

2nd Targeted Workshop for Asia and the Pacific

Transforming Good Practices from Demonstration Projects into Scaled-Up Investments and Financing

Nutrient Reduction Program in Songkhla Lake, Thailand

Sakanan Plathong Prince of Songkla University Hatyai, Songkhla, 90112



IW: LEARN Regional Workshop Manila, The Philippines 10 – 12 March 2014

Topics

- 1. Introduction to Songkhla Lake Basin
- 2. Current situation of wastewater management
- 3. Problem of wastewater treatment management
- 4. Master Plan for Wastewater Management
- 5. Implementation of the Master Plan





1. Songkhla Lake Basin (SLB)

Phatthalung

- Area: 9,807 km²
- Population : 2 millions
- Cover 3 provinces (Pattalung, Nakorn Si Thammarat and Songkhla)
- Main issues
 - Water quality
 - Fisheries
 - Sedimentation
 - Flooding
 - Habitat & Biodiversity loss

Songkhla

Imagen/ Date:

Coastal erosion Climate change

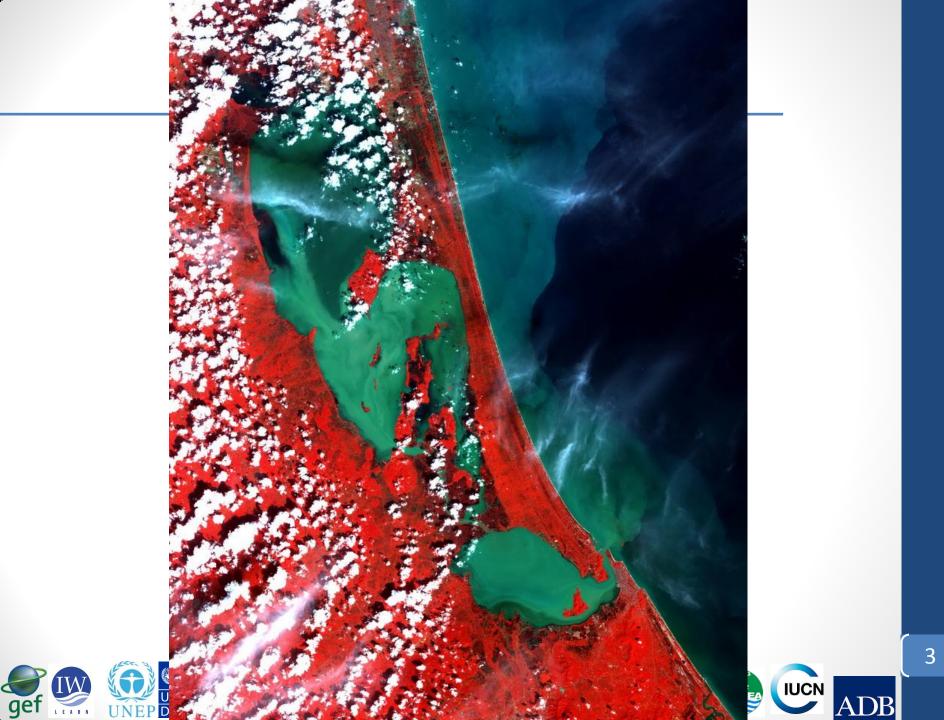
Hat Yai Image Landsat © 2013 Google Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO © 2013 MapIt

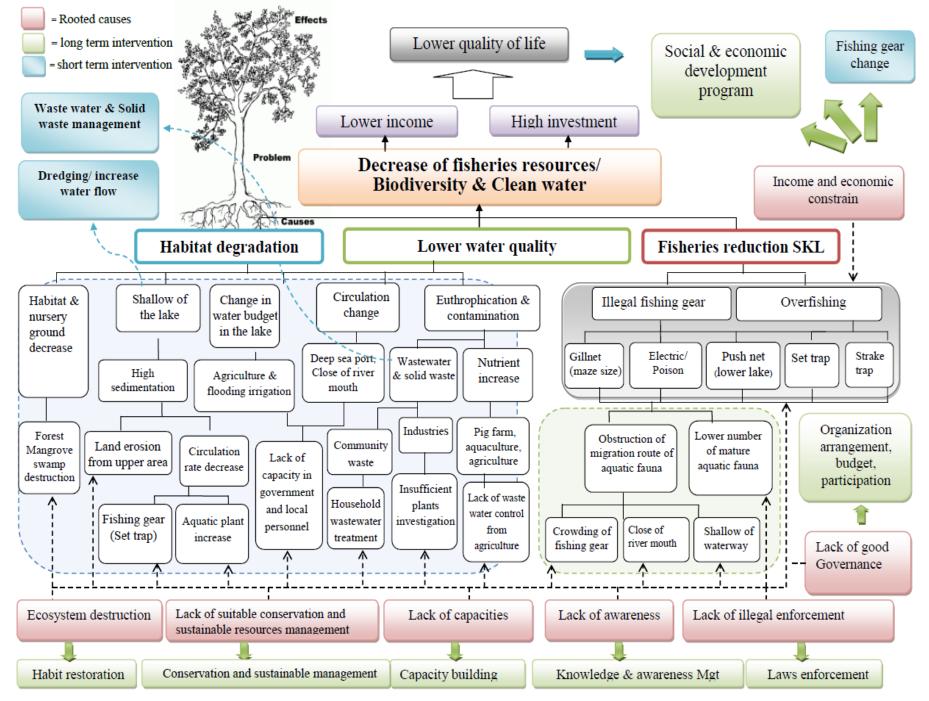


7º32'32 53" N~100º10'36 00" F









Sakanan Plathong: Prince of Songkla University

Waste water

- Discharge wastewater: 22 million m3/day
- BOD loading: 69 tons/day
 - 91% is released directly/via canal to SLB
 - 9% flow to Gulf of Thailand
- Sources of wastewater
 - Communities
 - Industrial plants
 - Pig farms
 - Shrimp farms
 - Agriculture





