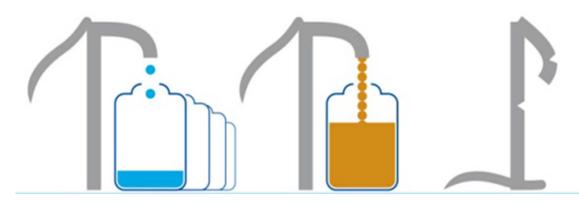


Gateway to the Earth

Rural water supply functionality



























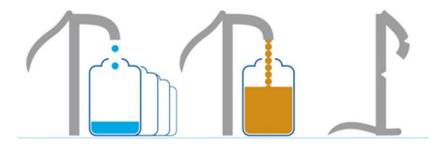








Survey 2 forensic assessments



What are the physical factors underlying hand pump functionality?





Survey 2 forensic assessments

- Forensic assessments of 150 boreholes:
 - Sanitary & engineering survey (IM2 & Afridev)
 - Pumping test
 - Water chemistry
 - CCTV survey
 - Questionnaires (reliability, downtime, quantity, quality).









Pump component condition













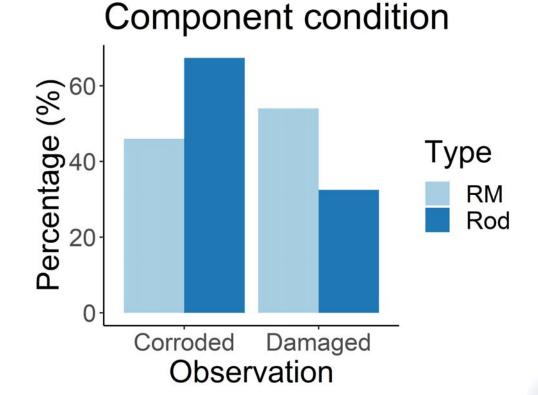
Pump component condition

Issues with India Mk 2 corrosion.

In Uganda, corrosion affects:

- 80% Rods
- 60% RM

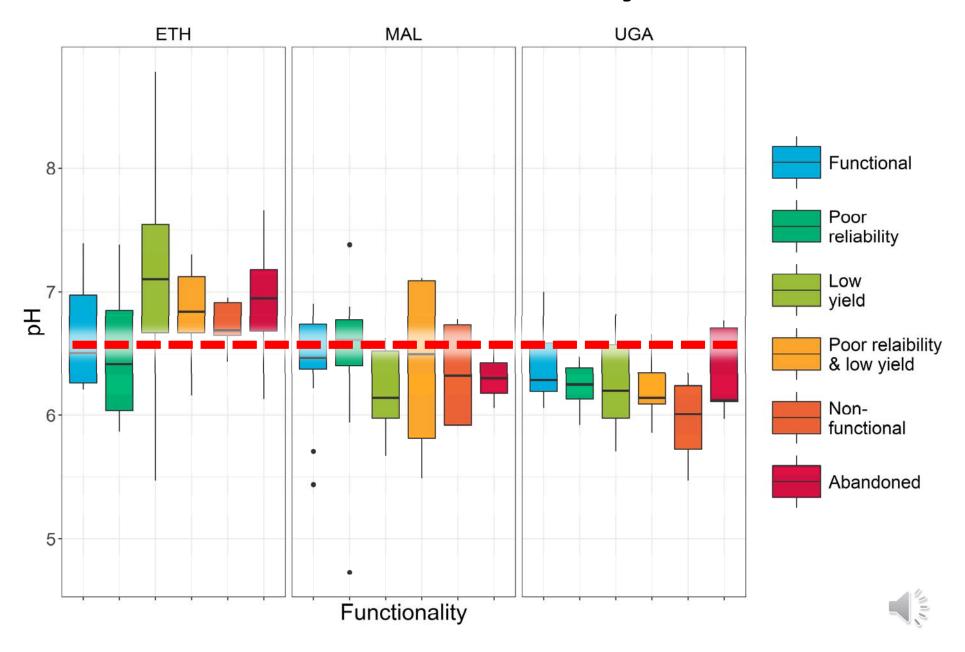
Need to maintain and replace rising main and rods.







