

# PUMPING AND DELIVERING GROUNDWATER TO LAST MILE POPULATIONS

*Safely Managed Drinking Water Services for Rural  
Populations – the Last Mile*

2019 SIWI World Water Week  
Stockholm, Sweden

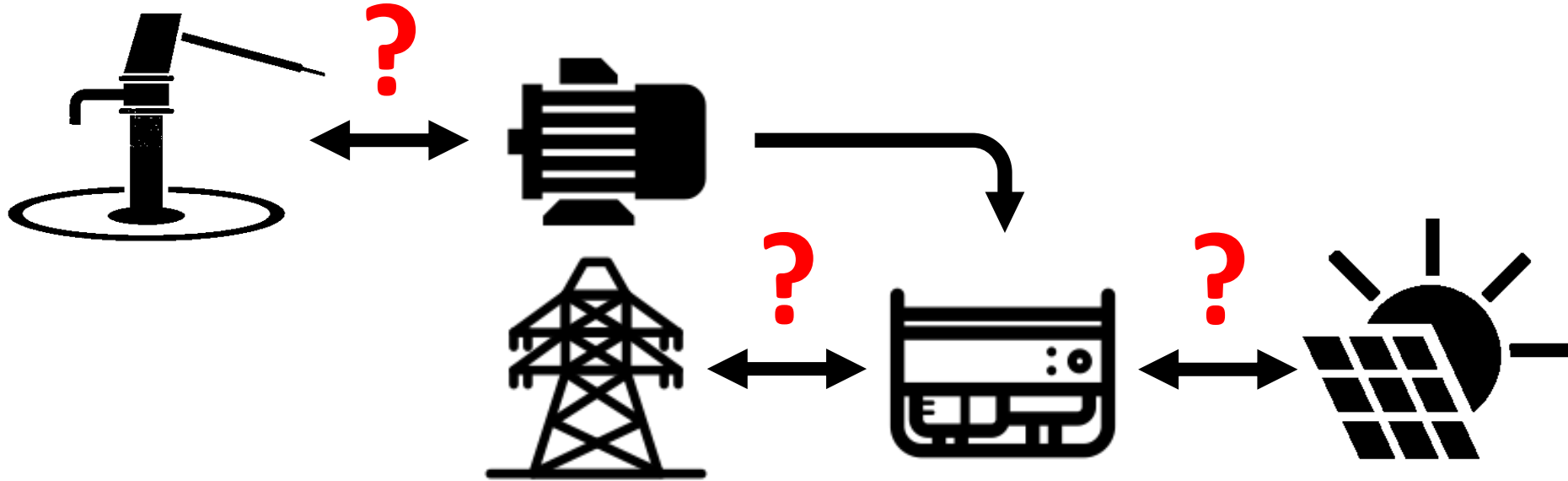
Andrew Armstrong, PE  
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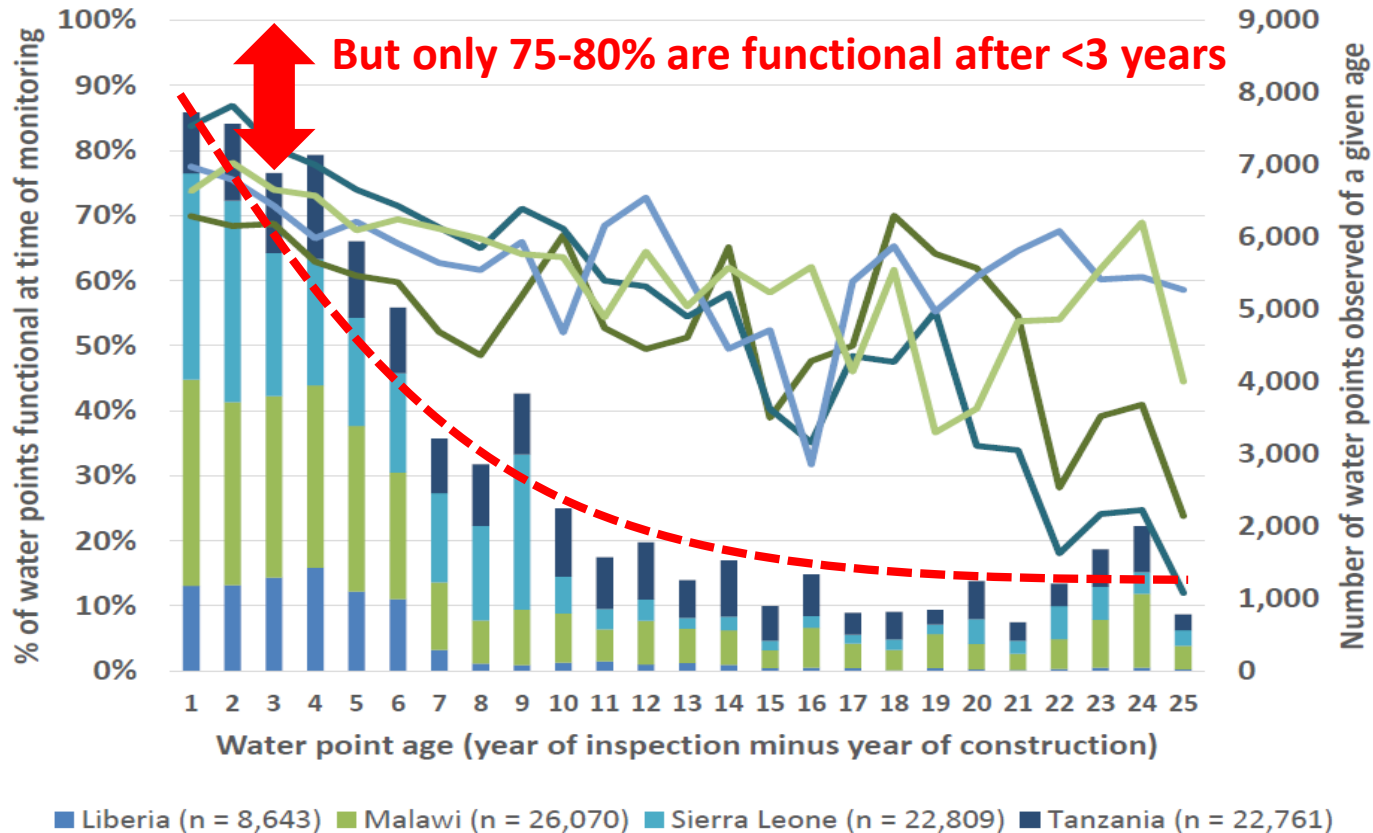
How can groundwater be  
**abstracted** in a manner that  
**protects the valuable resource**  
while ensuring rural populations enjoy  
**lasting water services?**

