

Technology Fact Sheet

Deep well water extraction in the dry seasonⁱ

1) Technology description

- New technical skills of drilling for deeper intrusion into the ground in order to extract water more efficiency; fixing the damaged wells; drilling provision wells for dry season.
- Widely used in place of surface water in rural households.

2) Socio-economic benefits

- Supplying fresh water, adding to the deficit in water balance in dry periods.
- Reducing negative impacts on public health, preventing epidemic diseases.
- Reducing household costs due to the cut of the water used.

3) Environmental benefits

Ensuring the environment and sanitation; limiting epidemic diseases among the community.

4) Status of technology

- It has been popular development instead of other surface water sources in daily life in rural areas.

5) Application potential

High potential in rural areas, where there is no centralized water supply system. In dry areas along the central coastline, on the Central Highlands, or constantly flooded areas in the rainy season in the Red River Delta or the Mekong River Delta.

6) Barriers

- Lack of hydro-geological data.
- Arsenic and fluoride contamination in deep wells.
- Low community awareness on sanitation.

7) Costs

Implementation and technology application costs

- The cost of implementation varies greatly, depending on the depth of water table, geological drilling area, the cost of materials as well...

Incremental costs to adapt to climate change (compared to conventional technology)

- The cost increases due to adapt to climate change and is determined depending on the depth of the wells based on the fluctuation of forecast groundwater level.

ⁱ This fact sheet has been extracted from TNA Report - Adaptation for Vietnam. You can access the complete report from the TNA project website <http://tech-action.org/>