivation and vegetable farming through methods like tidal irrigation, groundwater systems (rehabilitating wells and boreholes), and promoting drip irrigation for gardens, often enhanced with innovative solar-powered pumps. Key initiatives include the ROOTS Project, which is investing in dykes and micro-catchment systems, and the GIRAV project, funding infrastructure

⁵ UNICEF 'Water, sanitation and hygiene Every child has the right to clean water and basic sanitation facilities' available at <https://www.unicef.org/gambia/water-sanitation-and-hygiene#:~:text=The%20challenge,sanitation%2C%20and%20hygiene%20for%20all> accessed 20 November 2025.

upgrades for smallholders and the WASIB which aims to improve water supply within the Greater Banjul Area. Despite these interventions, significant challenges remain as respondents pointed towards water shortage, while others do not have access to state-run water supplies.

The field data suggests that access to quality, safe and potable water remains a challenge. In the communities visited, 77% of respondents had experienced water shortage or poor water quality in the last 5 years. Over half of the respondents identified that this was due to a lack of water resources.

In terms of vulnerability to the impact of water shortages and poor water quality, women, girls and PWDs were identified as disproportionately affected.

While water-related policies and initiatives exist to support improving access to water, these interventions do not adequately address climate risks to water, and access for different groups. In line with regional and international obligations, The Gambia should recognize and guarantee the right to water, and ensure that interventions are put in place to improve accessibility to water in the context of climate change.

RIGHT TO ADEQUATE FOOD

While the 1997 Constitution does not protect the right to food, it remains an obligation of the State to respect, protect and fulfil this right under international law. It is estimated that approximately 70% of the rural population is directly dependent on rain-fed agriculture. As The Gambia continues to heavily rely on rainfed subsistence agriculture, the erratic rain patterns and associated climate challenges such as floods, droughts and windstorms continue to hinder food adequacy and eventually security.⁶

The Gambia Sarro Initiative launched in 2023, The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) supports the Hand-in-Hand Initiative, and The Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Project (GAFSP) are some of the initiatives taken by the State in collaboration with development partners to address some of the food

⁶ Action Aid The Gambia 'Climate Change and Food Security' <https://gambia.actionaid.org/climate-change-and-food-security#:~:text=The%20adoption%20of%20Climate%2DResilient,farmers%20including%20the%20women%20farmers>. Accessed 10 December 2025.

security challenges. However, these initiatives do not have universal reach, thus inadequate.

Majority of the respondents (74.65%) in the communities visited indicated that they have experienced climate related food shortage, low yield, and limited availability of and accessibility to food within the last five years. 64.79% of respondents stated that they did not receive support from public initiatives and programmes to ensure food availability and access.

The Gambia is failing to adequately address harms to the right to food in the context of climate change. While policy measures take climate change into account, interventions remain inadequate to tackle the harms of climate change on the right to food.

RIGHT TO ADEQUATE HOUSING

The right to adequate housing is not protected under the Constitution. Other national laws and policies were also found to be inadequate in addressing impacts of climate change on housing for different groups or reflect human rights standards. Further, climate resilient housing initiatives are not being undertaken, and it was clear from the communities visited that rightsholders experienced dispossession due to climate change and did not have adequate access to housing support.

Of the communities visited, 59% of respondents indicated that in the last 5 years their homes had been negatively affected or made unlivable due to weather-related conditions or events. 42% indicated that their housing does not have adequate protection measures against cold, damp, heat, rain, wind or other threats to health, with another 32% indicating only partial protection.

43.66% of respondents indicated that they have experienced displacement (from land and property) due to climate change impacts, such as heavy rainfall, floods, storms, rising water levels, drought, wildfires, and extreme temperatures.

National laws and policies were also found to be inadequate in addressing impacts of climate change on housing for different groups or reflect human rights standards. Further, climate resilient housing initiatives are not being undertaken, and it was clear from the communities visited that rightsholders experienced dispossession due to climate change and did not have adequate access to housing support.

RIGHT TO WORK AND JUST AND FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS OF WORK

In the context of climate change, the domestic legal framework of The Gambia does not provide for the right to work. However, there is a constitutional prohibition of discrimination,⁷ prohibition of forced labour and slavery,⁸ and freedom of association⁹ including in the context of work. The Labour Act, 2023 specifically provides for the right to fair labour practices, including the right to work under satisfactory, safe and healthy conditions, participate and join trade unions, and receive equal pay for equal work.

The literature suggests that climate change is already having serious impacts on the safety of workers around the world.¹⁰ Of the communities visited, 56% of the respondents indicated that in the last five years, changes in weather have resulted in discomfort at work or worsening risks faced at work.