# Which technology to choose?

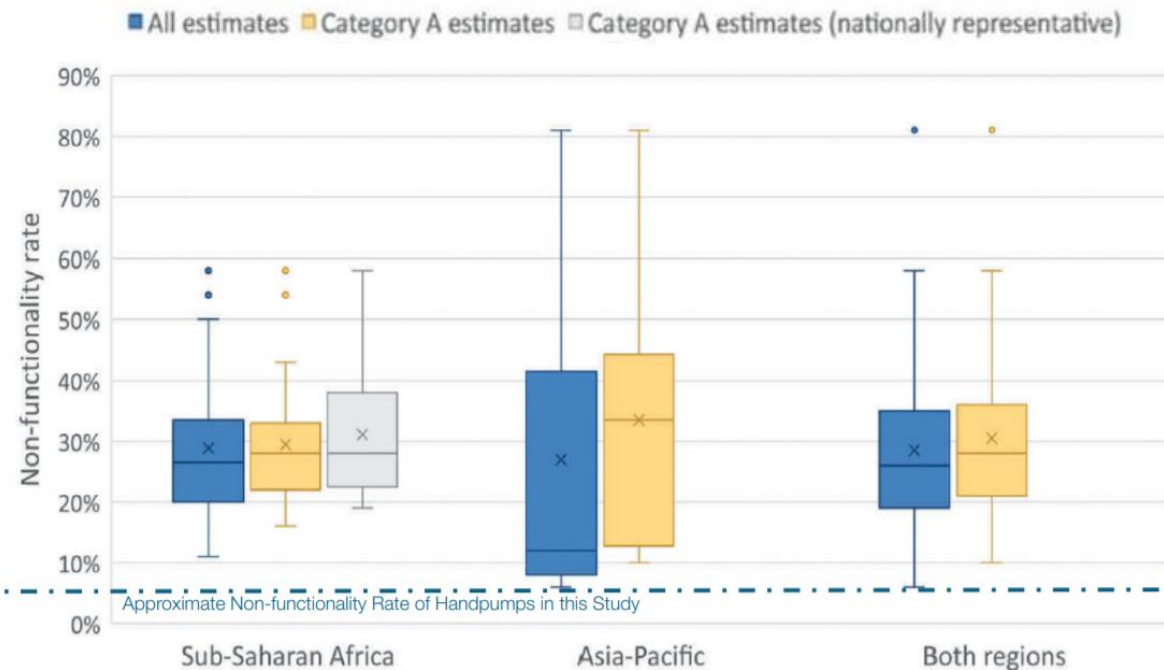
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# Opportunity: Hundreds of thousands of **boreholes and pumps** already exist



