3R in Vulnerable Saline Groundwater Areas for Agriculture and Drinking Water

Bangladesh Case Study and Outline of Concept Note for Out-scaling in Similar Environments

Probem Definition–Geographical

- Vulnerability to reduced surface inflows
- Over use causing ingression
- Impact of brackish water agriculture and aquaculture
- Natural salinity (also in inland areas)



Problem Definition - Overall Context

- Pressure on the water urban abstraction urban/population/tourism – increasing scarcity
- Climate change
- Too little effective recharge
- Inflow reduced or erratic
- Prevent high saline groundwater tables
- No soil drainage



BANGLADESH: LIMITED SOURCES OF SAFE WATER Ponds Sand Filter Rai

Rainwater Harvesting





Water Logging Brackish Water Aquaculture

Water Transported from Distant Sources





NATIONAL SCAN FOR WATER BUFFER NEEDS



Dhaka City and Barind Tract with declining groundwater levels;

Jessore area with arsenic in water and declining water level;

Hill Tracts with deep water level; and

Coastal Area with high salinity in surface and groundwater

Well Design and Construction



Drilling of 22 inch Infiltration Wells









Assembling and Completing Wells









Constructed Site at Batiaghata (Khulna)



ROING THE WATER BUT

Munshiganj, Shyamnagar, Satkhira

- Four wells to a depth of 80 feet, all 12 inches
- 30 feet casing, 50 feet screen
- Infiltration from roof top rainwater
- 13 piezometers for manual measurements, one for diver



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Total Infiltration at Each Site



Changes in Salinity as Indicated by EC



Influence of EC on Infiltration



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Assassuni Site, Satkhira Nov, 2011



UPSCALING POTENTIAL: THE NEED



Other criteria:

- -Thickness of clay layer
- -Salinity of aquifer
- -Availability of ponds/roofs

-Accessibility

-Community interest and willingness to participate

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- DPHE and NGO supp

Other Areas

- Pakistan
- India
- Yemen
- Kenya





Saline groundwater areas: worst of the worst's

Kenya: salinization in coastal areas increasing





Pakistan: saline groundwater areas – No drinking water, bad agriculture

Yemen: Coastal salinization and moving sand dunes





India Inland Saline Areas In Madhya

Goals

- Introduce 3R solution on the ground in the particular contexts
- Develop political, technical and institutional support mechanisms
- Monitor the impact in terms of water quality (chlorine) and quantity



Components of the programme

- Overall water management plan
- Pilots Specific management interventions
 - Managed aquifer recharge creating fresh water lenses
 - Localized controlled drainage depending on time of the year
 - Anticipated ditch level management groundwater level management
 - Skimming wells
 - Surfacewater storage
 - Modifying cropping agriculture (including salinity tolerant crops)
- Policy awareness issues bring in rainwater and recharge in policies and strategies
- Capacity building at various levels



Stakeholders/ Partnerships

- Governments/ regulators
- Researchers (National and International)
- LGIs, NGOs and CBOs/ practioners
- Water service boards water trust funds
- Ministery of Environment/Water Resources
- Politicians lobby groups civil society
- Funders international agencies



Strategy for Implementation

- Work at landscape basis
- find out low-cost reasonable solutions
- create space for innovation by local communities themselves
- involve a larger group of stakeholders from financing agencies and poltical decision makers
- build in monitoring of water quality
- capacity building at (1) local maintenance (2) design capacity (3) water management at large

Follow-up

- Building a network
- Submit proposal to adaptation funds



Contact

Join the 3R family for knowledge sharing, partnering and new opportunities

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