Water distribution schemes modeling

After targeting the area with water deficiency related to population density the pipeline **layout model** is created in order to reach the largest number of people in proximity to water points.

Variables of the modeling process

Length of pipeline and number of water points

Technical feasibility

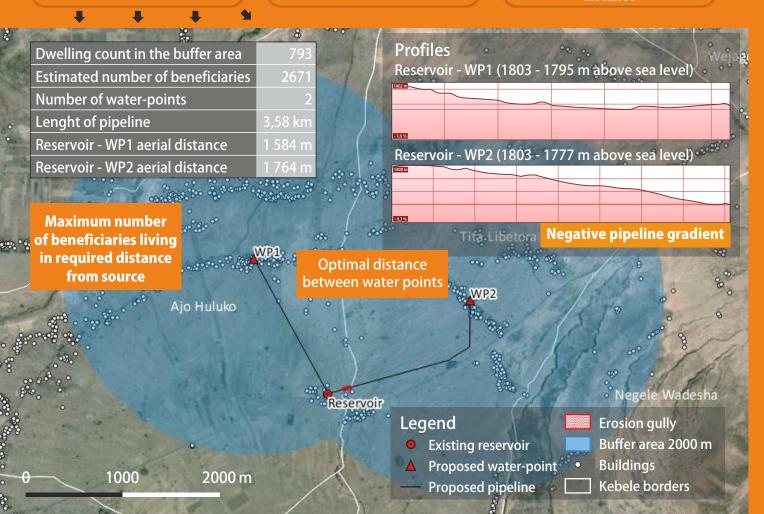
Terrain profile

Distance buffer zones with household count

FINAL PROJECT

Field research – data crosscheck

Precise beneficiary calculation in relation to water source distance





PIN WASH TECHNOLOGY INNOVATIONS

Using geo-information for precise targeting

Cost of distance analysis

Detailed information about population density, distribution and water source coverage is necessary for precise targeting of WASH interventions. As rural water sources are often decentralized and unevenly spread over vast areas it is important to locate communities farthest from the source. Data from census and official statistics that respect administrative borders do not reflect the real water fetching situation which is defined by natural barriers. PIN uses satellite mapping and geospatial analysis to locate gaps in water source coverage.

ANALYZING PROCESS

Household detection on satellite images + census data

Water source catchment area identified by Thiessen polygons

Household layer

Catchment layer

Buffer zones showing a number of people in relation to water source distance

#

Digital maps

1

Detecting most vulnerable communities and water scarcity areas