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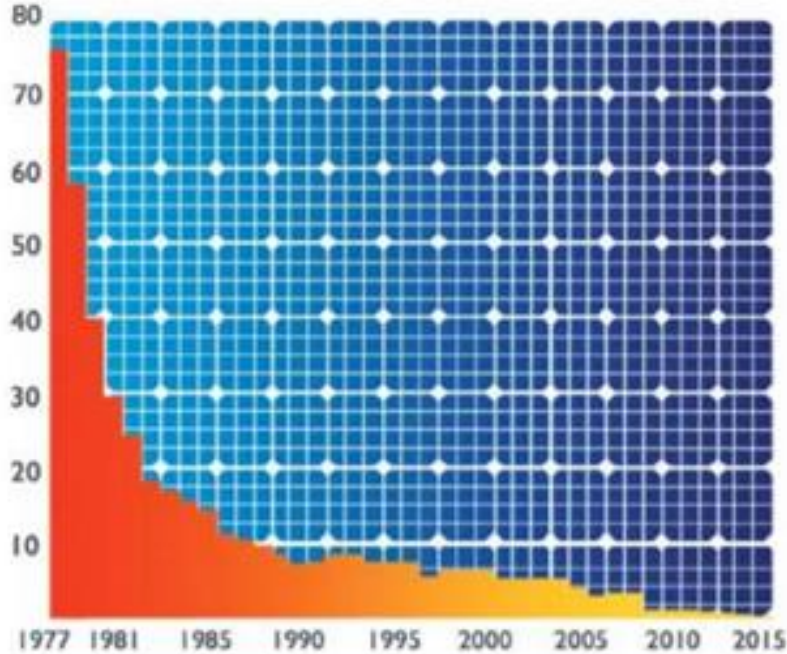


Adapted from: Foster, T., Furey, S., Banks, B., and Willetts, J. (2019)

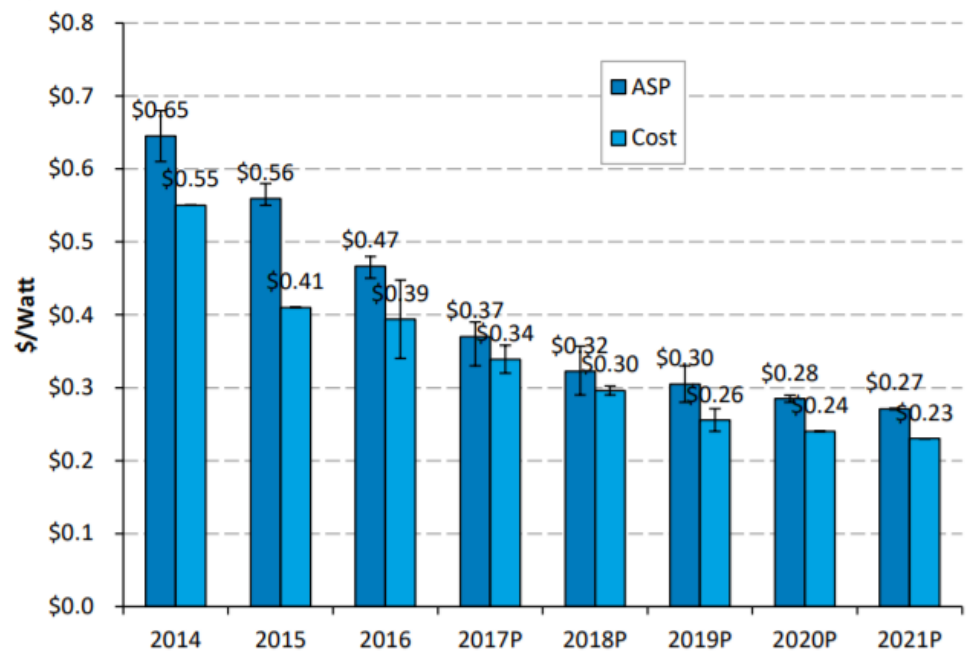
**Preventative and responsive maintenance increases reliability and functionality of pumping systems**

