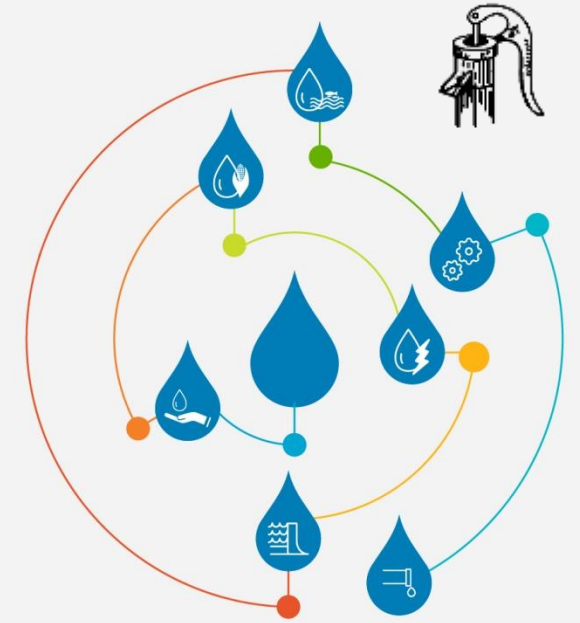


Safe Pani |

Real-time monitoring of handpumps for safely managed drinking water services in rural Bangladesh



Alex Fischer, University of Oxford

Adnan Hakim, UNICEF

Md. Shafiqur Rahman, Government of Bangladesh

This is not an ADB material. The views expressed in this document are the views of the author/s and/or their organizations and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the material's contents, and accepts no responsibility for any direct or indirect consequence of their use or reliance, whether wholly or partially. Please feel free to contact the authors directly should you have queries.

