

# **National Technical Workshop on Environment Statistics in the Gambia**

**Presenter**

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# KANIFING MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

## ENVIRONMENT AND SANITATION



## DEMOGRAPHIC AND PROFILE OF KANIFING MUNICIPALITY

- ▶ According to the 2013 National Population and Housing Census (preliminary report), Kanifing Municipality has a total population of 377,137 and accounts for 20.3% of the national population. This shows a drop of 3.42 % over the 2003 Population and Housing Census, which represented 23.72% of the National Population.
- ▶ Despite the drop in relation to the national population, Kanifing Municipality witnessed a sustained population growth by 59,361 over the past decade thus representing 15.53% of its population. This represents a Municipal Inter Censual Growth Rate of 1.7%

## SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

- There are 67,119 households giving the Municipality average household size 5.7 persons. The Municipality has a population density of 5,057.5 persons per Km square, thus making it the second most densely populated local government Area.
- Rapid and uncontrolled urbanization prevails in many parts of the municipality and this is characterized by overcrowding, substandard housing, inadequate sanitation, poor drainage, unsatisfactory waste management and lack of adequate basic services. This situation has serious adverse implications for residents of the municipality in terms of incidences of communicable and vector-borne diseases. There is Physical Planning Act in place to control settlement and housing constructions but the challenge remains its effective enforcement, which has contributed to the overcrowding and poor sanitation.

## SOURCES AND ASSOCIATED STREAMS (TYPES) OF WASTE IN KANIFING MUNICIPALITY HOUSEHOLD OR RESIDENTIAL WASTE

- ▶ Household or residential waste is considered as waste from “domestic property, which is used wholly for the purposes of living accommodation” or from “premises forming part of a university, school or any other educational establishment Household or residential waste is largely regarded as mixed waste and invariably consists of high percentage of sand and organic kitchen wastes. The balance is composed of sweepings, rags, paper, dippers, tins, spray cans, old floor covering, mattresses, and a growing percentage of plastic and small proportions of glass, rubber, leather, bone and metals. In some cases, ash produced from traditional cooking stoves and where sanitation facilities are limited, faecal matter is also found.

## Population projections and forecast of solid waste generation in Kanifing Municipality (2012–21)

- ▶ Estimated quantity of solid waste generated by households in 2014/2015 by type of waste &

LGA	Papers %	Plastic %	Organic %	Metal & iron %	Textile %	Other %	Total %	Total (in tons)
Kanifing	22	6	46	0	1	25	100	65,690.05

## Waste Management Challenges

Rapid and uncontrolled urbanization prevails in many parts of the municipality and this is characterized by overcrowding, substandard housing, inadequate sanitation, poor drainage, unsatisfactory waste management and lack of adequate basic services. This situation has serious adverse implications for residents of the municipality in terms of incidences of communicable and vector-borne diseases. There is Physical Planning Act in place to control settlement and housing constructions but the challenge remains its effective enforcement, which has contributed to the overcrowding and poor sanitation.



## Illegal and Indiscriminate Dumping





## Illegal and Indiscriminate dumping



## Illegal and indiscriminate dumping

- ▶ The Kanifing Municipal Council has cleared over 100 illegal and indiscriminate dumps in which some are done repeatedly.
- ▶ The rising of illegal and indiscriminate dumps are due pressing issues beyond our control, as the collection and disposal of waste over the decades becomes unsustainable. Over 37% of our annual budget consumed by Environment and Sanitation, which is not sustainable. However the current dispensation came with new Mbalit project 2019/2022 to address one of the most critical area which collection, transportation and disposal.

## Draining blockage





## Drainage blockage



## Kotu Stream ( from Bundung to Kotu)





## Dredging the canal



## Challenges and current condition of the Bakoteh Dumpsite



- ▶ Figure 16: Aerial Photography of the Bakoteh Landfill, in the midst of a sprawling urban settlement



## Bakoteh Dumpsite



## Bakoteh Dumpsite



## Challenges and current condition of the Bakoteh Dumpsite

- ▶ Bakoteh dumpsite is said to be in activity since the 1980's (1982–1985) and was a former laterite quarry
- ▶ The site developed around the same time as the SOS Village Bakoteh facing it
- ▶ It is opened all year long; the official hours are from 7 am to 7 pm. On the grounds that the KM is the most
- ▶ Waste generation is high due to population. Project Lighthouse calculated the landfill volume after a period of 15 years to 2,000,000 m<sup>3</sup>, based on the assumption that the average waste rate was 350 m<sup>3</sup>/day and that the waste was not compacted (Project Lighthouse, 2015).

## Challenges and current condition of the Bakoteh Dumpsite

- ▶ The dumpsite is said to cover an area of 17.8 hectares (Sanneh et al. 2011), yet a topography survey revealed that the dumpsite occupies a total area of 18.55 hectares (GAMWORKS, 2004).
- ▶ Those variations may be related to the encroachment of dwellings due to the increase of population causing pressure on land (Sanneh et al. 2011). In fact, I have observed that some residences literally encircle the dumpsite.
- ▶ One can hypothesise that the most vulnerable members of the society live nearby the dumpsite possibly because they cannot afford high rental fees (social disparity).
- ▶ The surrounding wards are Bakoteh in the south, Dippa Kunda at the west, Manjai Kunda in the north east and Serrekunda further north (Fig.2). On figure 2 we recognise the presence of a pond, it is located in zone 1
- ▶ it is said to be natural since it is present all year round (GAMWORKS, 2004). Other natural resources located within 10 kilometres of Bakoteh are the Atlantic coast, the Kotu stream and the mangroves (RAMSAR Convention, 1996).