The findings of this study confirm the existence of gaps in the legal and policy framework in relation to this right as well as worsening of conditions at work for rightsholders in the last five years because of climate change.

With majority of respondents working in the informal sector, they are exposed to risks associated with climate change as there are no adequate structures to minimize work related climate-induced discomforts.

RIGHT TO SOCIAL SECURITY

The study did not find climate-change related laws and policies that consider the right to social security. The 1997 Constitution of The Gambia does not explicitly protect the right to social security. Despite the enactment of the Social Security and Housing Finance Corporation Act 1981 and the Social Protection Act 2024, there are gaps in the availability of social security for climate change related risks as social security remains largely contributory.

⁷ Section 33 1997 Constitution.

⁸ Section 20 1997 Constitution.

⁹ Section 25 1997 Constitution.

¹⁰ ILO 'Ensuring safety and health at work in a changing climate' available at <https://www.ilo.org/publications/ensuring-safety-and-health-work-changing-climate> accessed 18 September 2025.

From the rights holders' data, 76% of the respondents stated that they did not access any relevant social protection programmes in the last five years. Of those who have received support, 70% reported that the support did not reach or benefit all groups within the community, indicating inequitable reach of these initiatives.

There are gaps in the available security for climate related risks. There is no constitutional protection of this right, and existing social security measures are not readily available for climate change-related emergencies.

CULTURAL RIGHTS

Under Section 32 of the 1997 Constitution, every person shall be entitled to enjoy, practice, profess, maintain and promote any culture, language, tradition or religion subject to the Constitution and to the condition that the right protected does not impinge on the rights and freedoms of others or the national interest, especially unity. The study findings indicated that climate impacts on cultural rights are not addressed in detail in the laws and policies.

The rights holders' data suggests that while cultural and religious practices have been affected by climate change, the effects predominantly stem from impacts such as increased flooding or drought, as opposed to climate change-related laws, plans, policies, measures or activities. From the community data, 48% of respondents stated that climate-related impacts restricted their cultural, spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies. In terms of support to protect cultural heritage, as shown in Figure 24, 91% of respondents stated that they have not received any support to protect cultural heritage if threatened by climate change.

The majority of respondents highlighted significant negative changes in enjoyment of cultural rights due to climate change, including climate change impacts and climate change-related measures and activities. It is recommended that climate change mitigation and adaptation need to be considered in law making and interventions should be put in place to protect cultural lands and practices. Further, measures should include vulnerability assessments and adopt targeted approaches for women groups.

RIGHT TO LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES FOR PEASANTS AND OTHER PEOPLE LIVING IN RURAL AREAS

Majority of land in The Gambia is held under customary/traditional ownership. Families rely on harvest from family farmlands for sustenance. The 1997 Constitution of The Gambia prohibits unjustified deprivation of property including land.¹¹

44% of respondents stated that it was somewhat or very likely that they would lose access to their land. Of this group, 31% believed that their insecurity of tenure was climate change related. One of the main challenges to land tenure remains the lack of/poor registration regimes of customary ownership. Many titles under these regimes remain unregistered.¹² Since title under customary law is also mostly passed through personal laws, land is mostly held by men, and this is not adequately redressed by the anti-discriminatory clauses in the law.¹³

Some of the key challenges to security of land ownership highlighted include communal or family joint ownership, possibility of government re-entry, flooding and rise in sea levels. Six respondents specifically cited climate adaptation as a challenge to their security of tenure. With climate adaptation projects proliferating in the country, the chances of being affected are high.

It is important for The Gambia to consolidate its land regime, improve security of tenure and consider climate adaptation and resilience into land administration.

RIGHT TO PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY

The Gambia recognises the right to association and assembly.¹⁴ However, these rights are restricted, and the Public Order Act of The Gambia continues to affect the right to public assembly in The Gambia. Before any public assembly is exercised, this Act requires people to apply for permits from the Inspector General of Police or a Regional Governor before processions.¹⁵ Since the implementation of the

¹¹ Section 22 of the 1997 Constitution

¹² The Gambia Land Policy 2026-2025 p 17.

¹³ Land Policy, p 31.

¹⁴ Section 25 of the 1997 Constitution of The Gambia.

¹⁵ Section 5 of the Public Order Act.

Public Order Act, The Gambia has seen a rise in arrests during exercise of the Right to Peaceful Assembly.

The study did not find the right to assembly reflected or mentioned in any climate change-related laws or policies, nor any reported incidents of suppression of peaceful assembly concerning issues related to climate change or climate-related policies, programmes, measures or decisions. However, respondents did share experiences of assembling to raise concerns related to climate change-related measures.