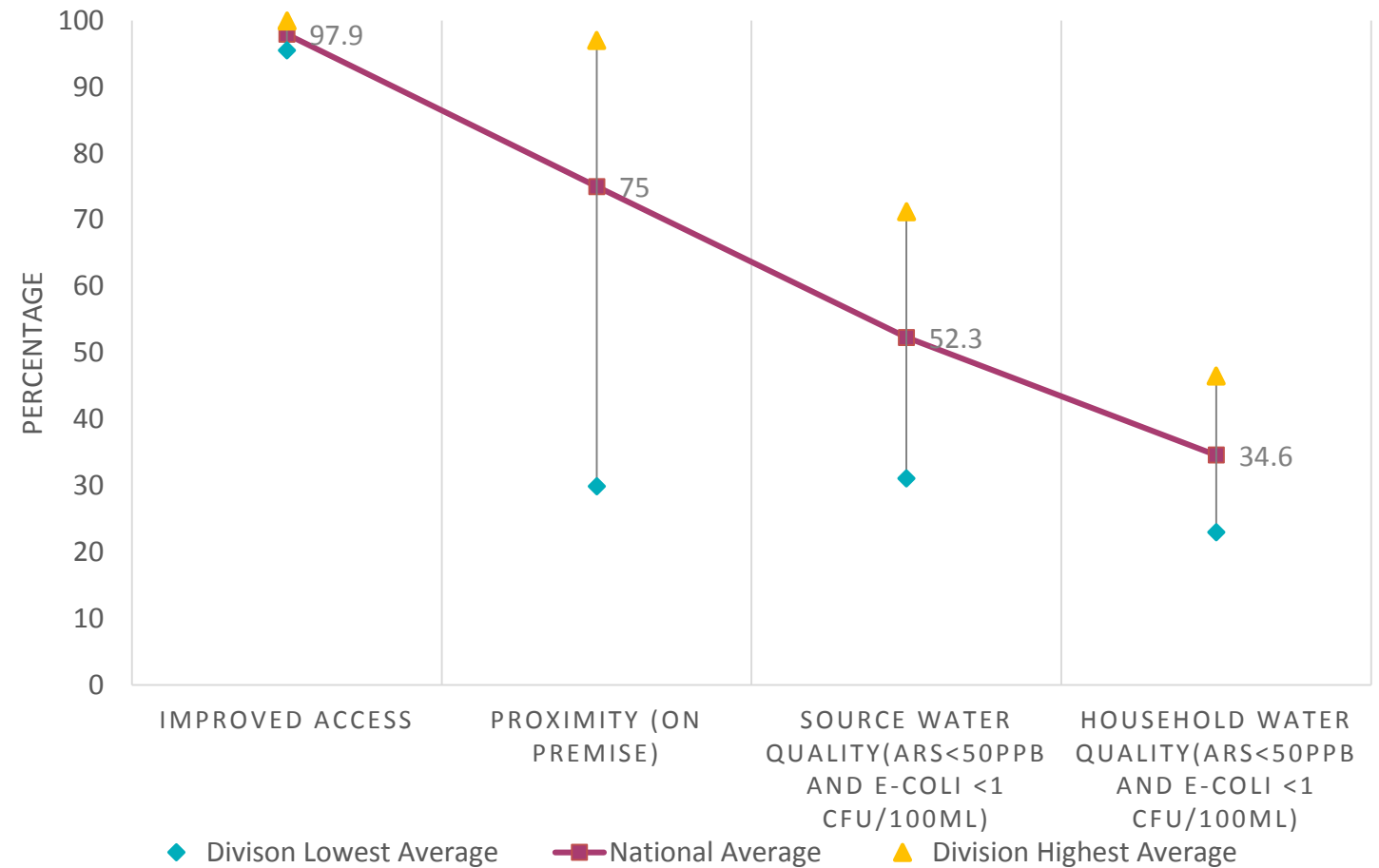
October 2018



Key concerns for rural drinking water security in Bangladesh



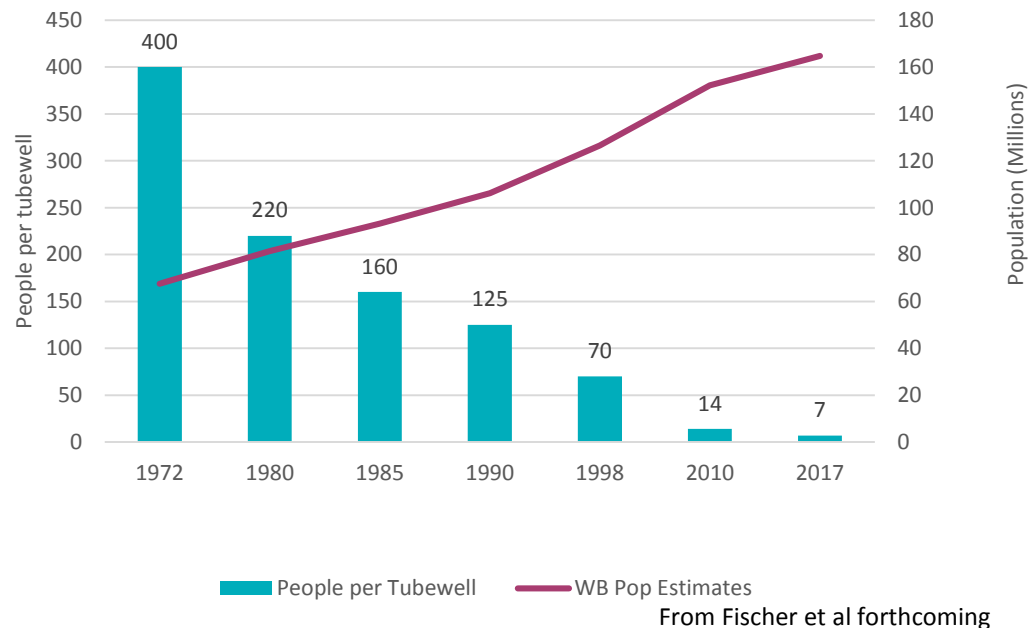
NATIONAL MONITORING OF SDG 6.1: DEFINING SAFELY
MANAGED DRINKING WATER SERVICES
SOURCE: UNICEF-MICS 2012/2013



Limited data available for functionality and performance of rural services

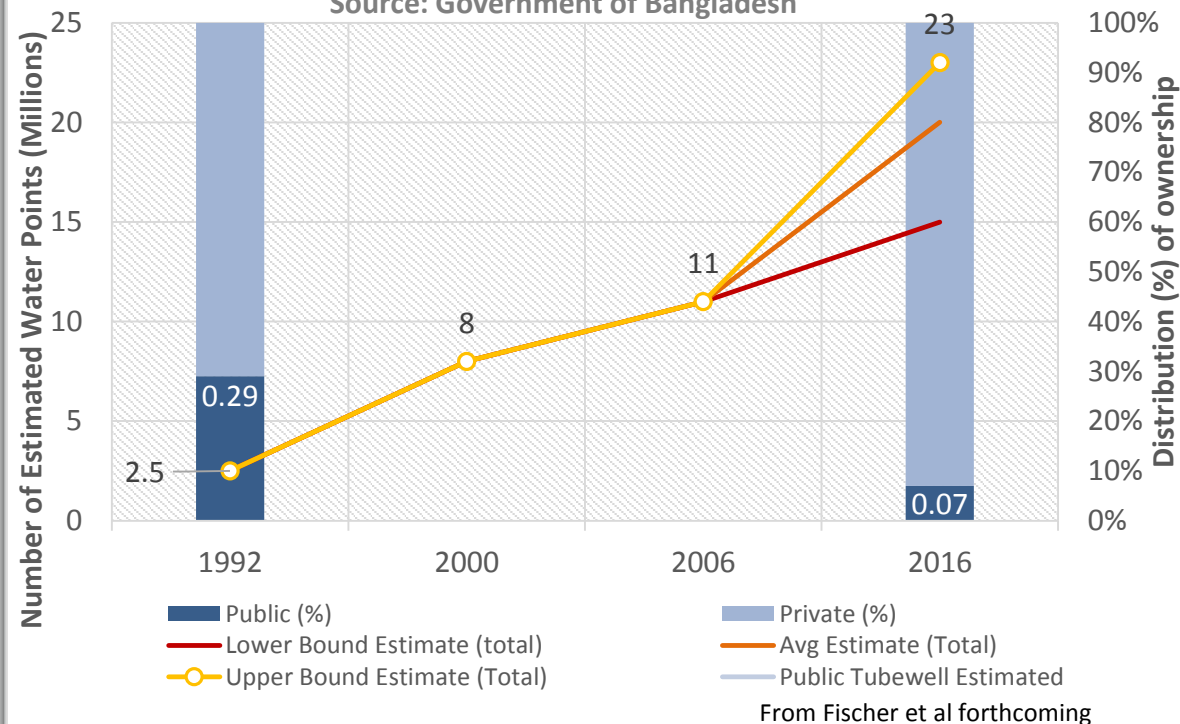
Estimated national coverage of people per tubewells compared to population growth.

