

Low-Cost Large-Scale Rainwater Storage for Rural Cambodian Households - Jumbo Jars

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Master of Environmental Engineering

Engineers Without Borders Australia

Cambodia









Engineers Without Borders Australia

Who is EWB?

OUR VISION



A world where technology benefits all.

OUR MISSION



Redefining the purpose and impact of engineering practice as a critical enabler of sustainable development.

OUR PURPOSE



Harnessing the potential of engineering to create an equitable reality for the planet and its people.





Our Cambodian WASH Program

Q Locations

- Kratie Province
- Kampong Cham
- Kampong Chhnang
- Kep Province
- Kandal Province
- Siem Reap Province

Target Population



♠ ♠ At least 25,700 neople benefit

directly in rural and urban areas.



Water in Challenging Environment: Rehabilitation of Rural Water Supplies, Rainwater Harvesting, School Drinking Water



Environment: Hard Ground, Flood Affected, High Groundwater, Water Scarce Sanitation Technologies

Sanitation in Challenging

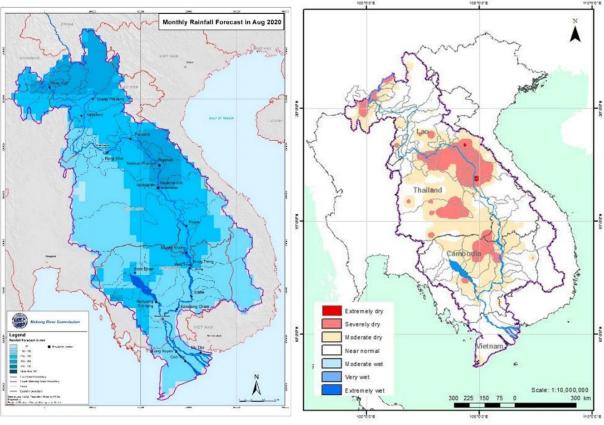


Hygiene Technology: Hand washing station using a foot to respond COVID-19.



Climate Conditions in Cambodia

Climate in Cambodia is hot all year round Temperatures range between 21 to 35°C



The Forecasted Rainfall in Aug-Sept 2020 in the LMB. (MRD, 2020)

Standardised Precipitation Index from January-July 2020. (MRC, 2020)

Cambodia is considered Southeast Asia's **most vulnerable country to the effects of climate change**,
alongside the Philippines.

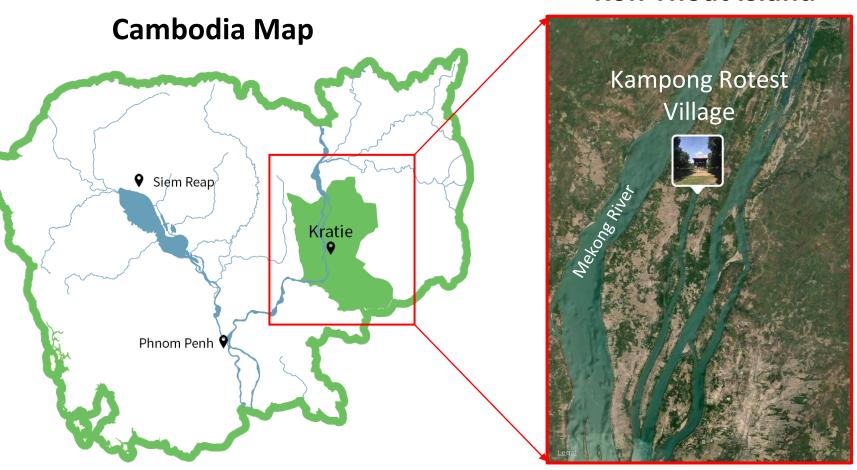


Climate change has had a major impact on clean water shortages in dry season, and extreme flooding in wet season.



Piloted Location

Koh Tnoat Island



- This village is an island surrounded by tributaries of the Mekong River and several other islands.
 - The island's total
 population as of 2022 is
 230 families, 866 people
 (432 females) and 220
 households











Two women were fetching water from the Mekong River in the mid-Rainy Season for home consumption







This is the same river that is also used for livestock





For the project of Jumbo Jar Rainwater Harvesting, EWB team has applied our Technology Development Approach (TDA) for the project cycle.



The Technology Development Approach

Strategy

Next step (scale up)

Pre-design

6 STEPS Of TDA

Delivery & MEL

Conceptual design

Detailed design



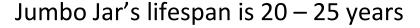


Solutions

- Provide sustainable and lowcost rainwater harvesting systems
- Increases capacity of domestic water storage to 24 m³ to use year-round
- Designed for vulnerable people that have difficulty accessing water, and for areas with water scarcity challenges.

The first flush system eliminates roof debris/ screens + sealed tanks eliminate bacteria/larvae









Capacity Building: Training to Beneficiary and Local Constructors



Training on operation and maintenance, and how to install the first flush system with the basic construction process of Jumbo Jar by RWC



Training on **household water treatment** and safe water storage by PDRD-Kratie

Monitoring and Evaluation

Parameters	Unit	Guideline (RDWQG- MRD 2022)	River water	Jumbo Jar (Jan 2021)	Jumbo Jar (Jan 2022)
E.coli	CFU/100mL	0	101	0	0
Other coliforms	CFU/100mL	-	Present	Present	Present
AS	mg/L	0.05	0	0	0
Cl	mg/L	0.2-0.5	0	0	0
F	mg/L	1.5	0.06	0	0
Fe	mg/L	0.3	0.06	0	0
CaCO ₃	mg/L	500	75	25	30
Mn	mg/L	0.4	0.16	0	0
TDS	mg/L	800	125	67.22	110
рН	-	6.5-8.5	6.45	7.5	8.1
Turbidity	NTU	10	11.1	0.52	0.10

Based on the physical and chemical parameters, the water quality is good: **transparent**, **odorless**, **tasteless**, and acceptable range of chemical substances. However, the **high value of total coliform** present means **filtration or disinfection is necessary before drinking**.



Sampling water from Jar for quality check





Results

Compare to Market





Tank Types:	Plastic Tank	Concrete Tank
Capacity:	3,000L	3,000L
Cost:	US\$350	US\$180
Durability:	5-10 Years	20-25 Years





Success indicators

We can verify the system is sustainable if we can ensure:

- Technology sustainability should be cleaned/maintained
- Governance Structures governance through the water management committee
- Contextual relevance maintain good practice when using water from the system

As long as we can manage these factors then we can consider our system successful and appropriate for scale-up





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Achieving SDG6 in a Changing Climate

"Clean Water, Good Health – Better Life"