

Low-cost plastic-lined water harvesting pond (Thinley Penjor Dorji)

Low-Cost Plastic-Lined Water Harvesting Pond (ขูตาม)

Chhusho Laglen Thabtey Zowai Chhu Sakni Zing (कु.विना वाना वेत विन विन के प्रति कु. प्रवासिक होती हिंदा)

ຄ¶ອະທັບາຍ

Low-cost plastic-lined water harvesting ponds collect and store rain and overland flow water for agricultural and domestic purposes in the dry season. They are both economic and efficient.

Low-cost plastic-lined water harvesting pond are used to collect and store rain or overland flow water for agricultural purposes in the dry season. They are economic and efficient. These ponds are required in the context of irrigation water shortages. Although rainfall has been projected to be increasing (NCHM, 2017), irrigation water shortage was - and continues to be one of the major constraints in crop production (IHPP, 2017). Water from precipitation and surface water sources is lost due to inadequate collection and storage. Villages at the top of the hills, in particular, suffer from acute irrigation as well as drinking water shortages. To tap and collect wastewater, rainwater, and water from other perennial and non-perennial sources, low-cost plastic lined water harvesting ponds are proposed. This water can be used during the dry or "lean" season for agricultural as well as household purposes.

The proposed model pond (plastic sheet size: 9m * 7m) costs less than Nu. 25, 000 (USD 315).

household purposes.

The proposed model pond (plastic sheet size; 9m * 7m) costs less than Nu. 25, 000 (USD 315) for construction but can hold more than 27, 000 litre of water. The same dimension of pond if constructed using concrete, would cost more than Nu. 1, 19, 000 (USD 1500). Furthermore a 10, 000 litre synthetic tank available on the market costs more than Nu.35, 000. Irrigation water shortage results in fallow lands. It is reported that 6,400 acres (2,600 ha) of irrigable land was left fallow in 2016 and 26 % of the total households surveyed were affected by irrigation water shortages (DoA, 2016). By reducing fallow land and increasing crop production, this technology could be a stepping stone towards food self-sufficiency – as well as providing water for consumption by people and livestock.

Though a similar technology is said to have introduced in the country many years ago, the present form of the technology was introduced to Barshong gewog in Tsirang Dzongkhag by the 'Himalica' pilot project in 2014. However, the proposed technology has been modified and improved to suit to the topography and needs of farmers in Bhutan. The proposed pond design is a reverse truncated square pyramid shape unlike the cuboid shape ponds of ICIMOD's. The pond is designed in such way as to increase pond stability and ease of construction.

construction.

construction.

Concrete tanks require specific construction methods and faults can develop with ice freezing and expanding in cracks in tank walls during the winter (Slater, 2011). Plastic (silpaulin) sheet lined ponds are leak-proof and primarily depend on the longevity of the plastic sheet unlike concrete tanks. Concrete water tanks, (especially elevated tanks) are also prone to damage due seismic activities (Housner, 1963).

The low-cost plastic lined water harvesting pond adopted is cheap, environmentally friendly, and has positive social impacts. It reduces irrigation water constraints, addresses fallow land problems, and supplements water for domestic purposes. The technology is a tool for reducing poverty, expanding cultivated land and increasing food self-sufficiency resulting in a healthier and happier society.



ສະຖານທີ: Pangs<u>e</u>rpo Chiwog, Drujeygang Gewog, Dagana Dzongkhag, ัยูตาม

ຈຳນວນ $m{m{\hat{u}}}$ ນທື ທືໃຊ້ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ທື່ໄດ້ວິເຄາະ: $m{\hat{u}}$ ັ້ມທີ $oldsymbol{\eta}$

ການຄັດເລືອກພື້ນທີ່ ທີ່ອີງໃສ່ຂໍ້ມູນທາງພູມີສາດ

- 90.01645, 26.9723 90.01398, 26.97885

ການແຜ່ກະຈາຍຂອງເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ: ນ<u>ຄ</u> 🛭 ນຈຸດ ສະ ผາ⊀ ມ ນ ໝົ**ນສ**ີ ຢູ່ ນື້ນທີ່ຊະ ຳດ່ອຍ

