

# ASSESSMENT OF SUSTAINABLE SANITATION AND PROTECTION OF THE GROUNDWATER QUIFERS

This is a guidelines for groundwater protection from pollution from both human and livestock.

This is to promoting rational use of water and maintaining their quality



We should avoid this



One fifth of the world's population is without access to safe drinking water and half of the population is without



Visiting a borehole site in Siffoe which is the best borehole around Greater Banjul in term of management and keeping the environment clean



Water is intrinsic to our lives and to the ecosystems on which we all depend. Every day, natural disasters such as floods and droughts, and human-made disasters such as pollution, damage the resource, and claim human health and life. Water is essential to life in every way: we need clean water for drinking, adequate water for sanitation and hygiene, sufficient water for food and industrial production, and much of our energy generation relies on or affects water supplies.

**Potential point sources of contamination to the groundwater aquifers include:**

- disused wells,
- over-abstraction of coastal aquifers
- quarries/surface mines,
- on-site sanitation systems,
- solid waste tip/landfills, and
- underground fuel storage tanks.
- Sewers and unlined drainage ditches
- Agricultural intensification,
- Industrial processes,

These are the two types of aquifer found in the Gambia: Shallow Sand Aquifer (120m) and Deep Sandstone Aquifer (350m)

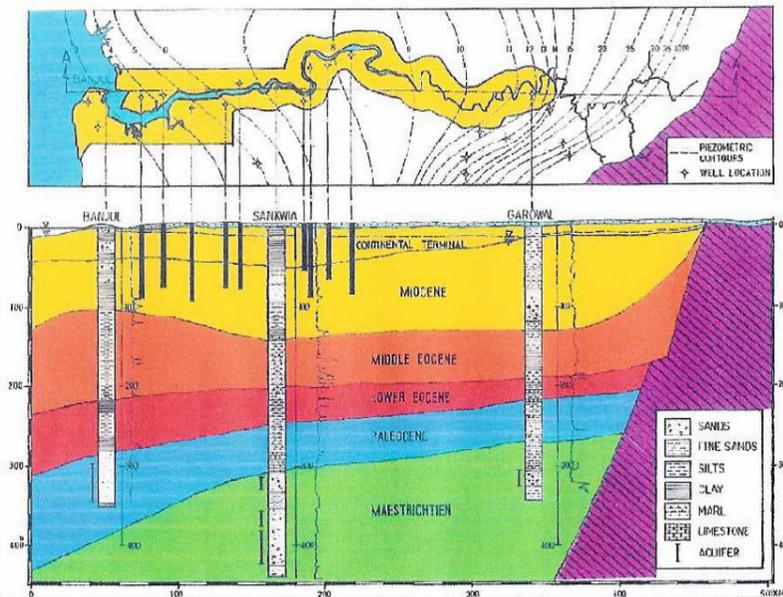


Figure 2.1 Geological section along transect A-A

**Rural Sanitation** is very much an individual household responsibility, and one that has historically been a very low priority



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