# Opportunity: Solar-powered solutions are becoming more **affordable**, **applicable** and **available**

Historical price (USD/Watt) of PV modules

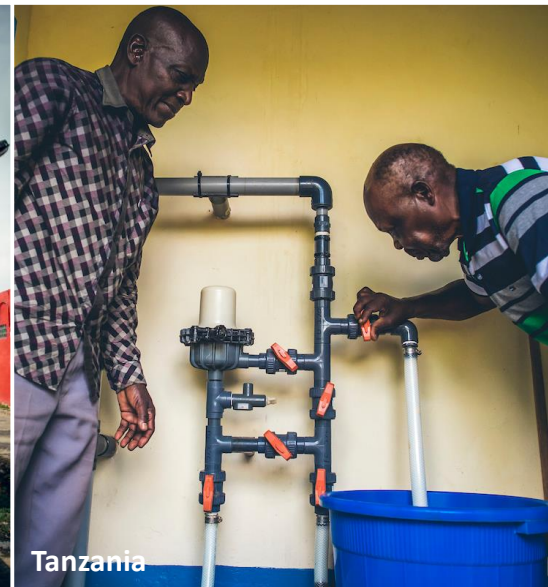


Projected price (USD/Watt) of PV modules



## **Opportunity:** Rural water users are **willing to pay** for higher service levels

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## Opportunity: Rural water users are **willing to pay for higher service levels**

*“The majority of households found these prices (\$1.50-\$4.50/HH/month) to be affordable, particularly considering the increased convenience and time saving provided by the solar powered systems.”*

- 2016 UNICEF global evaluation of solar powered water systems



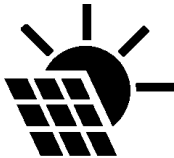


**“Safety net” policies ensure people are not excluded if they aren’t able to pay**

When unable to pay for water from solar powered systems:





**Threat:** Current **funding and financing is insufficient** to support groundwater abstraction in the manner required to achieve the SDGs

|                              |  |  |  |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|
| <b>CapEx</b><br>[USD/person] | \$20-\$60   | \$25-\$60   | \$30-\$70   |
| <b>OpEx</b>                  | User Time/Labor   | Fuel & Personnel  | Personnel   |
| <b>CapManEx</b>              | Annual  | 1-2 years   | 7+ years  |
| <b>Life-cycle Cost</b>       |  |   |  |

ARMSTRONG, A., MAHAN, J., and ZAPOR, J., (2017). Solar pumping for rural water supply: Life-cycle costs from 8 countries. Proceedings of the 40th WEDC International Conference. Loughborough, UK. Available online at <https://www.rural-water-supply.net/en/resources/details/822>.

IRC, (2012). Providing a basic level of water and sanitation services that last: cost benchmarks. WASHCost global infosheet. The Hague, The Netherlands. Available online at <https://www.ircwash.org/resources/providing-basic-level-water-and-sanitation-services-last-cost-benchmarks>.

