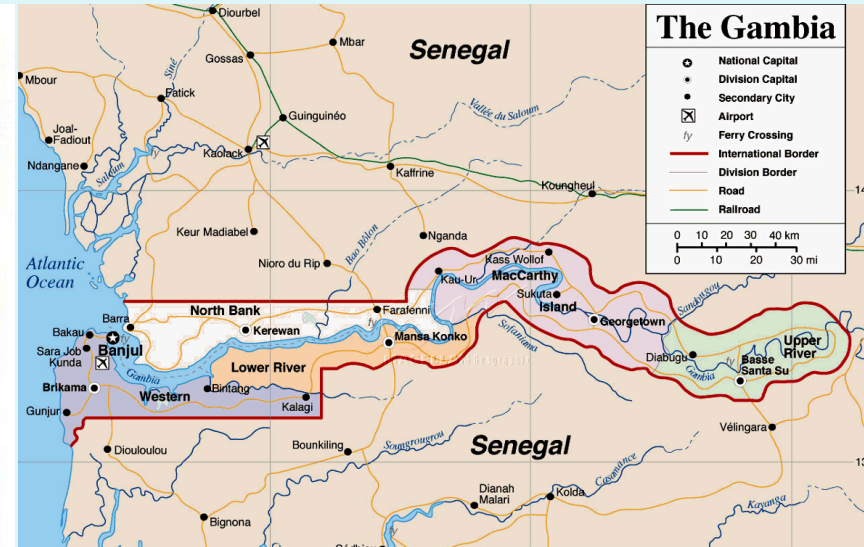


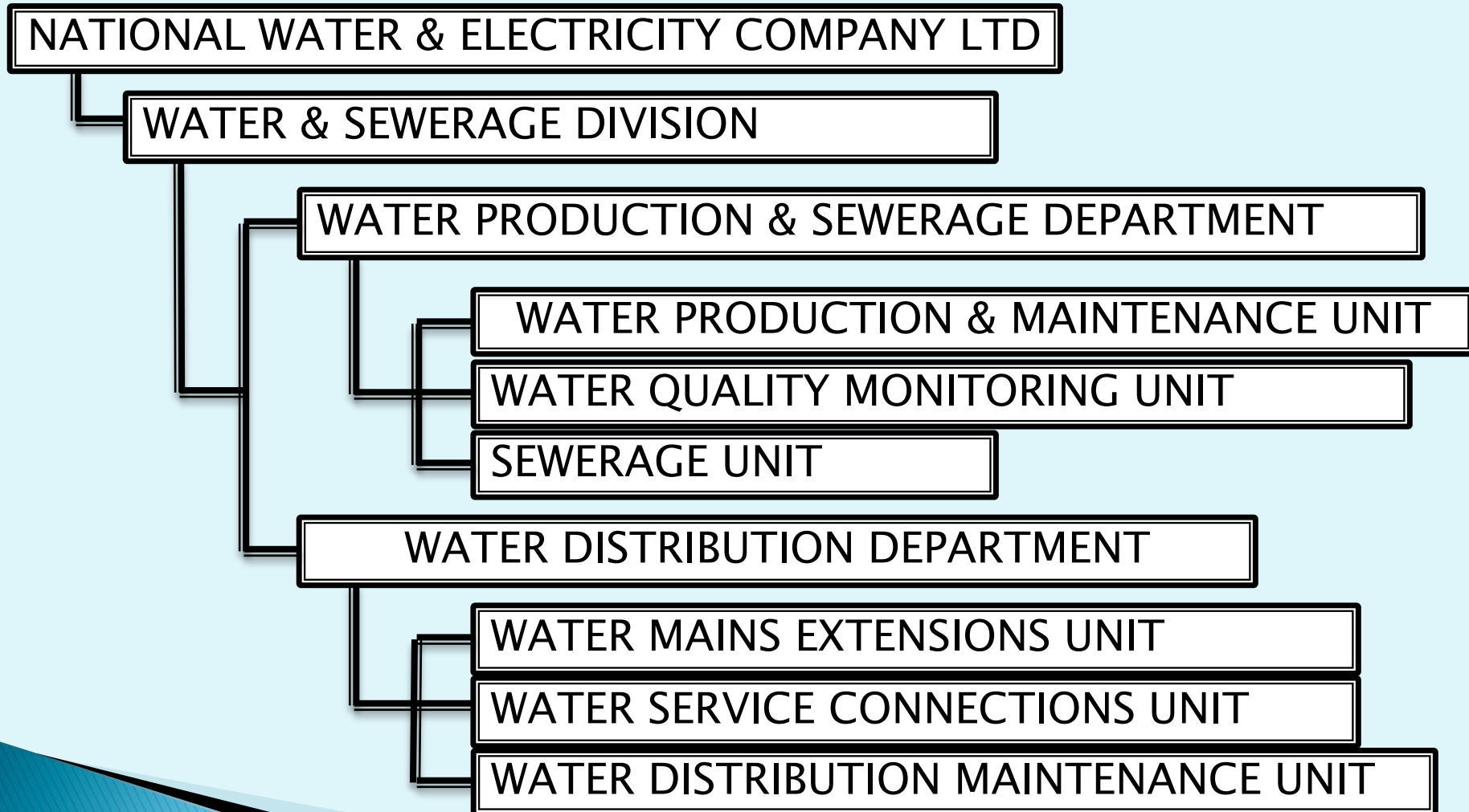
THE GAMBIA

AFRICA



Name	Area (km ²)	Population Census 2003	Population Census 2013 (provisional)	Capital	Number of Districts
Banjul (city)	12.2	35,061	31,301	Banjul	3
Basse (formerly Upper River)	2,069.5	182,586	239,916	Basse Santa Su	7
Brikama (formerly Western)	1,764.3	389,594	699,704	Brikama	9
Janjanbureh (formerly the eastern half of Central River Division)	1,427.8	107,212	126,910	Janjanbureh	5
Kanifing	75.6	322,735	382,096	Kanifing	1
Kerewan (formerly North Bank)	2,255.5	172,835	221,054	Kerewan	7
Kuntaur (formerly the western half of Central River Division)	1,466.5	78,491	99,108	Kuntaur	5
Mansa Konko (formerly Lower River)	1,628.0	72,167	82,381	Mansakonko	6
Total Gambia	10,689	1,360,681	1,882,450	Banjul	43

NATIONAL WATER & ELECTRICITY COMPANY LTD



SOURCES OF WATER IN THE GAMBIA



SURFACE WATER

- Agriculture
- River transportation
- Some domestic purposes



GROUND WATER (10–120m)

- Drinking
- Domestic use

HIGH LEVEL OF IRON IN BANSANG DRINKING WATER



- Unpleasant metallic taste
- Discoloration of drinking water
- Stains clothing, utensil, ceramic
- Iron sediments in some cases may contain trace impurities or harbor bacteria that can be harmful.