Source: Government of Bangladesh and World Bank



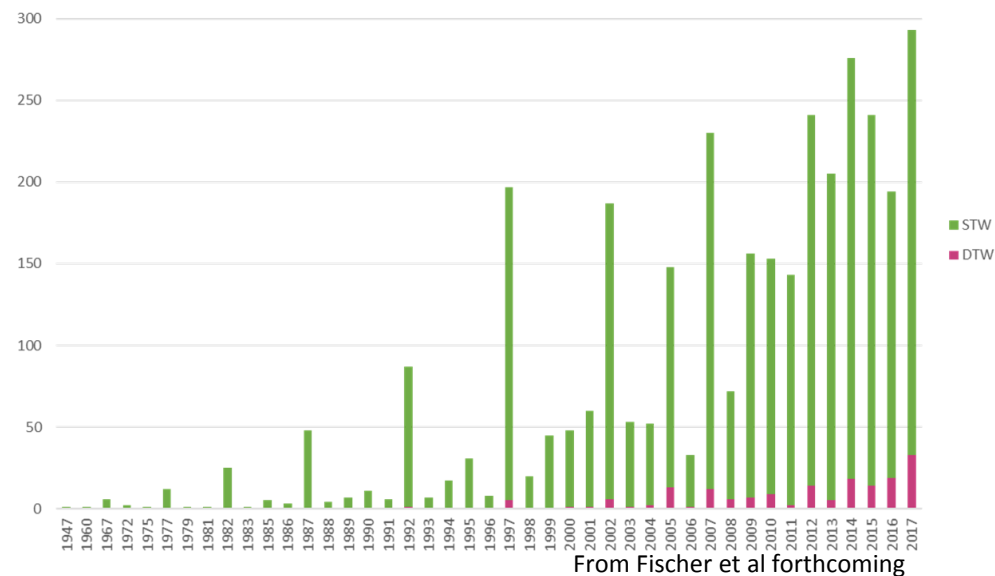
Estimated national growth of tubewells

Source: Government of Bangladesh



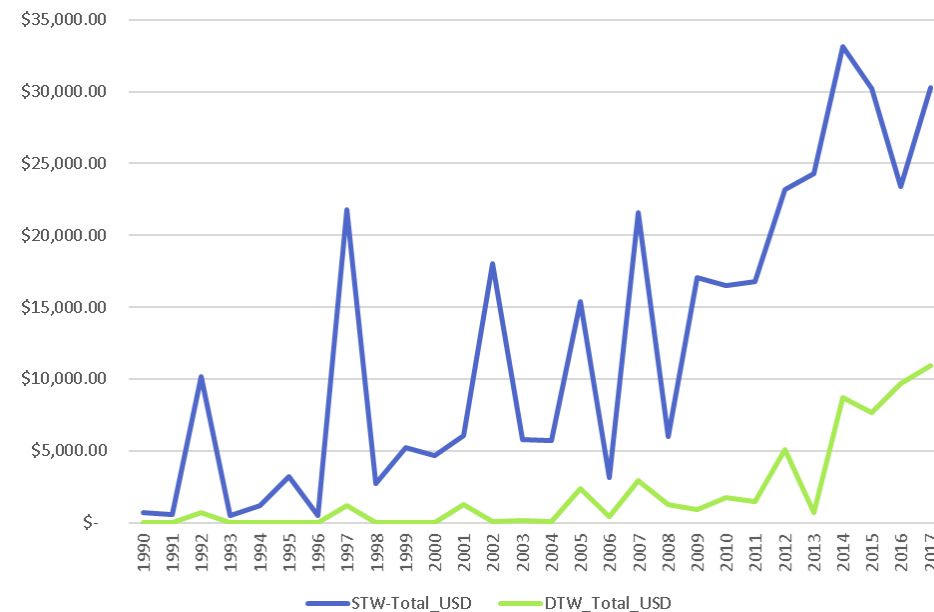
Growing rural sector dependence on groundwater
 Limited data on handpump performance (functionality and reliability)