ຢູ່ໃນເຂດປ່າສະຫງວນທື່ບໍ່?: ບ∏∏∏ ມ∏ນ

ວັນທີຂອງການປະຕິບັດ: 2019

ປະເພດຂອງການນໍາສະເໜີ

- ດຍໝົ້ນນະວັດຕະກໆຄິດຄມຂອງຜູມຼ໗ 📗 🛍 🗒 ນ ____**່ ປ**ສ໘ນ[ຼື ¶ຂອງລະບູບພື້ນ[ື່ **ອ**ງ (>50 ປີ)
- 🛮 ນ 🗎 ລຍະກາ**ົ້ມູ**ສອງ / ການຄ**ົ**້ມຄວ¶
- 🔳 🛮 ດຍໝືນ 🗎 ຄງການ/ ການຊູວົຍ 🗀 ື ໝອົງກາພາຍນອກ



Water harvesting pond (Thinley Penjor Dorji)

ການ∐ 🛭 ຍກໍ]ກ🖺 ນ∐ີລຢ

ຈຸດປະສິງຕິນຕໍ

- 👖 ປັບປຸງ ການຜະລິດ
- ຫຼຸດສົນ, ປອົງກັນ, ຟື້ນຟູ ການ∐ື້ຊົມ∐ ຊມຂອງິນ
- ການອະນຸລັກ ລະບຽນິ ວດ
- ປฏิบุักธักสาม**ฏ** / ນ**ฏิ**ພືฏิທີ [ປະສฏิปะสามภับ [້**ท**] ນ[ີ**ລິ**ຟิ]
- ປฏิปัກຮັກສາ / ການປັ້ນປຸງຊີວະນາ ນີ້ ພ ຫມຸດໝົນຄວາມສ ທາງ ພິນິໝິດຄອກາດ / ທີ່ສັດຍ ຮຽ ລະພຸມົກະທຸບ ປັບຕົວຕໍ່ມີບຸການປີ ນ ນີ້ນິພິດຄອກາດ / ທີ່ສັດຍ ຮຽ ລະພຸມົກະທຸບ
- ຫຼຸດໝົນຜມົກະທົບ ຈາກການປູ ນ ປິ**ຫຼຸລ**ໂອາກາດ
- ສฏົງຜฏກະຫฏี ທາງູ∏ ສດຖະິກ ທີ່ ີ ຟປະ∏ ຫຍດ
- 📊 ສტელฏກະທຽ ທີ່ ນັ່ນທາງບວກ 🛮 🗑 ສັ້ງຄມ

ການນໍາໃຊ້ດິນ

ການນຄົດ ສີ່ດົ່ນ ປະສມົນາຍ ນີ້ນີ້ທີ່ດົດ ວັນ: 🛭 ມດນະສົກຄົບຄົດ 🖽 ບບປະສົ ປະສານ



ດິນທີ່ປູກພືດ

- ກ້ຳນປູກພືດປະຈ@ີປີ: ພືດຕະກູນຖ໘ 🛭 ລສ໗໘ປະ🖸 ພດື໘໐຺, ການປູກພືດ 🛾 👺າກ / ຫ🛭 - ມັນຝລັ່ງ, ຜັກ-ຜັກ🗎 (ບຜັກສະລັດ, ຜັກກະລ_ິງ, ຜັກຫມູ, ືອື່ນ_), ຜັກ-ອື່ນ_, ຜັກ-ຜັກ ∰ຫຼືດູ ກາລດູ, ຜັກບ ວສູ ໜູ້, ຜັກກາດ ຫຼວານ, ອື່ົນົ□), chilli, onion
- 📋 ້ນ 🛮 🗓 ນຕ 🗓 📗 ລະ 🗓 🛍 🗓 ຈາກການປູກພືດ: 📗 າກນາວ ຈຸ⊡ນວນ ລະດູການ ປູກ 🖸 ນີ້ຢູ່ 🗓 2 ມີການ□ຼືໝ່ປູກພືດ⊡້ ບ**ັບສ**ຫວ∏າງຍ∏∏ ມ∏ນ ມີການ[ືສ່ປູກພືດ[ບບ[ູນວ[]? ນົບມີ[[]ນ

ການສະໝອງນ້ຳ

บอเปบ

🔳 ປະສມົປະສານ ກັນລະຫວ[າງມ[ຟນົ 🛭 ລະມ[ຂຸນົລະປະທານ ນฏ 🛮 🛍 ฏีຊຸມົລະປະທານ ພ 🗎 ງຫຼົງດ 🗎 ວ

ຈຸດປະສິງທືກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບການເຊື່ອມໂຊມຂອງດິນ

- ປອົງກັນການ[ືອົມ[ຊມຂອງິດ ຫ[ດສົນການ[ືອົມ[ຊມຂອງິດ
- ກາ໌ນຝື່ນີຟູ / ຟື້ນີຟູດິນຫີຊູັດ ຊມ
- ປັບຕ_{ໍ່}ວິຕຕົ້ງຄົກ ເມືອງຄ
- ບ [ສາມາດ [🖺

ການເຊື່ອມໂຊມ ທີ່ຕ້ອງໄດ້ເອົາໃຈໃສ່



🌠 🦨 **ດິນເຊາະເຈືອນ ໂດຍນ້າ** - Wt: ການສູນ🛮 ສ**ຍັឨ**🔲 🖻 ດິນ / ການ🗀 ຊາະ 🖺 🗷 ຜິວ 🛮 🖪 ດິນ



ການເຊື່ອມໃຊມ ຂອງນ້າ - Hs: ການປ 🗓 ນ 🛭 **ປ**ູຊລິມານ ນ📶 🖣 ດິນ

ກຸ່ມການຄຸ້ມຄອງທືດິນແບບຍືນຍິງ

- ภาม ☐ ั่อภัภม อิ
- ການຄຸມຄອງຊຸນລະປະທານ (ການສະ□ ອງສູ, ລະບາຍ)

ມາດຕະການ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງທືດິນແບບຍືນຍິງ



ມາດຕະການໂຄງສ້າງ - S5: [ື່໘ນ[ຟຟົ, ຝາຍ[້ກນຄັ, ອຄັງ, [ອງ S7: ອຸປະກອນ∐ັກຮັກສ້າ, ສ້ະ∐ ອງໝົ, ຊພົລະປະທານ

∐້ຫນິກການ∐ **ມ**ູຮູບ

ຂໍກຳນິດທາງເທັກນິກ

Site selection for pond construction:

Choose a site for the pond at the top of the farm for easy flow/use of water to the agricultural fields. Select the site only at the stable soils to avoid collapse, and bursting of the pond. Water sources for the pond may be perennial water sources, rainwater gutter systems, water from tap stand, and waste water from farm house or a combination of the different sources.

Materials required: The materials required for making the pond are:

- 1.Plastic sheet of desired length and breadth
- a.250-300 GSM (gram per square meter)]
- b.UV stabilized
- 2.Measuring tape (30m)
- 3.Shovel, spade, and crowbar
- 4. Mosquito net or similar ones
- 5.HDPE pipes, gates valves

6. Fencing materials (bamboo poles, wooden poles, barbed wire, nails, wire mesh, binding wire)

Procedure to dig the pond:

- 1.Clear the vegetation and level the ground to construct the harvesting pond.
- 2. Measure the base length (I), and the base breadth (b) on the leveled ground. These length and breadth will be the length and breadth of the pond floor. Dig out the soil till 1.2 m height (h) to construct a cuboidal pond.
- 3. From the top edges of the cuboidal pond, measure distance 'g' in all four sides. Make slanting cuts from the top to the base on all four sides. Scrap off soils on all sides to obtain slope of 700. The gradient is made for slope stabilization and convenience to lay out plastic sheet.
- 4. Make the cut surfaces including the floor smooth by using mud and cow dung paste or mud paste in order to avoid damages to the plastic sheet while laying out and when filled with water. The pit ready to lay out plastic sheets should have the dimensions.
- 5. Carefully lay out the plastic sheet over the pit. Keep an anchor length (overlap) of 0.5m on all sides of the pit. Fix wooden or bamboo pegs or iron rod through the eyelets of the plastic sheet and or cover the overlapping plastic edges by at least 10cm of mud or soil to strongly anchor the plastic sheet.
- 6.Construct a drain with 30cm width and 30cm depth around the edges of the plastic sheet which was covered with soil or mud. The drainage should slope towards a suitable drain out area.
- 7. Fence the pond using wire mesh/bamboo/wooden poles/timber to prevent mishaps or accidents. Fill the pond with water only after fencing. Galvanized wire mesh is preferable.

Using water:

Water from the pond can be used in the following ways:

Directly siphoning off with a pipe

Pumping up with a small motor pump

Taking out with suitable containers

Inserting a drain out pipe at one of the base corners.

The insertion of the drain out pipe should be done during the construction of the pond.