REMOVAL OF IRON IN BANSANG DRINKING WATER



Aeration



Water Storage and
sedimentation tank



Sand filters



Treated water
Storage tanks 500m³

System Rehabilitation and Maintenance Exercise

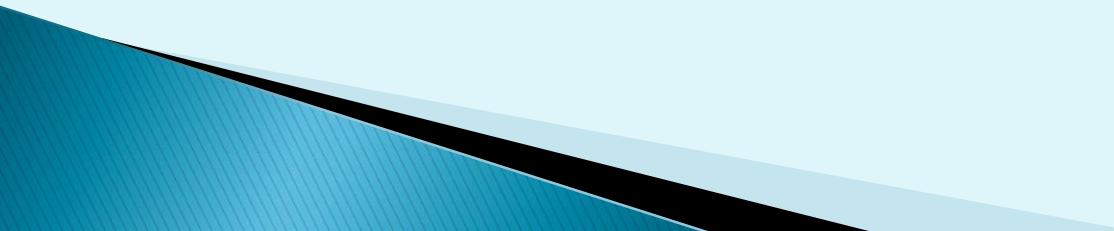


Before



After

PROBLEMS AND OBSTACLES

- ▶ Limited rainfall to practice large scale rainwater harvesting.
 - ▶ Limitations in human resource capacity
 - ▶ Financial limitations
 - ▶ High level of Iron in the area
- 

KEY STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE SUSTAINABILITY

- ▶ Plans to use the fresh river water as source of water supply for Bansang and its immediate surrounding villages.
 - ▶ Use of Solar energy to power the water production facilities as indicated in the company strategic plan.
 - ▶ Replacement of all asbestos pipes in the system.
 - ▶ Employing smart water metering techniques to reduce water losses.
 - ▶ Train operators and staff about optimizing system performance.
 - ▶ conduct training programmes focused on the local community increasing water awareness and best water use practices.
 - ▶ Ensure stakeholder consultation and participation to promote water efficiency and avoid water pollution.
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