



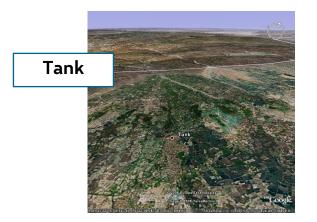
Management of Hill Torrents: Opportunities and Challenges – Untapped Potential of Spate Irrigation in Pakistan

Frank van Steenbergen





THE FORGOTTEN RESOURCE HILL TORRENTS IN PAKISTAN

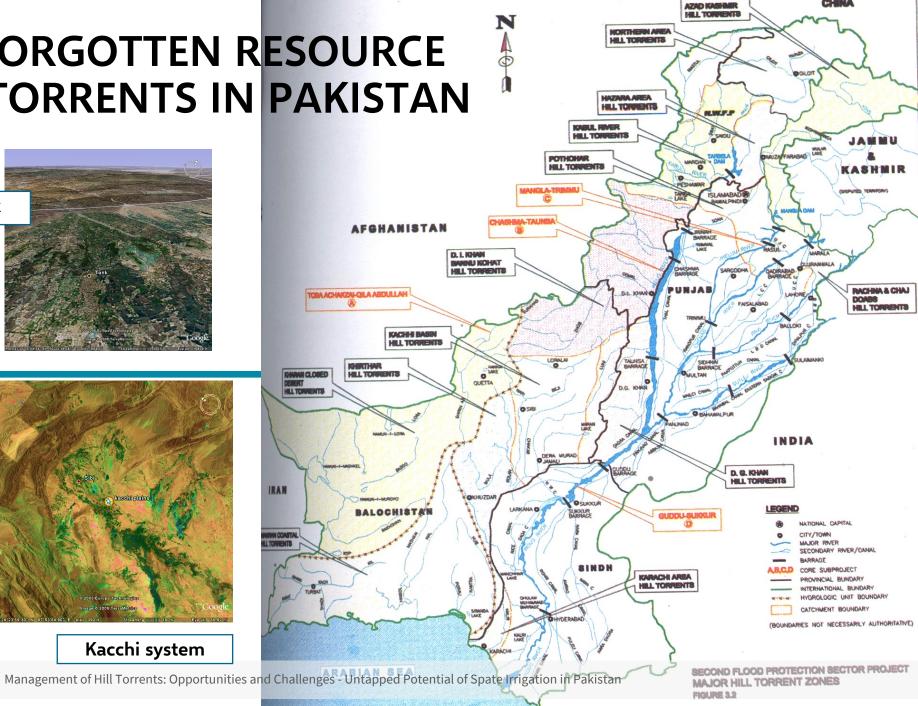








Kacchi system







A long history...

AGE

Some spate diversion bunds in Pakistan are more than 5000 years old

IMPACT

The construction of spurs and bunds in the Bolan river (Balochistan) during dry period was one of first opportunities to control surface flows and resulted in strong population increase in 2600 BC