Note: The stone wall may be required in specific situations if built in a slope like this one but not generally needed. Technical drawing of the water harvesting pond without the cement structure is available at http://rcbajo.gov.bt/leaflet/ also shared under section 7 of this document



Figure 1: Plastic lined water harvesting pond



Figure 2 : Cross section Plastic lined water harvesting pond

Author: Ongpo Lepcha

່ ການຈັດຕັ∏ 🛮 ລະມ⊡າລຸງັສສາ: ກິດຈະກฏ, ວັດຖຸດິບ 🛮 ລະຄַ∄🕽 星 🖰 ຍ

ການຄຳນວນ ປັດໃຈການຜະລິດ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

- ຄິດ∏ ឨ៑ฅ៧ ឨฅย: ຕອກສຸ∏ ຊົຍ ທີ່∏ ສັດຕັກປະຕິບັດ ┌ ້າ⊓ ນ⊓ີລຢ (ซาปิ 🛮 ปีย:water harvesting pond volume, length: 41.6 cubic metre)
- ສະກຸນ[ິ ສູທີ[ឨฏิลับภามถึດ[ឨฏิฏิ ឨ្ฏิย: Ngultrum (Nu.)
- ຄ<u>ຄ</u> ຮງງານສະ 🗓 ຂອງການຈຄົງ 🛮 ຮງງານ**ຫຼື** ກູ Ngultrum 350

ກິດຈະກຳການສ້າງຕັງ

- 1. Surveying and site selection ([] ລຍະ[] ວສາຄວາມຖີ[]Anytime)
- 2. Procuring materials (aยะ agnoามที่กAnytime after surveying)
- 3. Construction of pond ([ລຍະ[ວສາຄວາມຖີ[]Dry season)
- 4. Fencing ([] ລຍະ[] ວສາຄວາມຖີ[]After completion of water harvesting pond)
- 5. Monitor (🛮 ฉยะ🖰 อสาถวามที่[]Checking water level, infestation of mosquitoes and checking safety measures like fencing and leakages)

required.

ປັດໄຈທີ່ສຳຄັນສຸດທີ່ສິ່ງຜົນກະທິບຕໍ່ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

The most important factors that affect the cost are the construction

materials and labour. In this particular situation, cement wall is also one of the major factors affecting the cost although it is not usually

ปักโจม้าเล็าใมทามจักตั้ງ ແລะ ถ่าใຊ้จ่**าย** (per water harvesting pond)

ລະບຸ ປັດໃຈ ນຳເຂົ້າ ໃນການຜະລີດ	ජිබ් වතාව	ປະລິມານ	້ຕົນທຶນ ຕໍ່ ອຳລອນ່ວຍ (Ngultrum (Nu.))	ຕັນທຶນທັງໝົດ ຂອງປັດໃຈ ຂາເຂົາ ໃນການ ຜະລິດ (Ngultrum (Nu.))	% ຂອງຕົນທຶນ ທັງໝົດ ທີ່ຜູ້ນຳ ໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ໃຊ້ ຈ່າຍເອງ			
ແຮງງານ								
Construction of pond	Person-days	8.0	500.0	4000.0	100.0			
ວັດສະດຸກໍສ້າງ								
HDPE pipe	Metre	100.0	40.0	4000.0	100.0			
Wire mesh	Pieces	2.0	3500.0	7000.0				
Silpaulin plastic sheet	Pieces	1.0	7500.0	7500.0				
Wooden post	Pieces	14.0	60.0	840.0	100.0			
ຕົ້ນທຶນທັງໝົດ ໃນການຈັດຕັງປະຕິບັດ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ								
ຄ <u>ຄ</u> ⊡ <u>ຊົ</u> ຄຼີຍຫັງ[[] ສ _ີ ຄຼີລັບການສ _ີ ຄົງຕັ ຖ ∐ັ ກ [ນ ີ ລິຍ ີປ ສະກຸນ[ີກູ[ດລາ								

ກິດຈະກຳບຳລຸງຮັກສາ

- 1. Construction of concrete wall (🛮 ລຍະ🗈 ວສາຄວາມຖີ[]Dry season)
- 2. Monitor ([ລຍະ[ວສາຄວາມຖື[]Throughout the year)
- 3. Maintenance of fence ([ລຍະ[ວສາຄວາມຖີ[]Annually)

