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Groundwater for rural water supplies: with an emphasis on self-supply and handpump sources for households and communities

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Side Event on Groundwater for Rural Water Supply @ UN Water Groundwater Summit 2022

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As a global community, we are striving to ensure that everyone has access to a drinking water source that is available, accessible, affordable & safe.

This is a human right.

Driller in Ogun State, Nigeria cools himself down on the job (Source: Kerstin Danert, 2014)

What does *rural* mean?

- Rural tends to be defined as what is not urban
- Rural settlement patterns & population densities vary enormously
- Different development approaches adopted and needed
- in this side event we use national definitions of rural/urban



From dichotomy to a continuum: a portfolio of places World Development Report 2009 – Reshaping Economic Geography, Washington DC: World Bank

Estimated drinking water access in 2020





Surface water

Proportion of the population (%) that access different levels of the drinking water ladder in 2020 (WHO/UNICEF, 2022, https://washdata.org/data)



Groundwater for rural water supply: Two key aspects

Borehole & handpump quality

Self-supply

Both are largely overlooked & politically neglected.

Key messages

- Boreholes and handpumps should **always** be properly designed & constructed.
- Self supply can unlock household investments in water supply, and should be acknowledged, supported & enabled.

Developing groundwater - mechanised & manual drilling



A range of mechanised rigs (Photos: Erich Bauman/Kerstin Danert)

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Different manual drilling techniques in use in urban Nigeria and rural Niger (Photos: Kerstin Danert)

Proportion of the Rural Population relying on a household self-supply



Data sources: Sri Lanka Census (2012) Pakistan DHS (2017-18), Nepal MICS (2019), Maldives DHS (2016-17) India DHS (2015-16), Bhutan MICS (2010) Bangladesh MICS (2019), Afghanistan DHS (2015) Vietnam MICS (2020-21) Timor Leste DHS (2016), Thailand MICS (2015-16); Philippines DHS (2017), Myanmar DHS (2015-16), Mongolia MICS (2018), Lao PDR MICS (2017), Indonesia DHS (2017), Cambodia DHS (2014); Micronesia Census (2010), Fiji Census (2017), Kiribati MICS (2018-19), Samoa MICS (2019); Solomon Islands HIES (2012-13); Tonga MICS (2019); Vanuatu Census (2020)

A third of households in Asia and the Pacific self-supply their drinking water, with prevalence highest in rural areas



Main drinking water sources in sub-Saharan Africa



Saharan Africa'. Ask for Water GmbH, Skat Foundation and RWSN, St Gallen, Switzerland. https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.19733.81121



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Thank you for listening!

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