

Challenges of the Groundwater Management in Can Tho City, Vietnam

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BGR- Symposium
Sanitation and Groundwater Protection
14.10.-17.10.2008
Hannover

Environmental Engineering + Ecology
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SANSED-Project

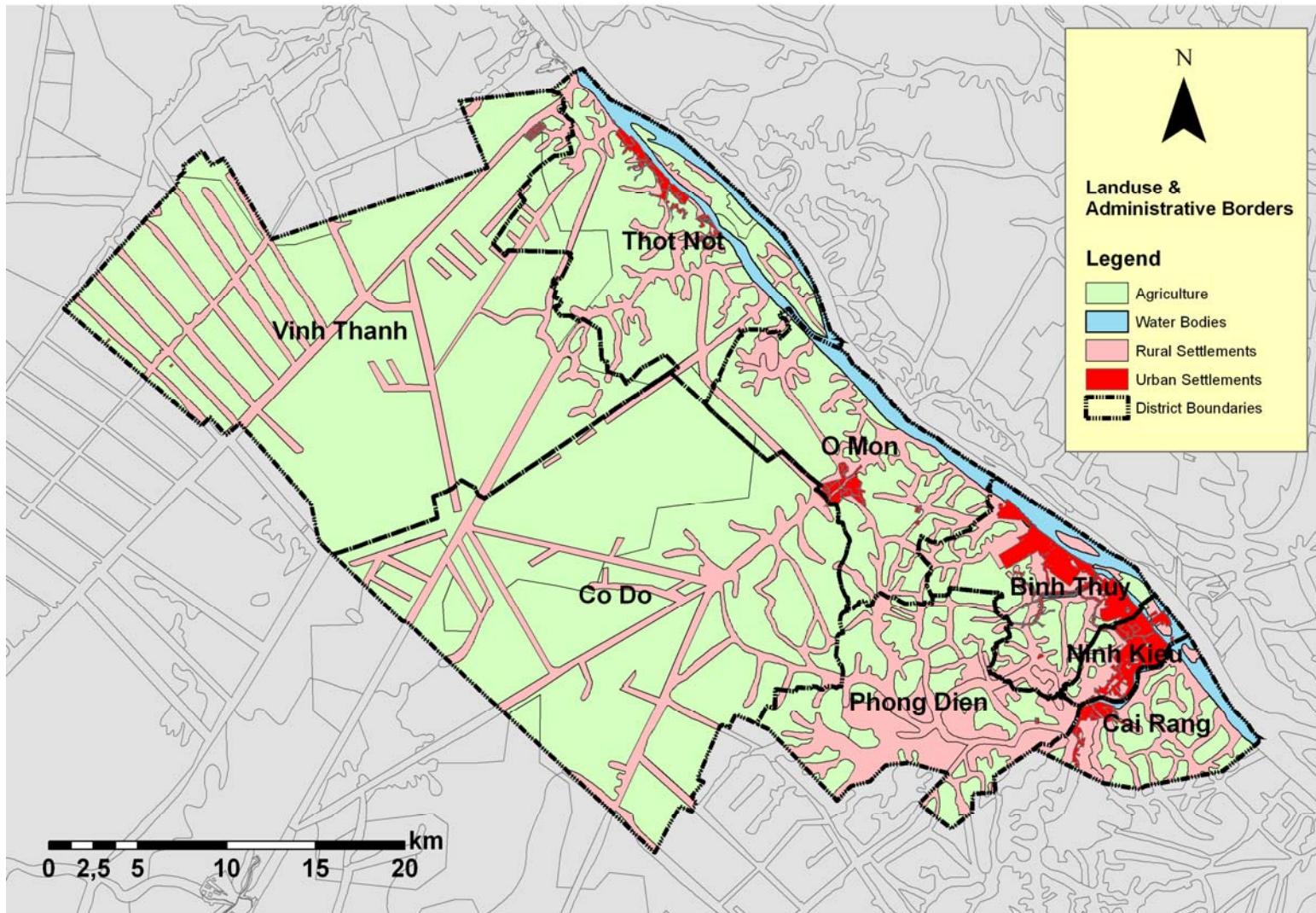
- Closing Nutrient Cycles in Decentralized Water Treatment Systems in the Mekong Delta, Vietnam
- 3 involved Universities
 - Ruhr University Bochum, Germany
 - University of Bonn, Germany (Coordinating)
 - University of Can Tho, Vietnam
- 8 German private companies
- 2003 – 2008
- Funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research of Germany (BMBF), PT FZ Karlsruhe

