

Water scarcity in Quetta

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Quetta, the provincial capital of Balochistan is located at an average elevation of 1,680 m above sea level. It is surrounded by Chiltan, Murdar and Zarghoon Mountains. Quetta is facing many socio-economic problems due to its ever increasing population growth.

Among other problems, scarcity of water in Quetta has always remained a problem and water supply position becomes acute during the period of low rainfall. In Quetta district, the indiscriminate installations of tube wells have abstracted a huge quantity of water round the clock Baluchistan's government has declared a state of 'water emergency' in Quetta. This announcement should not surprise anyone keeping an eye on recent developments in the province. Many parts of the capital have been without water for months. Unfortunately, with drought-like conditions, rising temperatures and power shortages, residents have little option but to pay up.

The crisis can be attributed to natural factors (cyclical droughts), but also manmade conditions: poor water management, deforestation and population growth. Groundwater, the main water source for domestic and agricultural use, is said to be depleting at 0.884 meters annually. And despite a ban on the unauthorized installation of tube wells, their rampant (and illegal) use continues. To stop people from migrating from the province due to water shortage, the government should formulate a contingent water policy. Along with this, it should build more dams and take initiatives to recharge underground water otherwise CPEC will also be at risk. Environmentalists warn

taken, Quetta will witness large parts of its population displaced in the near future.

The effects of water scarcity in Quetta mismanagement of water system and lack of coordination among the department supplying water to the study area of Quetta district. Water shortages kill thousands of people every year.

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Improve Sewage Systems: Clean drinking water starts with a good sewage system. Without proper sanitation, the water in an area becomes ridden with disease and any number of other problems. By improving the sewage systems in these areas, we can prevent water scarcity from becoming any worse. Education, Recycle Water, Advance Technology Related to Water Conservation, Improve Practices Related to Farming, Improve Sewage Systems, Support Clean Water Initiatives

The methodologies have been designed to allow countries to monitoring SDG 6 at a level in line with their capacity and resource availability, and they promote harmonization and the use of international standards. Monitor the level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources, including definitions, computational steps, and recommendations on spatial