Total Number of Shallow (STW) and Deep (DTW) tubewells installed by year



Exponential growth of tubewell installations post 2005

Total Reported Investment for 10 Villages (USD)



94% privately financed.
64% of TW are single users/individual households



Majority of handpump growth is privately financed

Source: 10 villages, 24,858 people and 3,831 tubewells from Matlab, Chandpur



How can sensors support rural drinking water service models?

Accountability

Public investments and service delivery can be independently verified using performance data on functionality and reliability

Planning and Investment

User demand and investment can be quantified across a network to estimate future infrastructure needs

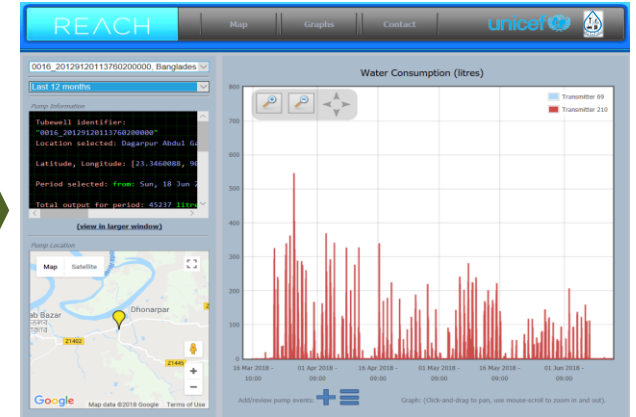
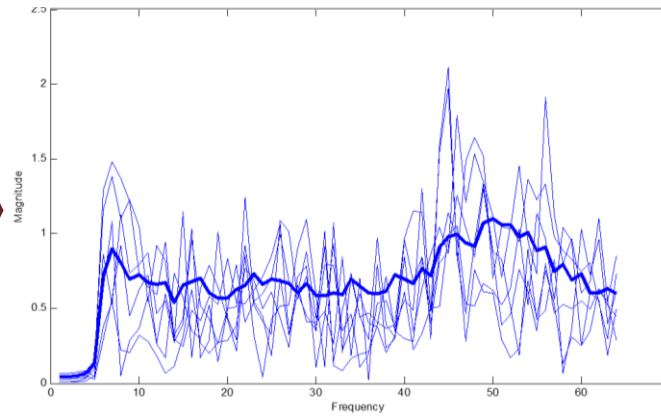
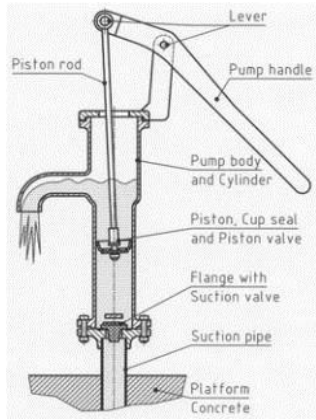
Sustainable Finance

New streams of funding (public and private) are de-risked through improved performance data



Data loggers

Monitoring of rural handpumps



How they works:

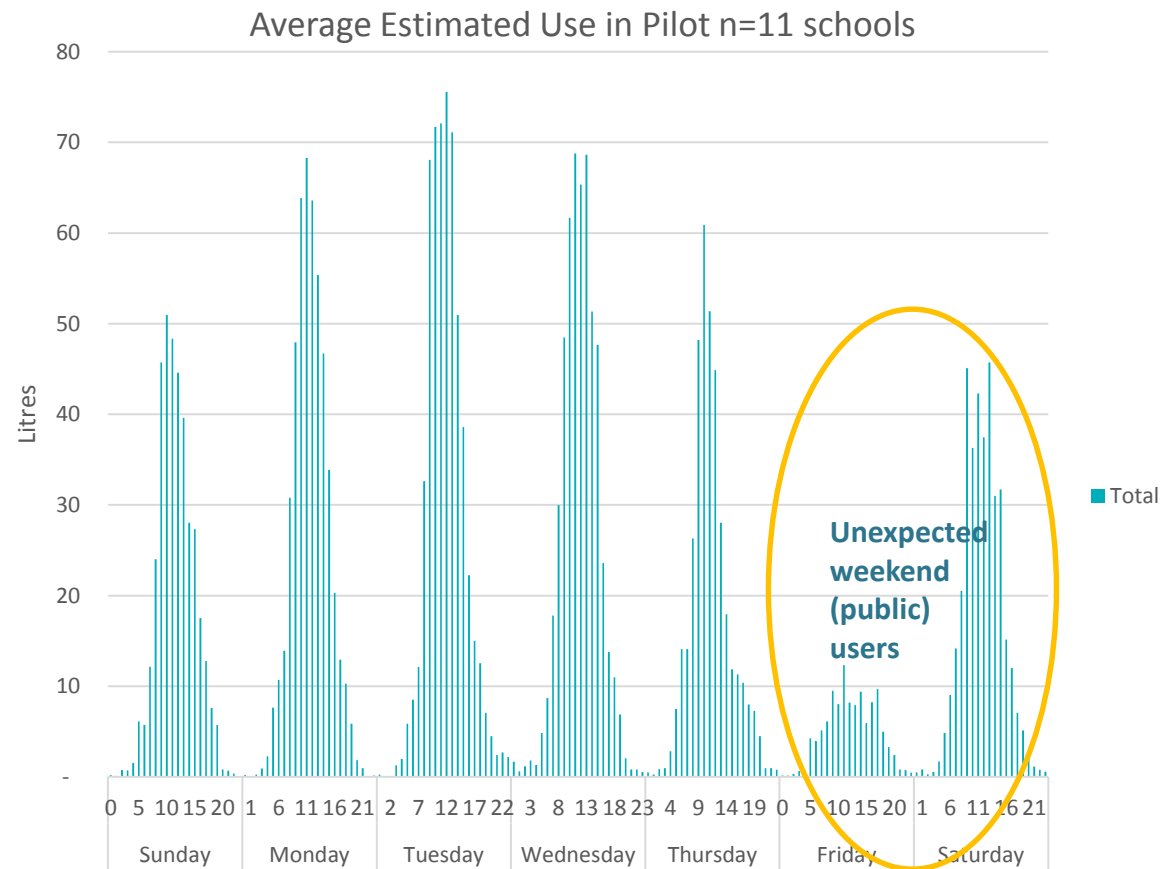
- Accelerometer measures handle movement and vibration.
- Machine learning interprets behavior and provides use estimates based on field calibrations.

Outputs

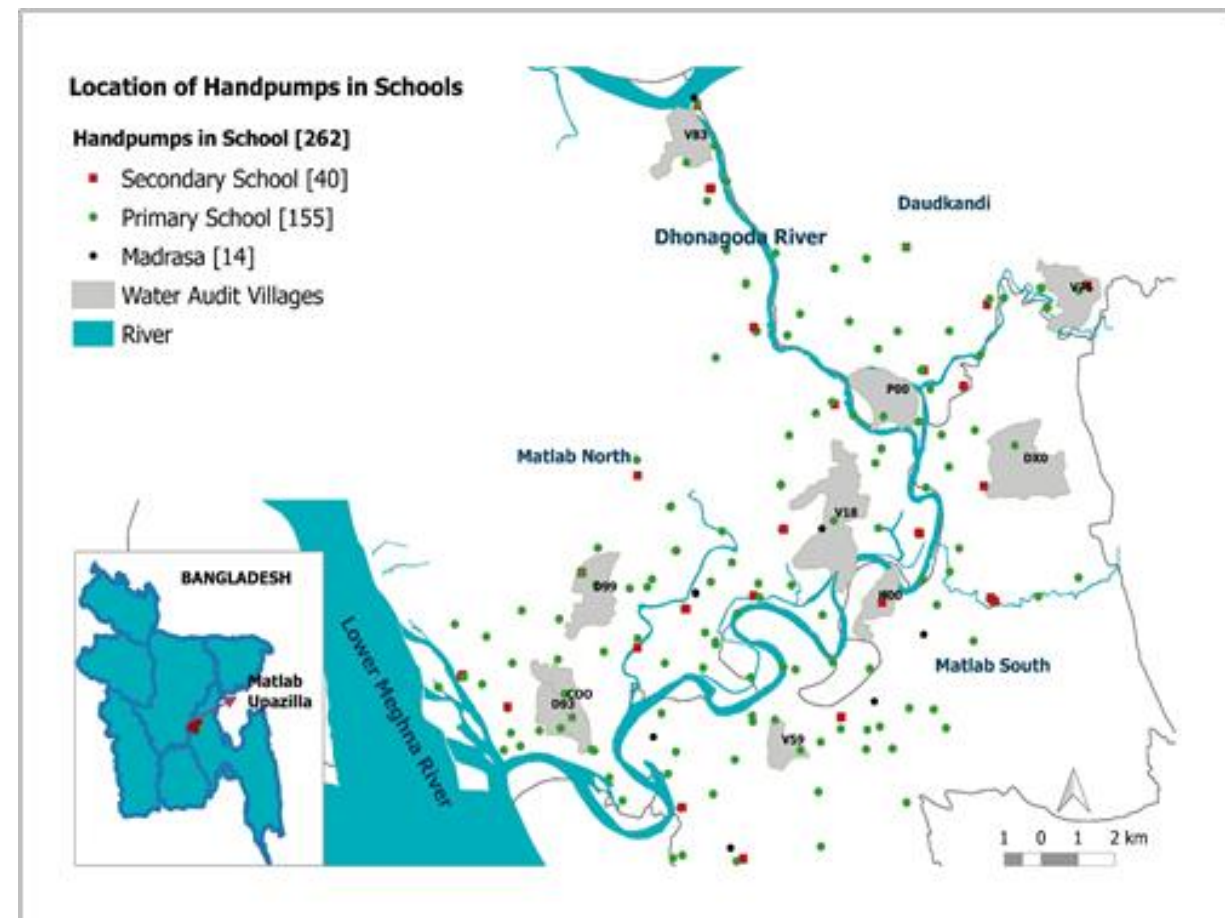
1. Use monitoring (temporal demand and flow estimates)
2. Condition monitoring (Observed and predicted)
3. Service accountability (repair, supply and reliability)