Vietnam



- Can Tho

Can Tho



Can Tho



Can Tho



Sanitation in Vietnam

	2005	2010	2020
National Rural Clean Water Supply and Sanitation Strategy up to the Year 2020 (1998)		<u>Rural Areas</u> 85 % access to a min. of 60 l/d*capita 70 % access to latrines	<u>Rural Areas</u> 100% access to a min. of 60 l/d*capita 100% access to latrines
Vietnam Development Goals (2001)	<u>Water supply:</u> 60 % (rural areas) 80 % (urban areas)	<u>Water Supply:</u> 80 % (rural areas) 85 % (urban areas) <u>Waste Water</u> Treatment of 100% of the urban waste water	

Sanitation

- Responsible Authorities
 - Center of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
(Department of Agriculture and Rural Development)
 - Department of Health
- Concept
 - Use of Septic Tanks
 - Use of Groundwater as hygienically safe drinking water resource
 - Remote areas: Small scale tube wells
 - Decentralized Water Treatment Plants
(Groundwater, Capacity 60 m³/d)
 - VAC(B)-Modell

Waste Water from households and farms

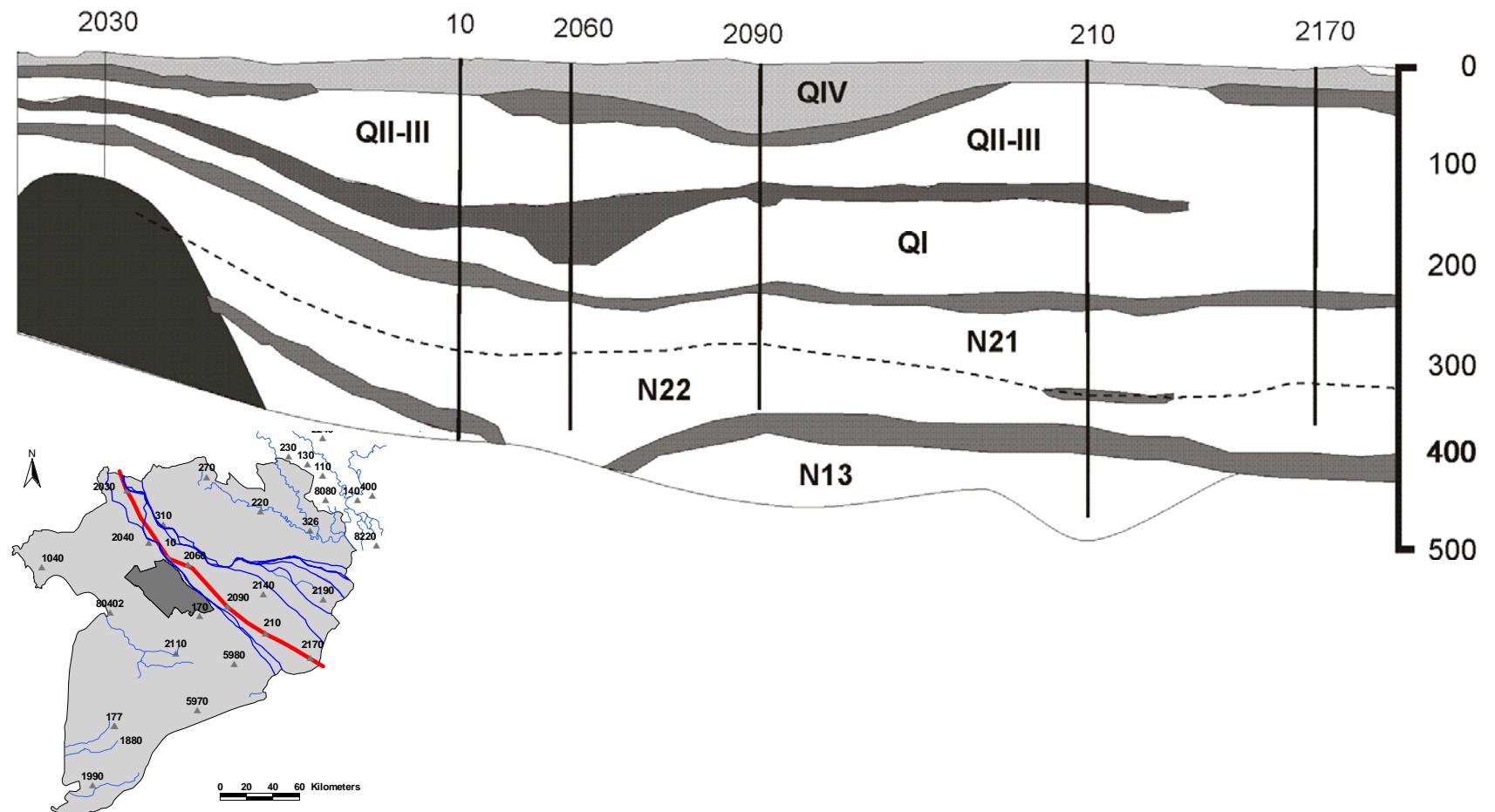


Groundwater Use

W

O

South Chinese Sea



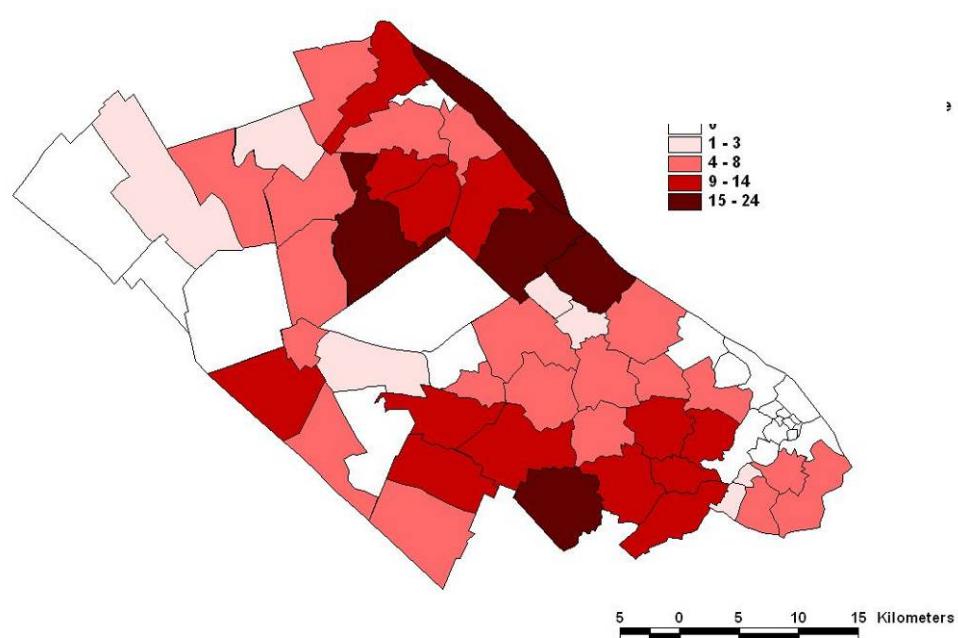
Groundwater Use



Accessed HHs per supply station

396 ground water supply stations in Can Tho
Accessed to QII-III

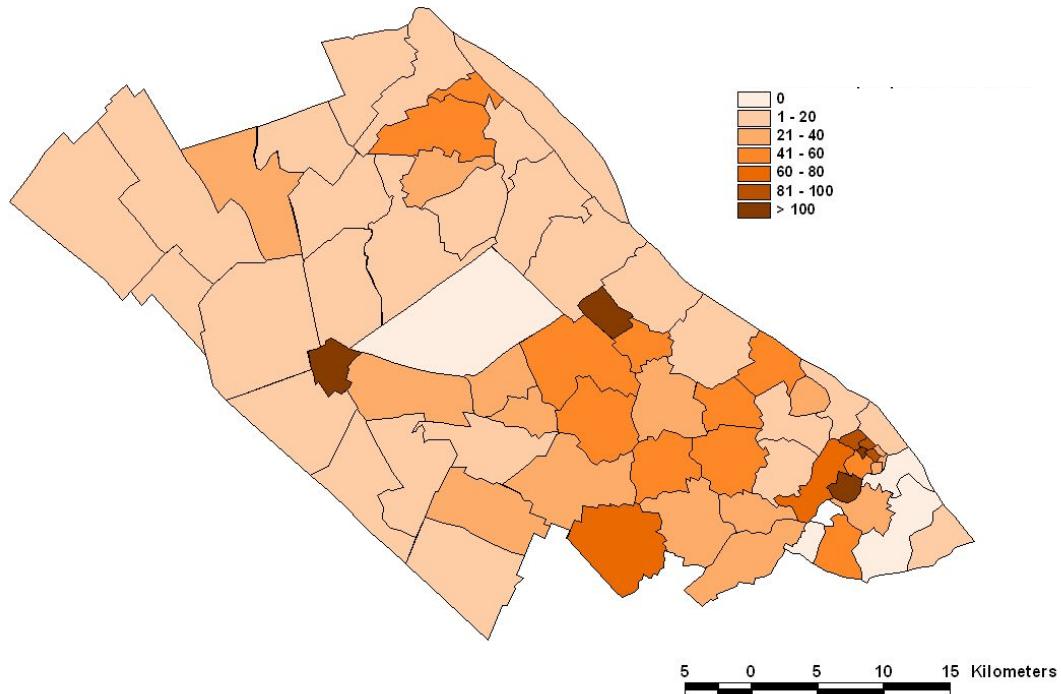
Groundwater supply stations per community