Despite the constitutional protection of this right, the Public Order Act continues to be used to stifle assembly. The Right to Peaceful Assembly is critical to creating an enabling environment for rightsholders to engage in climate policy. It is recommended that the Public Order Act be repealed and legislation created to allow the exercise of peaceful assembly including for climate related assemblies be put in place.

RIGHT TO LIBERTY AND SECURITY OF THE PERSON

The law recognises the right to liberty in the 1997 Constitution under section 19. The Gambia does not have a specific law on protection of human rights defenders. 13% of respondents indicated that there have been threats to and/or judicial prosecution of community members while defending their rights in the face of climate change-related measures or impacts.

Additionally, there was report of one killing in relation to land scarcity. While the study did not find official data verifying this killing, the media report and responses from rights holders signal a need for protection of human rights defenders working on climate change.

RIGHT TO PARTICIPATION

While the 1997 Constitution of The Gambia does not explicitly provide for the right to participation in non-political contexts, it can be implied in the provision of the right to property under Section 22 of the Constitution as it provides impartial determination of the interest of individuals in property before any compulsory possession.

Meaningful participation is important in climate adaptation, resilience and mitigation in The Gambia as decisions on implementation of projects such as green energy transition, and agricultural interventions usually affect right to property and eventually other rights. At the national level, policies and regulations require consultations and participation of rightsholders. However, in practice, rights holders highlighted that there is no meaningful participation in environmental impact assessments.

The rights holder responses indicate that in terms of who participated in the design, implementation and monitoring of climate change related laws, policies and projects, male representatives constituted the highest with 39.44% of the respondents stating that they were represented by this group. 35.59% of respondents stated that they or their representatives were not consulted or participated in impact assessments of climate-related projects that may affect their lands, property or natural resources. Only 5% confirmed that they or their representatives were consulted, while others stated that they were partly consulted.

The Gambia does not have sufficient legal protections of the right to participation in non-political issues; however, this right is inferred in various other rights. In practice there is no meaningful participation for rightsholders in impact assessment for climate-related measures and projects. The government should meaningfully engage rightsholders and provide them with feedback after impact assessments in line with international standards on meaningful participation.

RIGHT OF ACCESS TO INFORMATION

The Gambia enacted the Access to Information Act in 2021 to ensure access to public information. This law establishes the Information Commission which is mandated to facilitate access of public information and protect the right of access to information under section 12.

While the law clearly provides for this right, and climate-related laws, policies and measures are generally accessible in the official language, on the internet and in hard copies, a large number of the population is not literate and does not have access to versions of the laws and policies in forms that they understand. Consequently, information is only partially available. The data from the rights

holder responses show that 81% of respondents indicated that they cannot easily access this information.

While the NDMA publishes occasional climate related incidents reports on their website, the information is mostly related to climate-induced disasters and responses led by the Agency.¹⁶ Similarly, MECCNAR publishes data and information on climate change related projects online and through billboards. These information sources are mostly in English and online information remains largely difficult to access for illiterate rights holders.

While this right is protected in legislation, more is needed to enforce this in line with international standards, by institutions that work on climate change-related projects, to ensure full access to information for rightsholders.

ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REMEDIES

In The Gambia, the legal system provides for enforcement of human rights before the High Court and possible appeal to the Court of Appeal and Supreme Court. However, several socio-economic rights such as the right to health, clean environment, food and water remain non-justiciable under the 1997 Constitution.

The study found that there remain challenges to the full enjoyment of this right. Due to the non-justiciability of some climate change-related rights, some barriers to legal action and effective remedy remain. These barriers include non-recognition of rights, lack of financial resources, and low literacy levels.

The lack of judicial remedies for climate change related grievances, difficulty in identifying responsible parties, language barriers, and lack of information about rights came out as strong impediments to access remedies. The Gambia needs to create constitutional protection of rights linked to climate change, provide for judicial avenues to claim these rights, provide adequate information on procedural and practical avenues to claim these rights.

¹⁶ See <https://ndma.gm/>.

CONCLUSION

Climate change has emerged not only as an environmental crisis but as one of the gravest human rights challenges of the 21st Century. The jurisprudence reviewed across the European, Inter-American, and African human rights systems demonstrates a growing recognition that the impacts of environmental degradation and climate change directly undermine the enjoyment of fundamental rights such as the rights to life, health, food, housing, participation, and effective remedy. Although Africa has fewer precedents compared to Europe and the Americas, cases such as *SERAC v. Nigeria* and *Endorois v. Kenya* illustrate that regional bodies are willing to extend human rights protections to climate and environmental contexts.

Yet, a consistent gap persists between norm recognition and effective enforcement. In The Gambia, human rights continue to suffer the effects of climate change and climate impacts as climate-related measures and policies are restricting or harming the enjoyment of human rights in the country.