Estimating use patterns

Initial deployment for school facilities in Matlab, Bangladesh



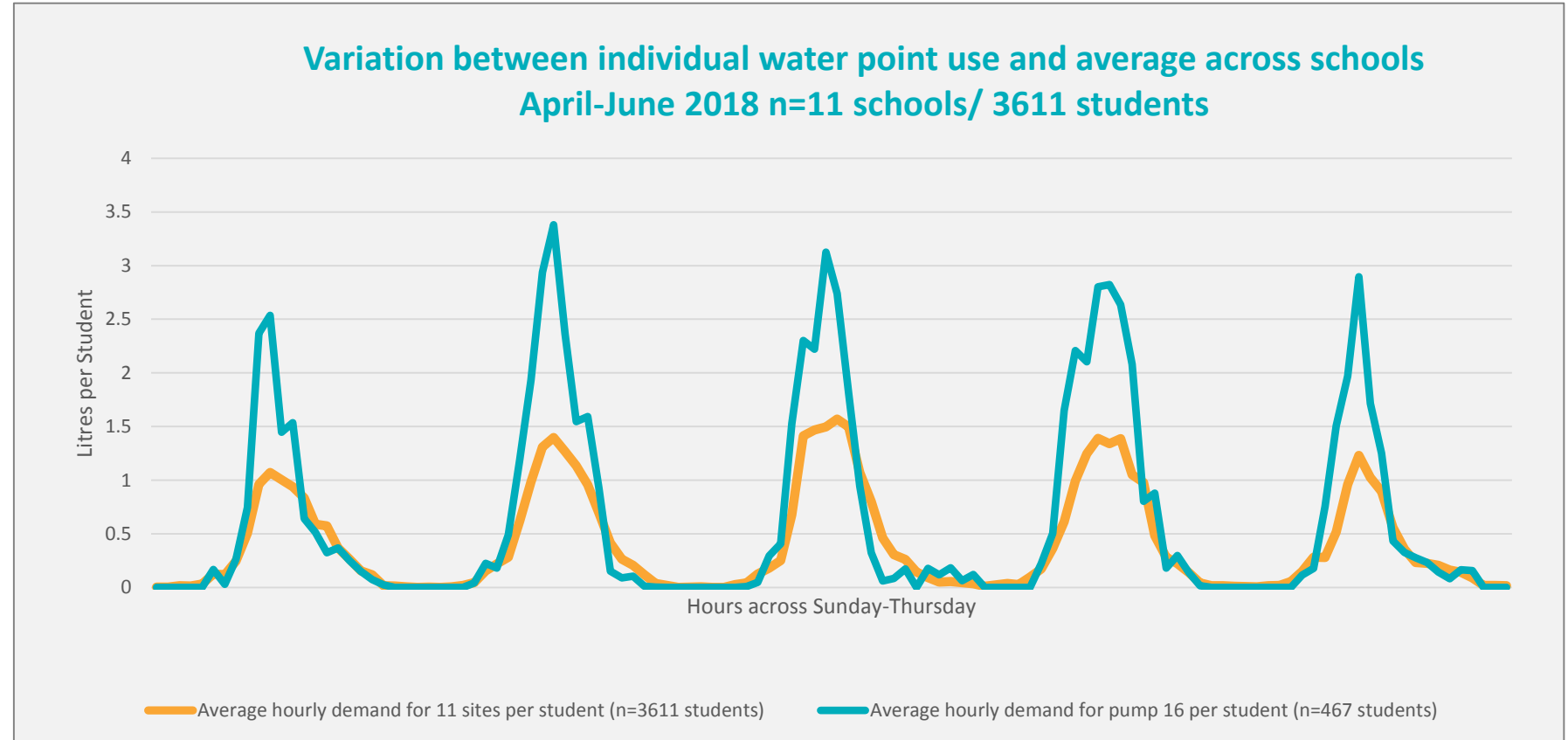
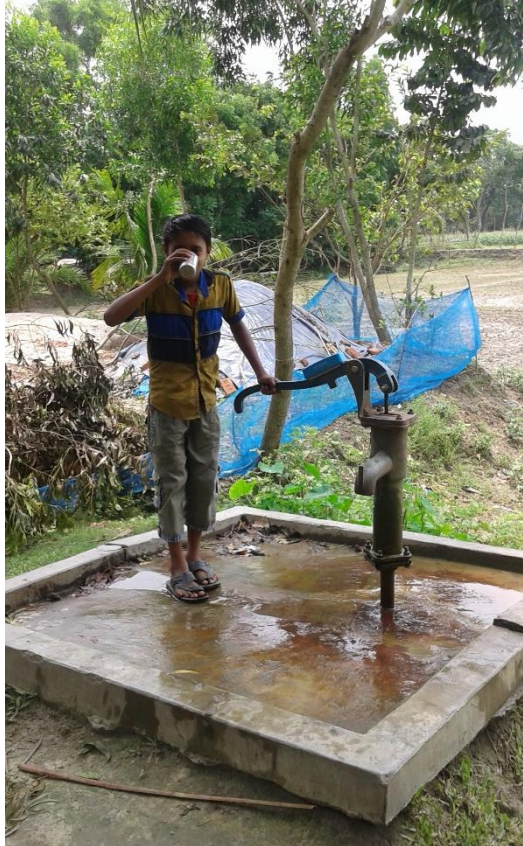
From Fischer et al forthcoming