Groundwater Use

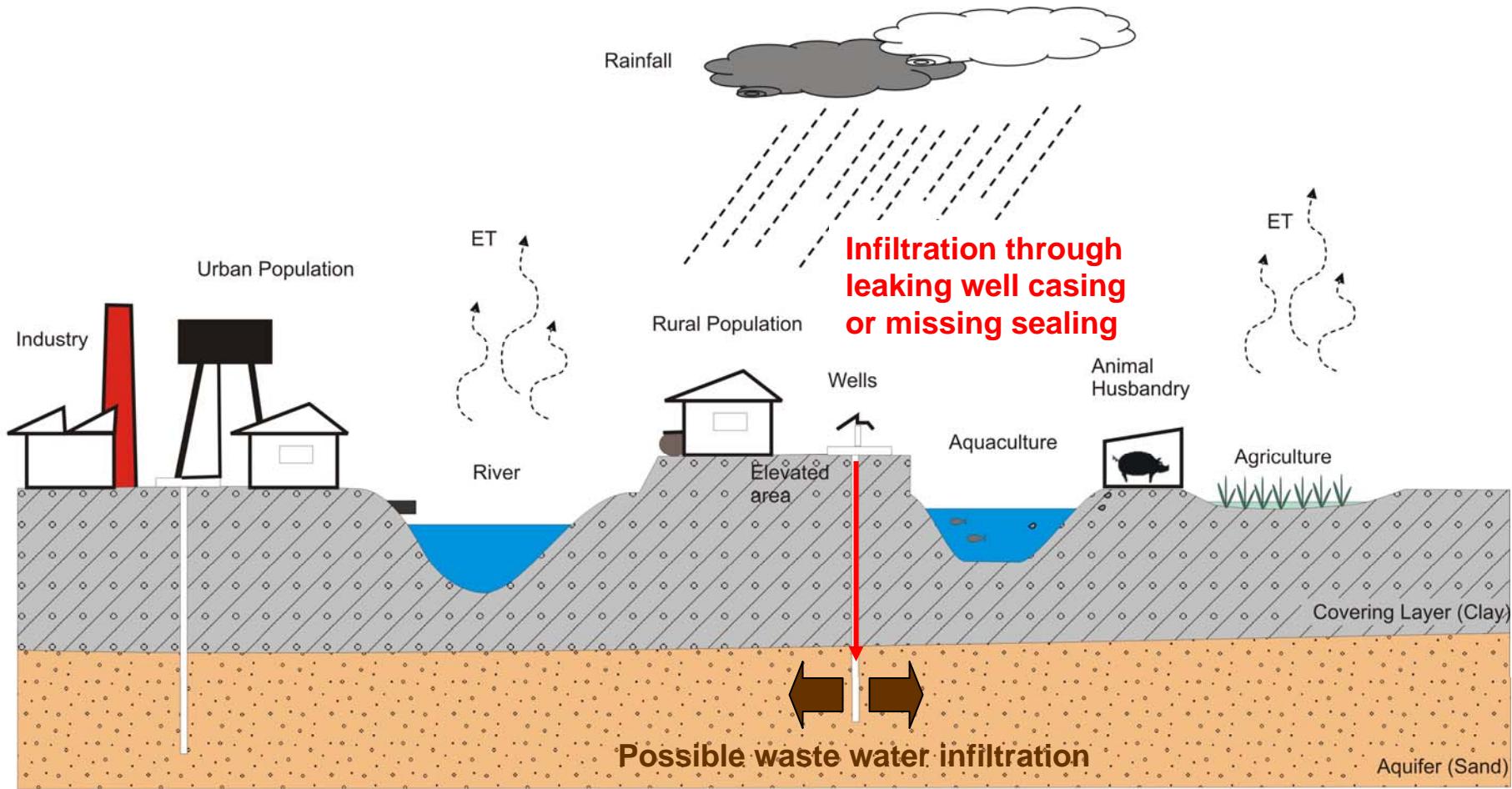


Small scale tube wells per km²



32.000 known small scale tube wells in Can Tho
Depth 60 – 100 m below surface

Impacts on Groundwater Quality

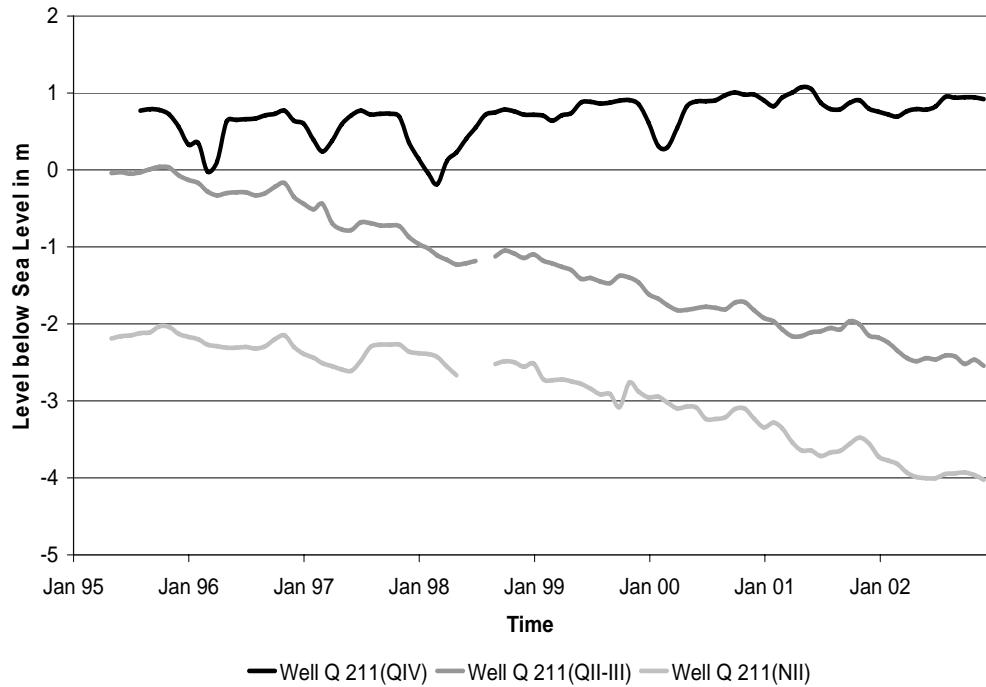


Impacts on Groundwater Quantity

Growing Pressures on Groundwater

- Rapid population and economical growth
- Use of surface water for waste water disposal
- Use of groundwater as a safe source

Groundwater Resource



Conclusions

QUALITY IMPACTS

- Good protection of main aquifer through the covering layer
- Possible impacts on groundwater quality through wells
 - Short cuts because of leaking well casings or missing sealing
 - Use of „dry“ small scale tube wells for „waste water disposal“ reported

