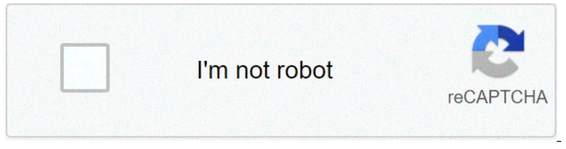

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Water management in rural areas

18 pages Published: 30 Nov 2020 Poland has scarce water resources. Furthermore, they are unevenly distributed in space and time. Some types of human activity decreased water resources and increased frequency of extreme phenomena such as floods and air currents. The development of rural areas depends on the quality and quantity of water resources. Suitable water management in rural areas can contribute to water resources larger image and minimize the negative effect of the agricultural sector on natural flora and fauna. It should also increase organic diversity. One of the methods to improve water conditions is to increase retention capabilities (harvesting water) of small basins. Field studies and approximate calculations have shown that the treatments consistent in the growth of the marshy areas, the number of pools of water and small water basins, elevating water level in erotic rivers and canals, improvement of soil structure, flows adjustment Exit from drainage systems, etc. can significantly enlarge water resources in river basins. Correct water management should allow for the supply of good quality water, both for the natural environment and for agricultural and municipal needs. Keywords: Water resources, water management, hydrographic basins, agriculture, environmental protection Despite significant progress in recent years, almost 800 million people do not yet have adequate access to a supply of sustainable drinking water according to the United Nations. In many rural areas, especially in developing countries, a central drinking water supply network is not available or unreliable. Dependential water treatment unit deployment (with membrane (GDM) FILTRATION Technology Gravity -Driven, for example) together with integrated water resource management establishes an excellent approach to provide villages in rural areas with a sustainable drinking water supply . Using the GDM filtration technology for safe drinking water with the support of the Korean government, the International Environmental Research Institute (yesterday) has conducted different United Nations program projects (UNDP) concentrated on ensuring sustainable drinking water supply In rural areas. Yesterday is a specialized research institute established by the Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology (GIST) .ã, one of these projects concerns the use of GDM filtration technology for drinking water. As GDM filtration technology is typically characterized by relatively low transmembrane pressures that only gravity can be obtained, energy consumption is minimal. Furthermore, the GDM filtration technology allows stable operation for longer periods without the need for any cleaning operation or hot flashes. Both elements are essential to maintain the environmental impact of GDM filtration technological solutions as low as possible. As part of this UNDP project, he worked yesterday as one of the six consortium groups within the Korean Ministry of Science and ICT (MSIT) and the United Nations Office for South-South Corporation (UNOSSC). Together, we have implemented an integrated pilot project focused on water management in rural areas in Cambodia and Indonesia. Reduce water-related diseases, ensuring sustainable GDM drinking water treatment unit was installed at Srey Sandhor, Cambodia and Narindgul School, Sukabumi, Indonesia, during 2018 and 2019 . On a larger scale, water GDM-based treatment unit produced and donated bya Amogreentech were installed in recent years in 13 countries, including Kiribati and Tuvalu in the Pacific Guaranteeing sustainable and safe drinking water supply, there is a significant reduction in water-related diseases. GDM water treatment unit provide villages with a sustainable drinking water supply that responds to standards established by local authorities. Installation of additional units that use GDM GDM filtration technology is scheduled in Cambodia and Indonesia, along with Capacity Building Building actions As technical workshops on water quality monitoring and integrated water resources management. With such initiatives of construction of the capacity, yesterday actively contributes to supporting and strengthening the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management. A strong commitment to technological solutions for SDGS This UNDP project is just an example that illustrates yesterday's strong commitment to contribute to sustainable development and contributing to solving climate change challenges, especially the challenges faced by countries in via di development. We share this commitment with our GIST parent organization and our PEER GIST research institutes for advanced phones, solar and sustainable energy, aging and artificial intelligence. Because our multi-disciplinary and collaborative research teams have created new technologies in the sectors of health, water, energy, sustainable cities, climate, environment and ecosystems, we arrived â €

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