. ... 4-1-0-0

ปักใจม้าเຂົ້າในทานย้าລຸງຮັກສຳ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ (per water harvesting pond)									
ລະບຸ ປັດໃຈ ນຳເຂົ້າ ໃນການຜະລີດ	ຫຼືລໝ່ລຍ	ຢະລິກາກ	້ຕົນທຶນ ຕໍ່ ອຳລອນ່ລຍ (Ngultrum (Nu.))	ຕົນທຶນທັງໝົດ ຂອງປັດໃຈ ຂາເຂົາ ໃນການ ຜະລິດ (Ngultrum (Nu.))	% ຂອງຕົນທຶນ ທັງໝົດ ຫືຜູ້ນຳ ໃຊ້ຫືດິນ ໃຊ້ ຈ່າຍເອງ				
ແຮງງານ									
Reconstruction of pond	Person-days	15.0	500.0	7500.0					
ວັດສະດຸກໍສ້າງ									
Cement (50 kg per bag)	Bag	10.0	400.0	4000.0					
ຕົນທຶນ <mark>ທັງໝົ</mark> ດ ທີ່ໃຊ້ໃນການບຳລຸງຮັກສາ ເຕັກໂນໂລຍີ້									
ຄ <u>ก</u> ∏ <u>ອີ</u> <u></u> ທີຍຫັງ∏ <u>ຖື ສ</u> ຄຼືລັບການບ ຼ ່ມີລະບັດຮກສາ ∐ັກ ∏ ນ∬ີ ສຸ ຍັປ ສະກຸນ∬ີກູ∏ ດລາ									

ສະພາບ[] ວດສົມທ§ົມະຊາດ

ສະເລ່ຍປະລິມານນ້ຳຝົນປະຈຳປີ

< 250 ມີລິ 🖺 🗓 🗖 251-500 ມີລິ ເລັດ 501-750 ມີລິ ເລັດ 751-1,000 ມີລິ ເລັດ 1,001-1,500 ມີລິ ເລັດ

1,501-2,000 ມີລິ 🗔 🗓 ____ 2,001-3,000 ມີລິ**ຼ**ິ 🗖

3,001-4,000 ມີລິ 🛚 🗓 🗖 > 4,000 ມີລິ∏ັ 🗓

ເຂດກະສີກຳ-ສະພາບອາກາດ

ี ถวามสุม 🔳 🖺 🗓 🛮 อามสุม

ຂໍ້ມູນຈຳເພາະກ່ຽວກັບສະພາບອາກາດ

ປະລິມານນອັຟມົສະ 🛚 👨 ຕ່ໍຢື 🗍 ປໍມິລິ 🗀 🗀: 2000.0 It has an annual rainfall range of 1200-2500 mm

ຊື່**ຂື່ອງສະຖານີອຸຕຸນິຍ**[ມີ: National Centre of Hydrology and Meteorology Falls under humid subtropical and dry subtropical zones from the six

Agro-ecological zones of Bhutan.

ຄວາມຄ້ອຍຊັນ

<u>ผิญที่ร</u>ายน[**1**0-2%)

ອອົນ (3-5 %)

ปามภาๆ (6-10 %) ມຊົນ (11-15 %)

ຼີ່∫ັນ(16-30%) **∐̃≅** (31-60%)

่ ุรัมฃ[าย(>60%)

ຊຸບແບບຂອງດິນ

ผูน ฃฃฃ ฃ

ສັ້ນພ

🔳 🗓 រាព៉ូ

ຕີນພູ 8<u>อ</u>ทุฑ

ລະດັບຄວາມສູງ

0-100 [a.s.l. 101-500 [a.s.l. 501-1,000 [a.s.l.

1,001-1,500 a.s.l.
1,501-2,000 a.s.l.
2,001-2,500 a.s.l.
2,501-3,000 a.s.l.
3,001-4,000 a.s.l.

> 4,000 🖺 **a**.s.l.

ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ່ໄດ້ຖືກນໍາໃຊ້ໃນ

🔳 ລັກສະນະສວດ ລັກສະນະກີ🛭

ບ∏ູກວ໘ງ

ຄວາມເລິກຂອງດິນ

ຕື່ฏຫ[າຍ(0-20 ຊັງຕີ**ຼັ**ົ່**ມ**) ຕື່ມ (21-50 ຊຕ_ມ)

🖺 ລປານກາງ (51-80 ຊຕມ) 🖺 ສ (81-120 ຊມ) ____ [**ิม**ซ[าย(> 120 cm)

ໂຄງສ້າງຂອງດິນ (ເທີງໜ້າດິນ)

ຫຍາບ / 🛮 🗖 (ດິນຊາຍ

ປານກາງ (ດິນ 📋 📋 , ດິນ 🛮 ຄ)ນ ບາງລະອ 🖸 ជ 📑 ກ (📗 🖺) ວ

ໂຄງສ້າງຂອງດິນ (ເລິກລິງ 20 ຊັງຕີແມັດ)

🦳 ຫຍາບ / 🛮 📵 (ດິນຊາຍ)

ປານກາງ (ດິນ 📋 📋 , ວິນ 🛮 ຄ)ນ ບາງລະອ 🖸 ជ 📑 ກ (📗 🖺) ວ

ທາດອິນຊີຢູ່ເທິງໝ້າດິນ

ត្សា (> 3 %)

ป้ามทา (1-3 %) ตค[[<1 %)

້ນໍາໃຕ້ດິນ

_____ 5-50 <u>|</u>_____ ຄິດນ ____ < 5 <u>|</u>____ ຄ

> 50 🖺 🗀

ມີນ້ຳໜ້າດິນ

្រីរា ពិ ____ ປານກາງ ี้ พื่มถิ่งม \ ถ[]่∏ฑ

ຄຸນນະພາບນ້ຳ (ການຮັກສຳ)

່ ມີນອີດີມ ບ[ີຼີໝໜົດື່ພີ່ (ຮ[ກອົງ] ໝົົການ บ∏**า๊อ**มคิ)

🔳 ນ🗓 🛭 🗗 ນການຜະລິກາຍສີກ ພ ງຼື ງຼືງດ (ງຊຸນົລະປະທານ) ຜິດປອກະຕິ

ດິນເຄັມເຢັນຍັນຫາບໍ?

__ _ n_n ่ ถ่่ำำ ท่ำม

ການເກີດນ້າຖ້ວມ

_ n_n

ຄວາມຫຼາກຫຼາຍຂອງຊະນິດ

🔳 ป้ามภาว ตุค

ຄວາມຫຼາກຫຼາຍຂອງສຶ່ງທື່ມີ ຊີວິດ

🔳 ປ່ານກາງ ตอ 🛮

ຄຸນລັກສະນະຂອງຜູນົ⊠ ໘ີ່ດົນການນໜີ ໘ັ໊**ກ**ດ ນ∐ີລຢ

ການວາງແນວທາງຕະຫຼາດ

ກຸມຕົນ ອາພານ)ງ ປຣສฏปฏ ຢຸກຸມົຕฏ ອ/ງ ທ ສິນຄ¶)

ການຄฏ / ຕະຫ⊡າດ

ລາຍຮັບທື່ໄດ້ມາຈາກກິດຈະກຳ ອື່ນຕ ທີ່ບໍ່ແມ່ນການຜະລິດກະສີ ภำๆ

🛮 🖥 ຍກ໘າ 10 % ຂອງລາຍຮັບ П ຫັງ∏ 🛭

10-50 % ຂອງລາຍຮັບທັງ∏ 🖪 > 50 % ຂອງລາຍຮັບທັງ 🛭 🗓

ລະດັບຄວາມຮ້າມີ

ขุทยาทฃ[าย ຫຸ່ກຍ**າ**ກ

∏ ක්ප∏ ඕ នីៗរំ ຮັໆມີຫ[າຍ

ລະດັບຂອງການຫັນເປັນກິນຈັກ

🔳 ການ🛮 🛭 ຮງງານ🗓 ສັດລາກ 🛮 🗓

ຼື ອງກູນຈັກ

ຢູ່ປະຈຳ ຫຼື ເລລັອນ

🔳 ນ∐ີ∭ສນຄົຫວ □ ບບີຖືສັງ-[ີຄປ∃ຍ 🛮 บกยุลแงทพูปารสงบ

ດ້ນຍູກ ໖ື່ ນໍ່າາ

🔳 ບຸກຄົົົົົົ / ຄົົ່ີ 🗂 📆 🗍 มู้ปิ \ ซ์ทซ์ปิ ນູນຂຽກກູ

ການຈ_ືຄງງານ (ບ**ິລິ**ດ, ອ<u>ຖ</u>ືການ ລັດຖະບານ)