Groundwater corrosivity



Pump component condition

<u>IMk2:</u>

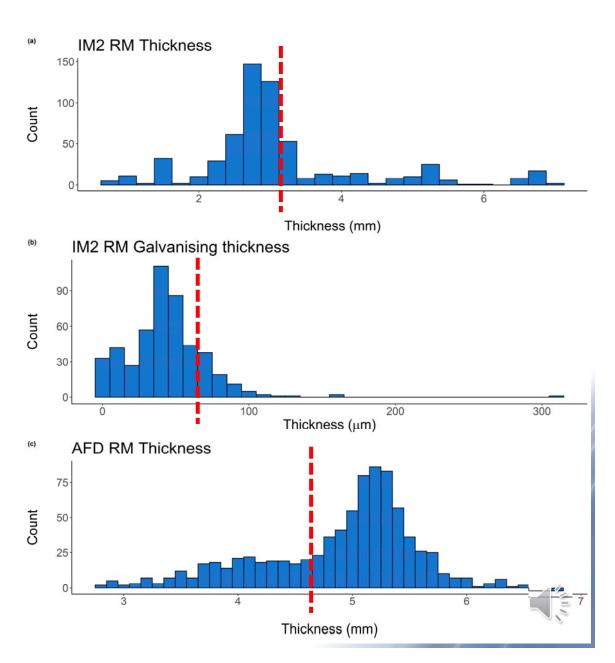
>60% below spec thickness (3.2 mm)

>55% below GI spec (70 mm) (Uganda >90%)

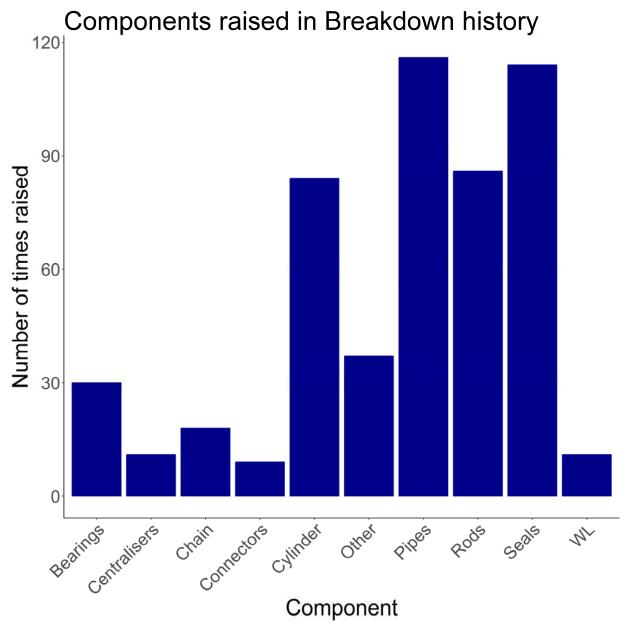
<u>Afridev</u>

<30% below spec thickness (4.7 mm)

What about material and component standards?