**Threat:** Service delivery **models and technical skills are often inadequate** to support groundwater abstraction in the manner required to achieve the SDGs

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*“The most common causes of malfunction (of solar powered water systems) were the **failure of wiring and electrical components** or more severe issues relating to motor burnout and **boreholes running dry.**”*

- 2016 UNICEF global evaluation of solar powered water systems



**Established design and installation standards for solar pumping are rarely followed**

**Threat:** Service delivery **models and technical skills are often inadequate** to support groundwater abstraction in the manner required to achieve the SDGs

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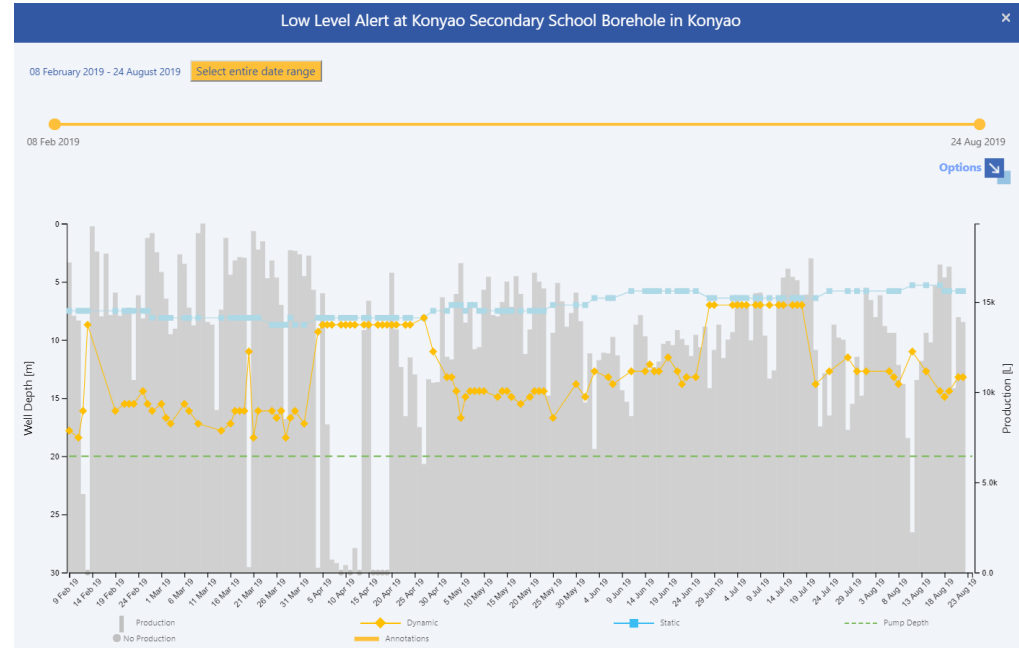
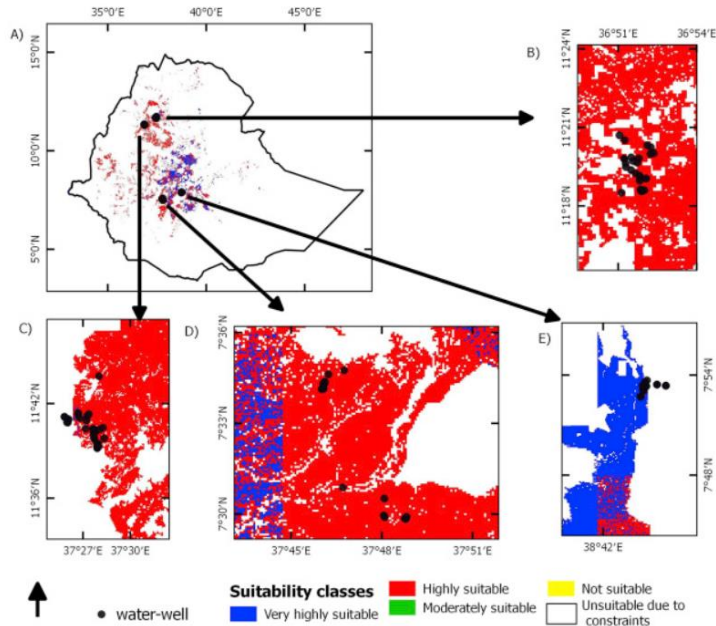