ខេត

🔳 ຜູຍິງ

อายุ

_**ຼີ ພ**ກളຄ ຊາວ 🛮 🗓 🔲 🛮 ສາງຄ໌🗓

ຜູ້ສູ້ງອາຍຸ

ເຂດພື້ນທືການນໍາໃຊ້ຕໍ່ຄົວເຮືອນ

<0.5 🏻 **ฮ**ตา

0.5-1 🗒 **ฮ**ตา 1-2 🛘 ั**ฮ**ตจ 2-5 🗍 ั**ฮ**ตา 5-15 🎵 **ฮ**ตา 15-50 **| ีฮ**ตา 50-100 **| ีฮ**ตา 100-500 🗍 ั**ม**ตา 500-1,000 🗍 ัฮตา 1,000-10,000 🏻 ສព។ > 10,000 🏻 ั**ฮ**ตา

ຂະໝາດ

| 25 າດ⊞ີຍ 2ಕ್ಟ າດກາງ າດ[ໝີຍ

ເຈົ້າຂອງທືດິນ

ລັດ ບ[]**ສັ**ດ สาสฏ / กูมา 'nΨ ບຸ່ກຄົມ, ບ ີ ເຄື

🔲 ບຸກຄົມ, ທີ່ມີຕຄົ□ 🕦

่ 🗎 ปราวฏัฐ (ขฏิทยมจักตัฏ) ຊຸມຊຸມ (ທີ່ມີການຈັດຕັ້ງ) Ĭ a

ສີດທິການນໍາໃຊ້ທືດິນ

🔳 ບຸກຄ🏻

ສີດທິການນໍາໃຊ້ນ້ໍາ

่ 🗍 ี่ฮมอกิ่ง (ยฏิ่พิมมจัดตัก) 🔳 สุมสุมิ (ชิมิภามจัดตัก)

ບຸກຄ[]

ການເຂົ້າເຖິງການບໍລິການ ແລະ ພື້ນຖານໂຄງລ່າງ

ສຂະພາບ √ តិ ການສຶກສາ ທຸກຍາກ 🖊 🗸 ດີ ການຊ໘ຍ[ືໝ[ດອົນວິຊາການ ທຸກຍາກ 🖊 🖊 ດີ ການຈຼົງງານ (ຕ່ວຍຄົງ, ການ⊓້ອກິດຈະກອົ ອື່ນ ທີ່ບົ∏ີ **ນາງພ**ະລິດກະສຶກຄົ) ທຸກຍາກ 🖊 📁 ດີ ຕະຫ⊡າດ ທຸກຍາກ 📉 🖊 🛗 ດີ ພະລັງງານ ຫຼຸກຍາກ √ តិ ຖະ 🛮 ມົຫມົທາງ 🖺 ລະການຂົມສົ ທຸກຍາກ 🖊 🕍 ດີ ການດື່ມົນ[] 🛘 ລະສຸຂາພິບານ ທຸກຍາກ 💙 💮 ດີ ການບລີການ ທາງດဨນການ∐ື ສູ ທຸກຍາກ 💙 🦳 ດີ

ຜ_່ກົນຂທ_{ີ່}ວົ

ຜົນກະທິບທາງສັງຄົມ ແລະ ເສດຖະກິດ

ແຟເລຊິດ



The land users mentioned that there has been an increase in production due to the availability of irrigation water during the dry season.

ຄນນະພາບຂອາພືດ



Improved irrigation water leads to better quality of crops. For example, the leafy vegetables will be flaccid with a reduced total leaf area in the absence of irrigation.

ຍວາກສຸ ມີເພື່ມແຂສູບ



The availability of water during the critical periods of crop

ມີນ[] 🛭 🗃 ເລີ ເລ 🗎 ງ

development in dry seasons reduces the risk of production failure.

ມີນ¶ຊ໓ລະປະທານ

The harvested and stored water from the tank is used to feed the livestock. It is also used to maintain the sanitation of the cattle shed.

ຫ∏ុດគ្នា ✓ ជ្រិស្ឌិនិស្ន

ຫຼຸດສູ 🗸 🍴 🗸 📑 🗓 ຂຶ້ນ

The spring water dries in the winter. Therefore, the stored water in the water harvesting tank is available during dry seasons for irrigation.