Estimate average peak daily use patterns
Identified public use of school water points on weekends and after hours
Initial deployment to cover ~250 schools by October 2018

Estimating risk factors

Reliability and demand by water point



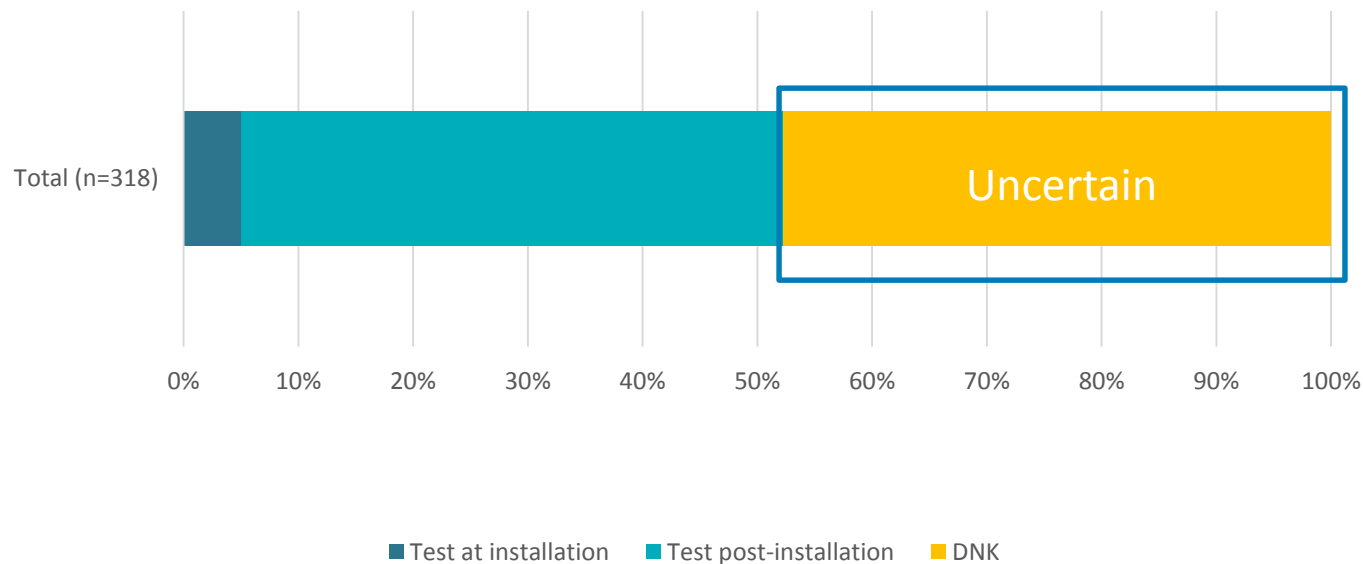
From Fischer et al forthcoming

Estimate hourly and daily demand patterns by user numbers
Link use patterns to water quality analysis (arsenic, microbiological, salinity, iron)
Observe declining demand later in week, possibly related to attendance