Solar piped systems in Mauritania in 2018:

- >90% spot functionality
- Average of 2-3 repairs/scheme/year
- All repairs made in <72 hours

**Successful examples of good enabling environment for solar pumping exist**

# **Threat:** Groundwater abstraction can exacerbate negative environmental impacts resulting from **climate change and poor groundwater governance**



## **Groundwater information reduces uncertainty**

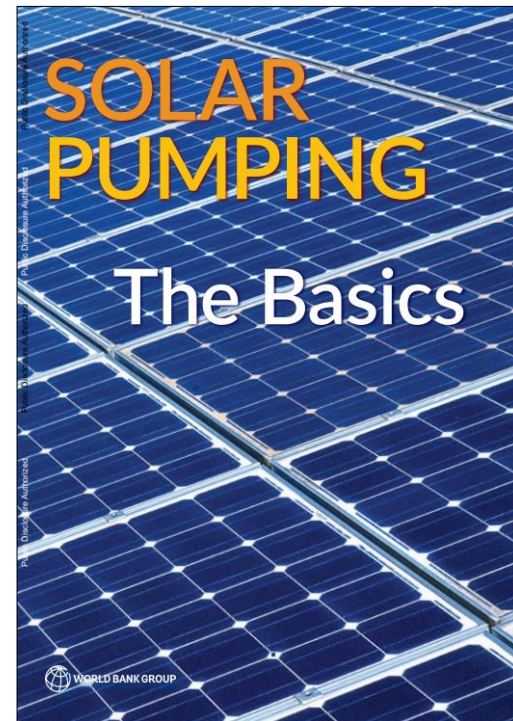
*How can groundwater be **abstracted** in a manner that **protects the valuable resource** while ensuring rural populations enjoy **lasting water services**?*

### **When considering groundwater abstraction alternatives:**

1. Prioritize maintenance!
2. Leverage willingness-to-pay while protecting the poorest
3. Durability = cost effectiveness
4. Adhere to established design and installation standards
5. Identify, collect and utilize groundwater information

## Further information

Join [https://dgroups.org/rwsn/groundwater\\_rwsn](https://dgroups.org/rwsn/groundwater_rwsn) for forthcoming solar pumping guidance and training from:



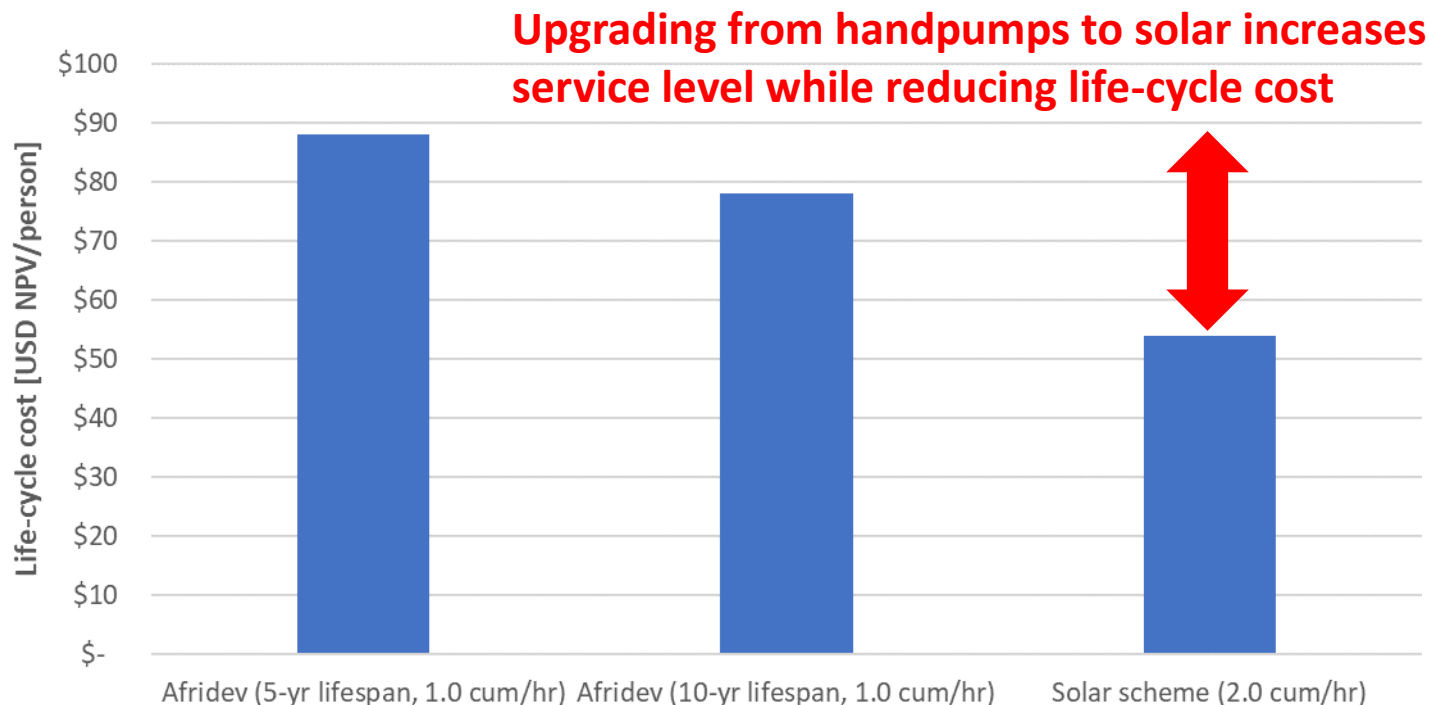
WORLD BANK, (2018). "Solar Pumping: The Basics." World Bank, Washington, DC. Available online at <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/880931517231654485/Solar-pumping-the-basics>.