QUANTITY IMPACTS

- Lack of waste water treatment causes higher groundwater abstraction
- Overexploitation of groundwater resources observed
 - Rapid declining groundwater tables
 - In 5 – 10 years use of GW through suction pumps not possible anymore

Approaches

- Implementation of decentralized waste water treatment concepts (www.sansed.uni-bonn.de)
- Removal of small scale tube wells should include sophisticated backfill and sealing
- Implementation of alternative drinking water treatment methods
 - rainwater storage,
 - artificial groundwater recharge,
 - slow sand filtration
- Coordinated groundwater monitoring concept
 - Transboundary monitoring
 - Monitoring of quantity and quality
- Introduction of an IWRM-Concept (www.iwrm.vn)

Contact and more information

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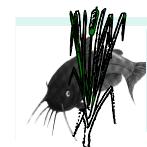
Outline

- Introduction
- Investigation Area
- Sanitation in Vietnam
- Groundwater Use in Can Tho City
- Impacts of Sanitation on Groundwater Quantity
- Impacts of Sanitation on Groundwater Quality
- Conclusions

Involved Private Companies



www.rub.de/ecology



eE+E

Vietnam in figures

	VN	Germany
Population	80 Mio.	82 Mio.
Area	327 000 km ²	357 000 km ²
GDP	36,40 Billion Euros	2 168,82 Billion Euros
Economical Growth	8 %	1 %
Average Age	26 years	40 years
Climate	tropical - subtropical	moderate

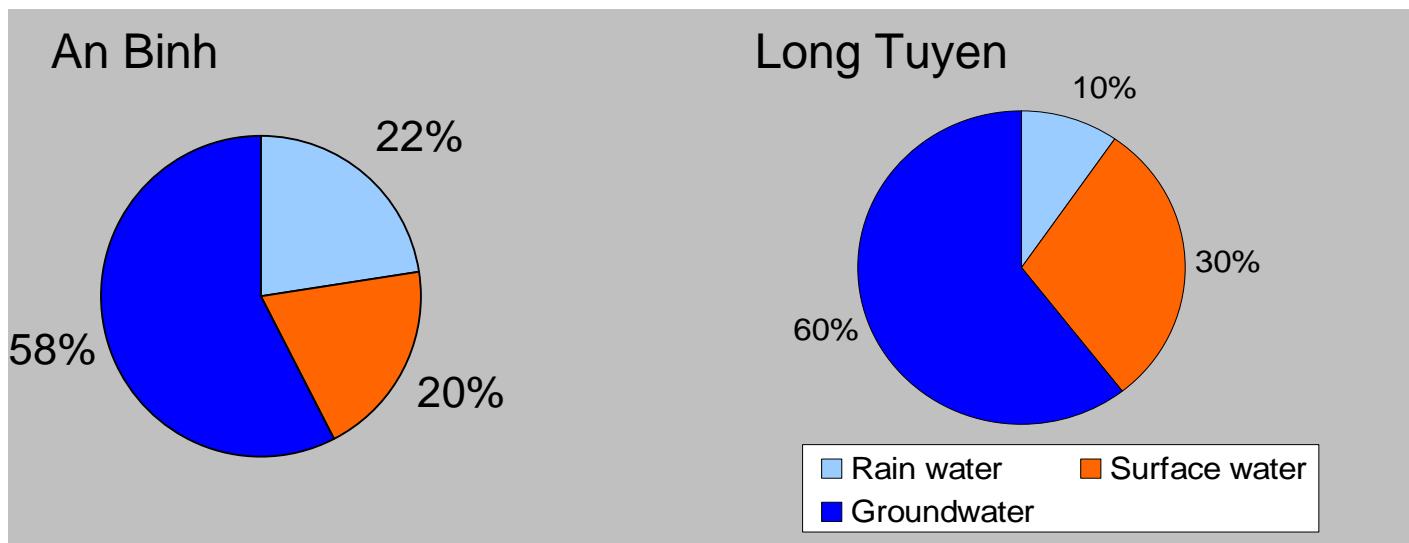
Can Tho



Idea of the Project



Water sources utilised for drinking water purposes



- 60 % use of Groundwater as drinking water
- General: use of different water sources in parallel

(Wienecke, 2005)