Other pump components



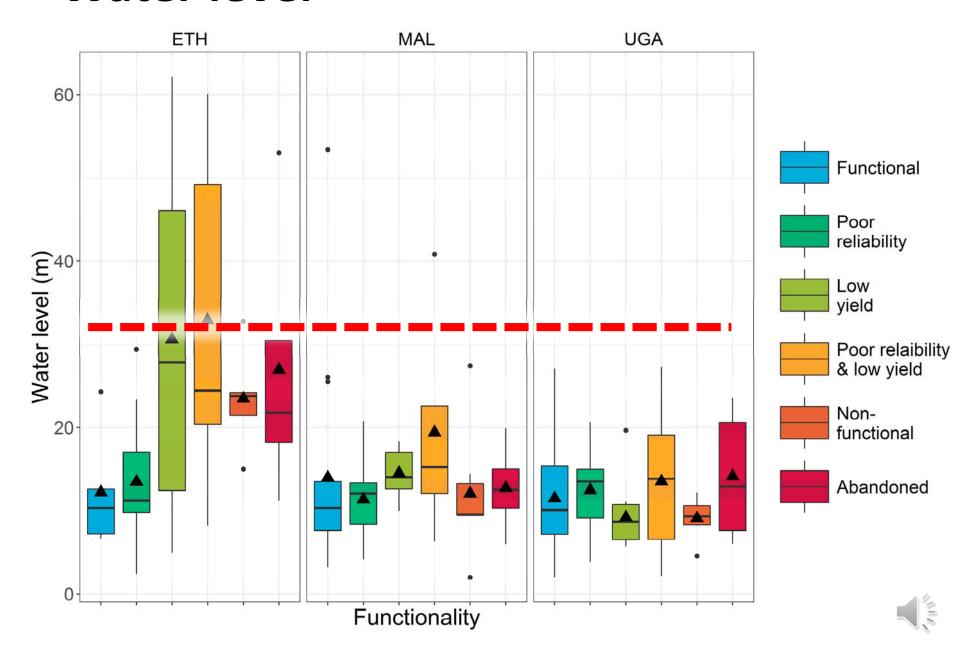




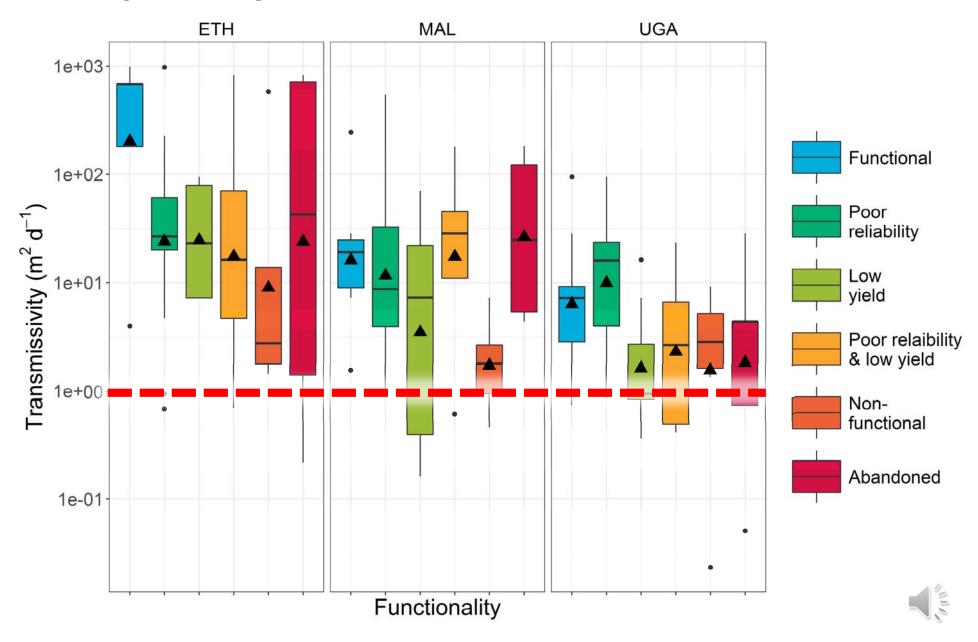




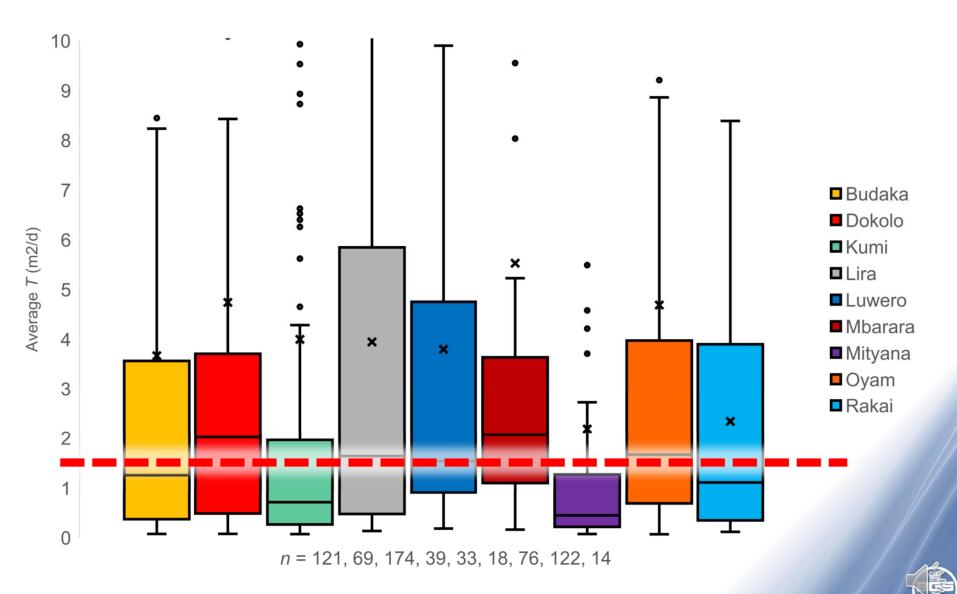
Water level



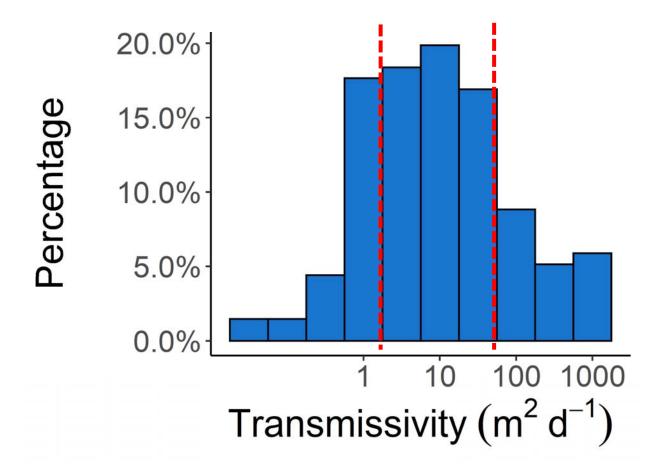
Aquifer yield



Uganda T (m^2/d) - District



What size of pump?









Borehole Camera

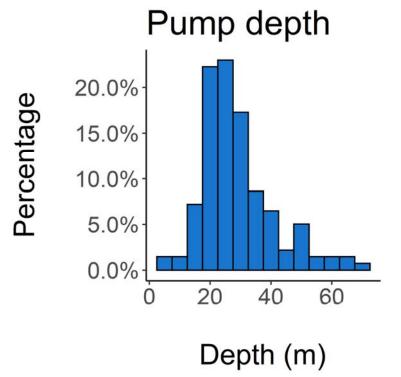
Log the construction of the borehole

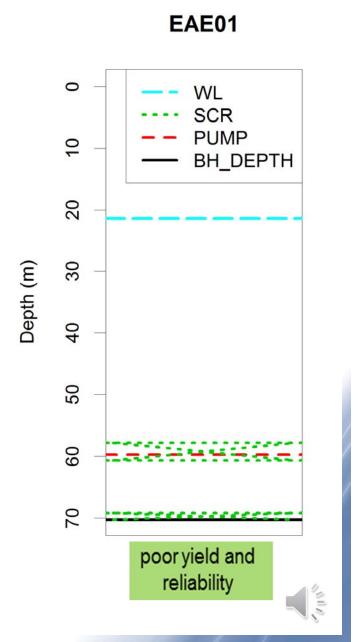


Borehole construction

Pump position, screen length and position are important

Pump >40 m in 13% of sites (Ethiopia >30%)





Conclusions

- The forensic techniques helped diagnose underlying issues:
 - Deep groundwater levels
 - Corrosion of rising main and rods (IMk2)
 - Sub standard material?
 - Poor borehole construction
 - Low transmissivity (particularly for nonfunctional boreholes)
 - Groundwater of low pH (particularly in Uganda)
- Good News:
 - Transmissivity at most sites is enough to sustain a hand pump.
 - Our method helps identify problems and mitigation measures.
- Areas for Interventions: O&M, borehole citing, standards in construction & materials