ການປ໘່ນ∐່ປງສະພິຈ**ນຝ**ອາກາດ

ການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຝ້າອາກາດ ເທື່ອລະກ້າວ

ຈະນາກກ⊌ຕມົດຂອຍດີ ພີບຍື ອ່ກພະທົ່ກດະປອຍດີ ພີບຍື

ການຍອມຮັບ 🗆 ລະການປັບຕ໘

ອັດຕາສ່ວນຂອງຜູ້ຊົມໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນໃນເຂດພື້ນທີ່ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຮອງເອົາ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ

ກລົະນີດ[໔ ການຫຼືລອງ

1-10% 11-50%

ທັງໝົດນັ້ນ ມີໃຜແດ່ທື່ສາມາດຢັບຕິວຕໍ່ເຕັກໂນໂລຍີ້, ມີຈັກຄົນທື່ໄດ້ຮັບ ການກະຕຸກຊຸກຍູ້ ແລະ ອຸປະກອນ?



ໄດ້ມີການດັດແປງເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ເພື່ອປັບໃຫ້ເຂົ້າກັບເງື່ອນໄຂການ ປ່ຽນແປງບໍ?

□ □ n□n ถ[][] ท[ิม

່ ໄດ້ປ່ຽນແປງເງືອນໄຂຫຍັງແດ່?

🔳 ການປ 🗓 ນ 🗋 ປິ**ຫຼຸພ**ທີ່ອາກາດ / ຮຄືຍ 🛭 ຮງ

ຕະຫ[າດີ**ກ**ານປ[] ນ[] ປງ ມີ[ຮງງາໝຸຕຄົປຄົງ, [ື ອົງຈາກການ[ື ອົນຍຄົບ[ຮງງາໝ່

The location of the water harvesting technology on slopes presents a risk of potential landslides caused due to climate change effects such as heavy rainfall. Therefore, the structure of the technology was modified to address this issue by providing support using the cemented wall. The modification is suitable for the steep slopes and is not required on the plain areas.

ບດົສະຫ∏ຸຟ ລະບດົຮ∏ ນີທີ <u>ຊີ</u>ບ

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ

- Increased crop production. The technology enables land users to cultivate crops during dry seasons.
- Increased water availability. The water harvesting pond provides adequate water for livestock rearing, household use and agricultural purposes.

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ້ອນຂໍ້ມູນເອງ

- It is cost-effective compared to a cemented tank.
- The water harvesting tank constructed using high-quality plastic is durable providing economical benefits.

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ວິ່ທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ້ອນຂໍ້ມູນ ເອງວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

- Risk of accidents leading to the drowning of small children and domestic animals such as dogs. Constructing a fence around the pond and creating awareness.
- The technology acts as a habitat for mosquitoes leading to increased malaria infection in the household. Regular cleaning and removal of sediments, vegetation, algal and plankton growth (serves as a food source for mosquitoes).

🛾 ອກກະສານອົງອີງ

ນປກອວດອວກ Nima Dolma Tamang **Editors** Kuenzang Nima

ການທິບທວນຄືນ William Critchlev Rima Mekdaschi Studer Joana Eichenberger

້ວັນທີຂອງການປະຕິບັດ: July 6, 2023 ປັບປຸງລ່າສຸດ: May 30, 2024

ບຸກຄົນທີ່ສຳຄັນ

Sangay - យូៀ📶 💆 🗓 🗓

ການບັນຍາຍລາຍລະອຽດ ໃນຖານຂໍ້ມູນ ຂອງ WOCAT

https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_6821/

້ຂໍ້ມູນການເຊື່ອມໂຍງຂໍ້ມູນການຄຸ້ມຄອງການນໍາໃຊ້ດິນແບບຍືນຍິງ

Approaches: Climate-Smart Village Approach https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_6852/

ເອກກະສານ ແມ່ນໄດ້ອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກໂດຍ

ສະການັນ

- National Soil Services Centre, Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock (NSSC) บุตาม _ ญาม
- Strengthening national-level institutional and professional capacities of country Parties towards enhanced UNCCD monitoring and reporting - GEF 7 EA Umbrella II (GEF 7 UNCCD Enabling Activities Umbrella II)

ເຊື່ອມໂຍງກັບ ຂັ້ມູນຕ່າງໆ ທືກ່ຽວຂັອງທື່ມີ

• Low cost plastic lined water harvesting pond: http://rcbajo.gov.bt/leaflet/

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