The Gambia should, therefore, intensify the enforcement and implementation of its duties, under both international and domestic law, in alignment with human rights standards. This includes to implement adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures, adapting policies, ensuring meaningful participation, and provide remedies to those whose rights are harmed by climate related events or measures. Advancing climate justice requires not only political will, but also institutional reform, and sustained engagement. Towards this goal, and built off the findings of this study, the Gambian NHRC has developed a series of recommendations that are critical next steps, these include legal reforms policy measures and implementation, interventions and awareness raising requirements.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above findings, the following recommendations are made:

General recommendations

- a. The Gambia should mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into all climate-relevant sectors.

b. The Ministry of Transport, Works and Infrastructure and the Department of Physical Planning should ensure investing in resilient infrastructure and enhance land use planning.

c. The Department of Water Resources should improve meteorological forecasting and provide more accurate predictions of climate-related phenomena including storms, droughts and other disaster engendering events.

d. The Ministry of Finance should implement risk-sensitive budgeting and require all relevant MDA's to adopt this approach to budgeting.

e. MECCNAR, the Judiciary of The Gambia, Ministry of Justice, NDMA, Ministry of Local Government, Lands, and Religious Affairs and institutions that work on climate-related projects should ensure full access to information for rights holders including where necessary and feasible in languages that rights holders understand.

f. MECCNAR should improve domestic resource mobilization to complement foreign contributions in climate financing.

Legal Reforms

a. The National Assembly and the Ministry of Justice should consider reviving the 2020 Draft Constitution as it explicitly recognises and make justiciable the right to food, water and other economic, social, and cultural rights, as provided in the ICESCR, African Charter and other international instruments.

b. The National Assembly should repeal the Public Order Act and align the country's legal framework with international standards for peaceful assembly.

c. The National Assembly of The Gambia should enact law on protection of human rights defenders.

c. The National Assembly of The Gambia should enact law formally recognizing the right to food within the legal framework, affirming the state's obligation to ensure access to adequate, nutritious, and culturally appropriate food and align existing agricultural, land, and nutrition policies with human rights standards

d. The State should provide for the constitutional protection of the right to social security and in line with the Social Protection Act, 2024 create non-discriminatory and non-contributory social protection schemes in the context of climate change.

Policy Measures and Implementation

e. All Ministries, Departments and Agencies should ensure that climate policies and actions align with human rights standards, ensure meaningful participation of rights holders in climate policy making and in the design of specific interventions, ensure non-discrimination, and accountability for climate financing and transparency.

f. The National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) should conduct thorough risk assessments that consider vulnerability and frequency of climate related disasters and implement a robust response strategy.

g. The NDMA should implement and maintain effective systems to proactively alert communities through appropriately accessible channels to impending disasters and emergencies.

h. The National Nutrition Agency (NaNA) should develop and adopt a comprehensive food and nutrition policy to streamline policies on agriculture, land, planning, finance, and other sectors that would contribute to the realisation of the Right to Food.

i. The Ministry of Environment Climate Change and Natural Resources should fast-track the development of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan that consolidates all adaptation policy efforts from other ministries and agencies.

j. The Ministry of Environment Climate Change and Natural Resources should ensure that the National Adaptation Plan adopts a rights-based approach including meaningful participation approaches, and targeted measures for different vulnerable rightsholder groups.

k. The National Disaster Management Agency should align streamline climate resilient housing and climate disaster food relief into their annual interventions while ensuring alignment with affordability, accessibility, quality and non-discrimination standards.

l. The Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources should thoroughly implement the integrated Water Resource Management Strategy that considers the entire water cycle, including surface and groundwater resources, to ensure sustainable development and equitable provision of water for all.

Interventions

m. The Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Welfare, and NaNA should take urgent measures to address chronic food insecurity, chronic malnutrition, and the critical nutritional needs of marginalized and disadvantaged groups, particularly children, and provide immediate support to them.

n. The Gambia should integrate Disaster Risk Reduction into development, invest in resilient infrastructure, create effective early warning systems, and foster community-based resilience.

o. The Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources should direct interventions and resources towards the most vulnerable and marginalized communities to guarantee access to safe, acceptable, and affordable water without discrimination.

p. The Gambia through the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy should increase the use of solar and wind power for electricity generation and expand solar-powered water infrastructure in rural/riverine areas to minimise use of contaminated water.

q. The Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resource should adopt an Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach that includes climate change adaptation.

Awareness raising

r. The NHRC and its partners should launch comprehensive awareness campaigns to educate the public on climate change and human rights.

s. Civil Society Organisations including The Association of Non-Governmental Organisations should embark on climate change and human rights nationwide sensitization programmes.

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