DESIGN

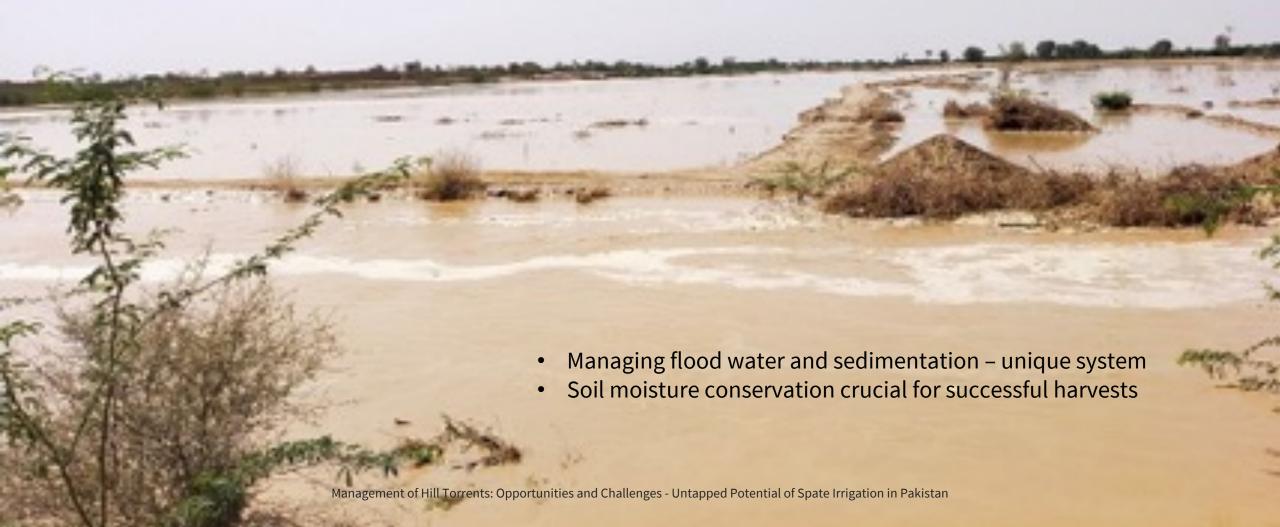


Source: French Archeological Mission

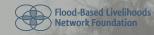




IRRIGATION OF FIELDS WITH FLOOD WATER









(1) Large systems along the Kohi Suleiman, Kirthar Range and in Kacchi Plains (>10,000ha)



(2) Medium-sized systems (100-11000 ha): Las Bela, interior Balochistan, smaller rivers from Koh-i-Sulaiman and Kirthar Range



(3) Smaller systems –
increasing – in
mountain areas and
elswhere

MAJOR AREA

DI Khan, Tank, Laki Marwat, Bannu, Karak

Punjab DG Khan, Rajanpur, Mianwali

KP

Balochistan

Sindh
Dadu, Larkana,
Jamshoro, Thatta,
Karachi

Kacchi, Sibi, Jal Magsi, Kharan, Qila Saifullah, Musakhel, Barkhan, Lorelai, Las Bela





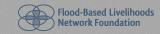


SPATE IRRIGATION IN PAKISTAN

USING SHORT DURATION FLASH FLOODS TO IRRIGATE LAND

- Over 1 million ha command area through spate flows
- Significant potential to expand the area with low investment (if proper approach used)
- Increase already happening
- Also for filling of drinking water ponds, recharging groundwater in some areas and revivig rangeland
- Common crops: Sorghum, Sesame, Mungbean, Chickpea, Guar, Aragula/Mustard, Wheat and Fodder
- Key to livestock industry and pastoral economy





Potential is large:

Potential is large:

Potential is large:

Climate change

- Attenuates floods
- Stabilizes the area, avoid desertification
- Recharge of groundwater
- Local wetlands and lakes
- High biodiversity, indigeneous plants
- Low external input (organic) farming
- Organic production

Water management

- Revive and resource local management by communities and local government
- Rationalize area under spate irrigation
- Ensure affordable availability of bulldozers in public or private sector
- Stay away from inappropriate civil engineering solutions, such as weirs and flood storage dams.
 Instead – attenuate and regulate flood patterns
- Appropriate civil engineering solutions are: flow dividers, fixing flood canal inlets, bed stabilizers, improved/ strengthened earthen bunds (gabion sections, abutments), guide bunds, controlled field inlets and overflow structures
- Improve drinking water supply improved shallow ponds and subsurface dams
- Combine spate irrigation with groundwater use and recharge

Food security

- Improved soil moisture conservation (mulching, ploughing, improved equipment)
- Improve yield of major crops such as sorghum by better varieties and better soil moisture conservation –
- Better marketing and processing of promising minor crops (guar, sesame, arugula)
- Improve prospects for local vegetables and medicinal plants
- Spate irrigated forestry (gum arabica)
- Improve local livestock varieties (Bagh Nari)
- Improved fodder for livestock



