Socio-economic and Environmental Aspects of Urban Water Consumption in Selected Households

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Recommendations

- To address the issue of insufficient water supply in the town, more water sources and pumping stations, as well as several independent water connection networks in all zones, including the town's boundary, are required. Furthermore, additional pipes should be installed in new residential areas.
- Due to regular climatic fluctuation, minor streams are becoming non-perennial; dams are shrinking in size, and rivers are drying up. As a result, sufficient consideration must be paid to these drinking water sources, with effective conservation and protection being conducted in order to improve the urban water supply.
- Any development or economic planning should take into consideration predicted population expansion and finite water supplies in order to regulate demand. Future population predictions should take dispersion into account for planning objectives. Growth plans in any industry must be weighed against the demand for enough clean water for residential consumption and to preserve healthy ecosystems
- The public should be involved in the development and execution of population-related water supply projects, as well as advocating for family planning and related health services. In addition, relevant technology and novel approach for water conservation, recycling, and water quality maintenance or restoration must be implemented.
- Before constructing any water infrastructure in the town, extensive studies based on the number of beneficiaries must be done to minimize unequal water distribution. Furthermore, the number of defunct dug wells, artificial springs, water taps, and public tabs must be located, thoroughly analyzed, and promptly restored, as well as safeguarded from harm.
- Appropriate surveying methods that take distances to water spots and their landscapes into account during the installation of water supply systems must be chosen/employed to lessen the problem of water scarcity, human efforts, and water expenses. Water flow may be influenced by terrain, which is one of the limiting variables. As a result, during the survey, it must be artificially reduced or alternative acceptable techniques must be

considered to make water flow and people movement easier during maintenance in case of damages.

- Given the town's adequate yearly rainfall, it's a good idea to apply practical rainwater gathering techniques; specialists should provide current rainwater harvesting equipment so that homes may readily use it.
- Water supply should be prioritized in newly built peripheral regions of the study area to guarantee equitable and efficient drinking water distributions.
- To ease the problem of uneven access to drinking water in the study region, surveyors, installers, and engineers must consider natural and manmade elements during water infrastructure development.
- The study strongly recommended that policymakers and relevant agencies should invest more in water infrastructure, giving a higher priority to the low income household areas so, as to improve their well-being and quality of life for sustainable socio-economic development.