Addressing uncertainty

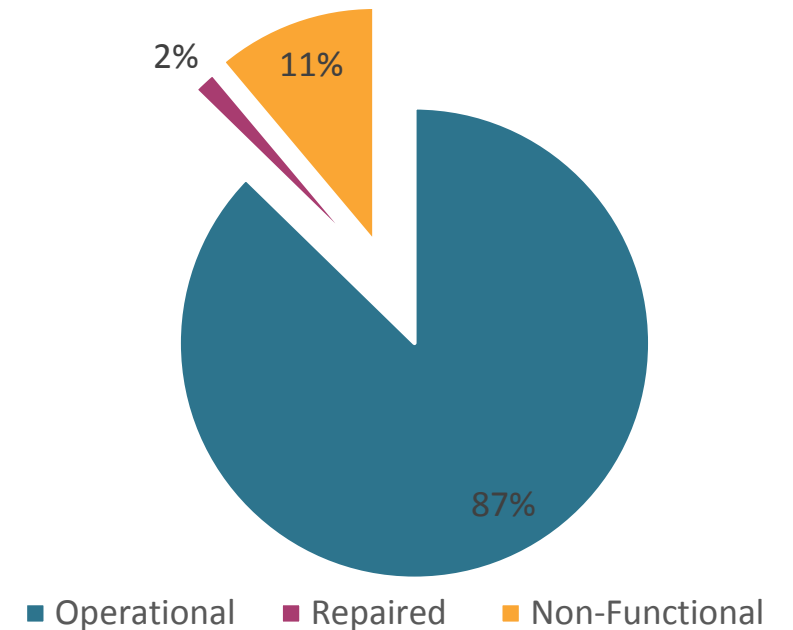
Safety and observed functionality

Water quality certainty:
Tested (any parameter) at or after installation



From Fischer et al forthcoming

Observed functionality over 3 months
(n=63)



From Fischer et al forthcoming

Link water quality to use type (drinking/bathing/washing) and seasonal demand patterns
Quantify rate of non-function or deviation from average
Quantify repair and down-time and link to service provision

Findings: Monitoring enables performance based rural service models

Technology relevant for other Asian rural systems dependent on handpumps

Data loggers in Kenya linked to local service entrepreneurs reduced handpump downtime from >30 days to <3 days.



REGULATED
PROCUREMENT,
INSTALLATION



SMART MONITORING
OF FUNCTIONALITY,
RELIABILITY AND
WATER QUALITY

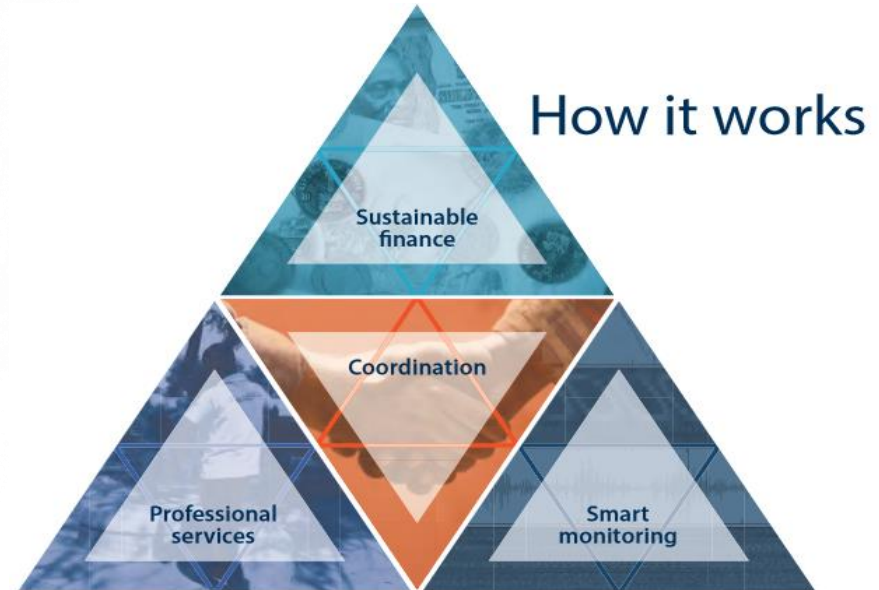


PERFORMANCE-BASED
CONTRACTS AND
BLENDED FINANCE



PROFESSIONAL
MAINTENANCE
SERVICE TO SCHOOLS
AND MULTI-USER
WATER POINTS

Components for service company



Model design components

REACH

Improving water
security for the poor

www.reachwater.org.uk
reach@water.ox.ac.uk

 @reachwater

 /reachwater

Presented by Md. Shafiqur Rahman, DPHE Government
of Bangladesh

Alex Fischer, University of Oxford

Adnan Hakim, UNICEF Bangladesh

Team:

Monirul Alam, UNICEF Bangladesh

Tazrina Habib Ananya, UNICEF

Professor Rob Hope, University of Oxford

Dr. Md. Sirajul Islam, icddr,b

Patrick Thomson, University of Oxford

Contact | Alexander.Fischer@smithschool.ox.ac.uk