HILL TORRENTS AND FLOODS:

- Spate areas absorb minor and medium floods and stabilize areas
- Large outwash areas for beneficial use of occasional megaflood
- Can be guided



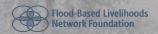








HARVEST OF MOOTH BEANS FROM AN INTERCROPPED FIELD WITH SORGHUM



NEWARBI INTRODUCTION



New headworks built in the spate systems/construction of dam



Water distribution not aligned with new situation



Agricultural and water potential is not used



Neglected and underdeveloped areas, with out-migration



In 2010 and 2022 floods hard-hit – much devastation

BACKGROUND



Project Overview and Vision for the NEWARBI 2



Lead Organisation





Project Partners



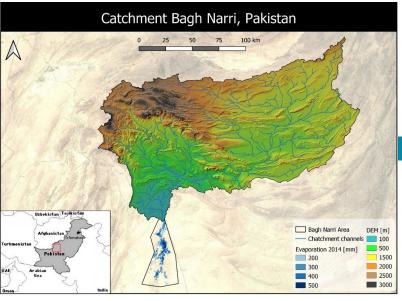


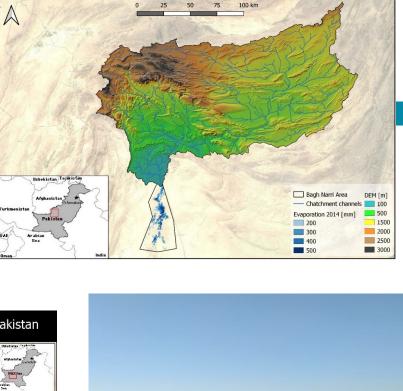


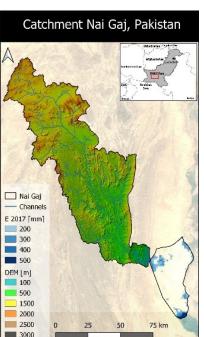
















AREA INTRODUCTION

- Bhag Narri (Balochistan) ±90.000ha cultivated
- Nai Gaj (Sindh) ±20.000ha cultivated
- Work packages all tailored to specific context
 - Organising Water Management
 - Organization/ JMCs
 - Water distribution rules
 - Field water management
 - Drinking water supply
 - Flood protection
 - Introducing new Livelihood Opportunities
 - New crops/varieties
 - Livestock interventions
 - Livelihood
 - Upscaling the approach









Guidebund and small regulators





Flow regulator

Improved field intake



HIGHLIGHTS

Restoration of infrastructure

- Cuts in embankment plugged
- Flow dividers and regulators:
- <<15.000 ha irrigated again
- Village protection bunds, to protect settlements

Maintaining and deepening channels

• Desilting existing channels

JMC organisation, social structure

- Involved in identification of measures
- Troubleshooting at local level
- Collection of farmer contribution and hiring of tractors



CASE: BAHAWAL JO GANDHO







Reconstruction of bund to divert water to the fields

Total investment ±3.3 million PKR (~15.000 USD)

Up to 18.000 acres under irrigation again – costs 1 USD/acre – USD 3/ha

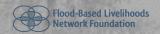
Estimated return on investment >100 million PKR

Farmers now in a position to restore future damages, resulting from floods

2.5 million from farmers (75%)

0.8 million from project (25%)





CASE: CHICKPEA INTRODUCTION



3 varieties of chickpea seeds were introduced in the area

Seeds sourced from Agricultural Research Institute



Grown in other spate areas, not in Bhag Narri



After introduction it has become a major (cash) crop for farmers

>50% of the farmers adopting 30% yield increase 20% additional income



Additional trials for disease control and increased productivity





CASE: DRINKING WATER IN SPATE AREAS, BAGH NARI



Traditionally water for domestic use comes from drinking water ponds, which are filled with flood water.