WORLD BANK, (2016). Solar Water Pumping Knowledge Base. World Bank, Washington, DC. Available online at <http://www.worldbank.org/en/data/interactive/2016/12/08/solar-water-pumping-knowledge-base>.



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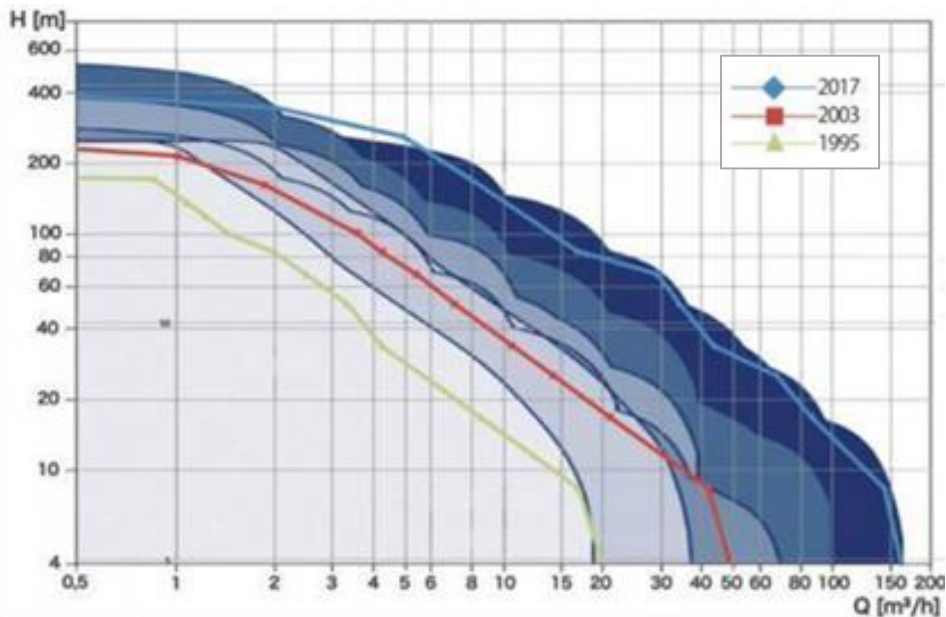




**Opportunity:** Solar-powered solutions are becoming more **technically applicable, affordable, durable, and available**

**Solar-powered pumps are applicable in large and small-scale systems**

Performance of high capacity solar pumping solutions over time



Handpump performance compared to a small solar submersible pump