Challenges with availability in dry season

Water quality comprised (open water/livestock)

Groundwater is often brackish



Intervention to construct shallow wells, next to ponds, to access sweet water lenses/water infiltrated from ponds

Constructed at 30+ locations

Including town water supply Bhag

Providing improved drinking water

Project Overview and Vision for the NEWARBI 2





Water fetched from the shallow wells



CASE: THE POWER OF JMCS IN NAI GAJ

In the Nai Gaj spate area 2 JMC have been established:

Pat Mohammed Wah

Bahawal Jo Gandho Wah

Initial function of JMCs is to facilitate cooperation and water management improvements (repairing major flood channels, restoring flood damage)

Its role in society has become much broader education, repair of road connection, identity cards:





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FLOOD BASED LIVELIHOODS NETWORK





FBLN is a network of 1000 flood based farming/ spate irrigation professionals and practitioners.

What are the objectives?

- Capacity building Familiarize policy makers, implementing agencies (), research agencies and funding agencies on development scope, experiences and practical approaches to FBLS development
- 2 Document good practices and initiate practical research in FBLS
- Support programs on the ground

Objective: to promote better livelihoods in flood-based natural resource systems

FBLN Country Network Teams















YEMEN

AFGHANISTAN

ETHIOPIA

KENYA

MALAWI

PAKISTAN SUD

SUDAN

CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

Visit the FBLN website and join our Network

- Visit the FBLN website here
- Join the FBLN Network <u>here</u>





FBLN resources and publications

Access the FBLN documents here.

Practical Notes

Papers

Guidelines & Manuals

Framer Learning Material

Library of documents

Flyers and brochures

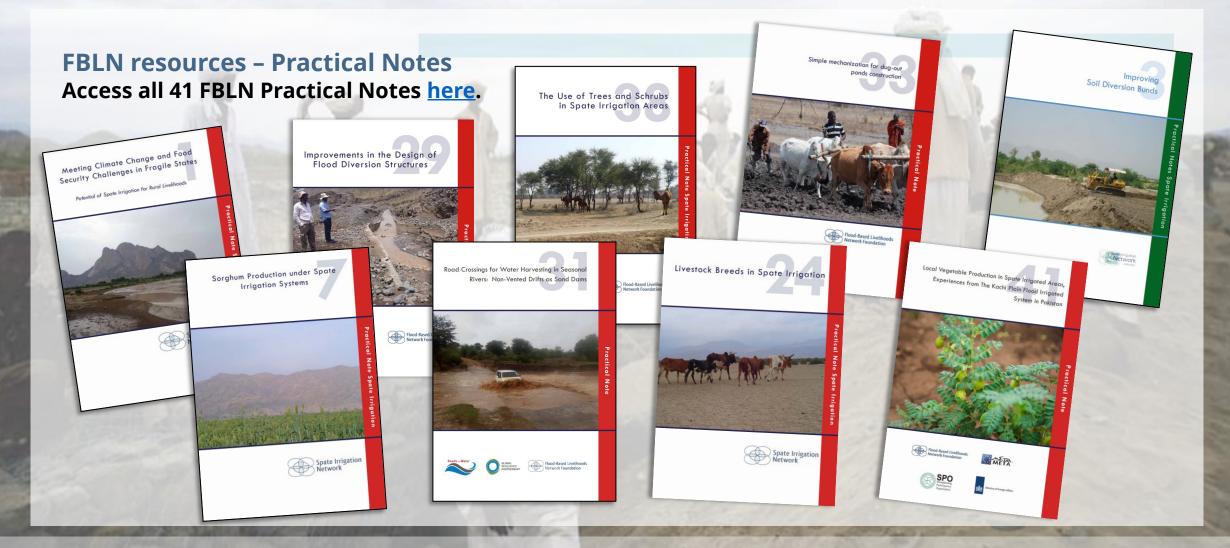
Photo Library

Videos

















THANK YOU

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