2. Wastewater management

- Water quality in SLB
 - Upper part was deteriorating
 - Central and lower parts was in good condition
- Fecal coliform bacteria was high in lower part
 - High volume of waste water discharged from communities and pig farms.
- High nutrients (Eutrophication)





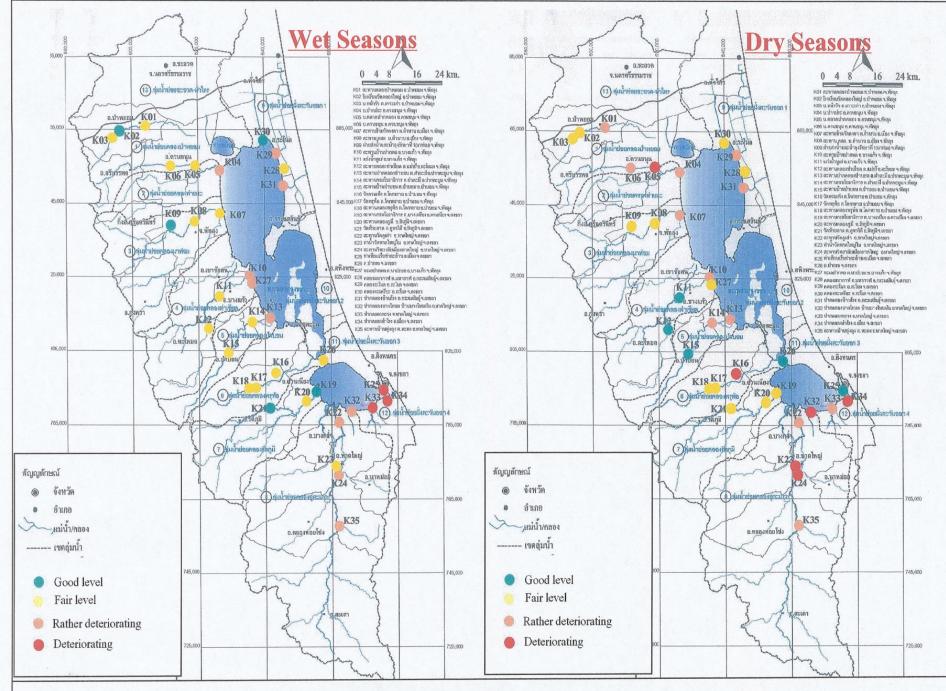


Fig. 2-1 Water quality in the sub-basins during the wet and dry seasons in 2004.

Sources of wastewater and loading

- 2 types of sources
- Non-point sources:
 - Agricultural areas (paddy fields, para rubber plantations, vegetable plots, orchards, rural areas)
 - 2-7 times (BOD, nitrogen, phosphorus)

• Point sources:

- Communities, pig farms, shrimp farms, industrial plants
- Significant impact during dry season





BOD loading

- 69,355 kg/day
- 82% is released into SLB
- 8% is released into GOT
 - Agriculture: 67%
 - Communities: 16%
 - Pig farms 8%
 - Shrimp farms 8%
 - Industrial plants 1%





Nutrients

	Nitrogen	Phophorus
<u>Total amount</u>	<u>82,116 kg/day</u>	<u>14,485 kg/day</u>
Agricultural areas	88.6 %	93.6 %
Communities	6.9 %	5.2 %
Shrimp farms	2.7 %	0.9 %
Pig farms	1.8 %	0.3 %





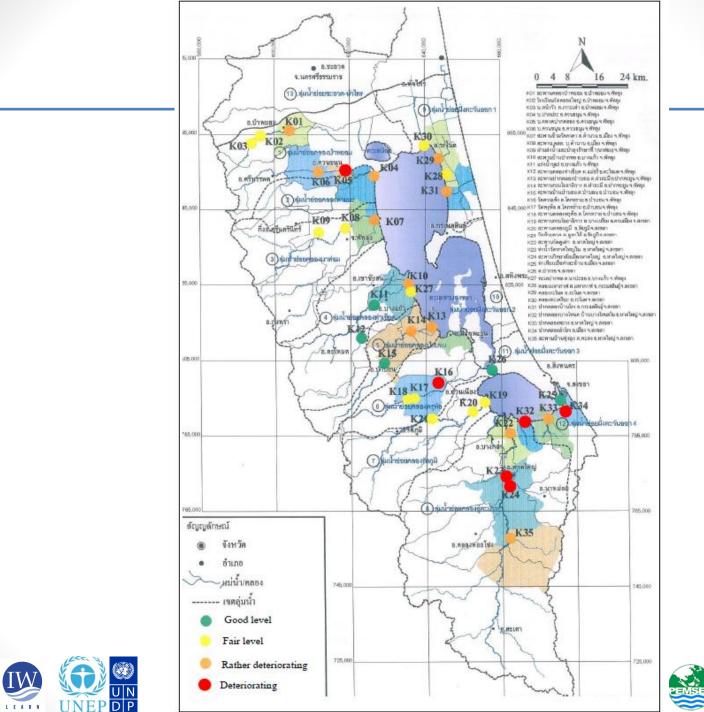
3. Problem

Wastewater management

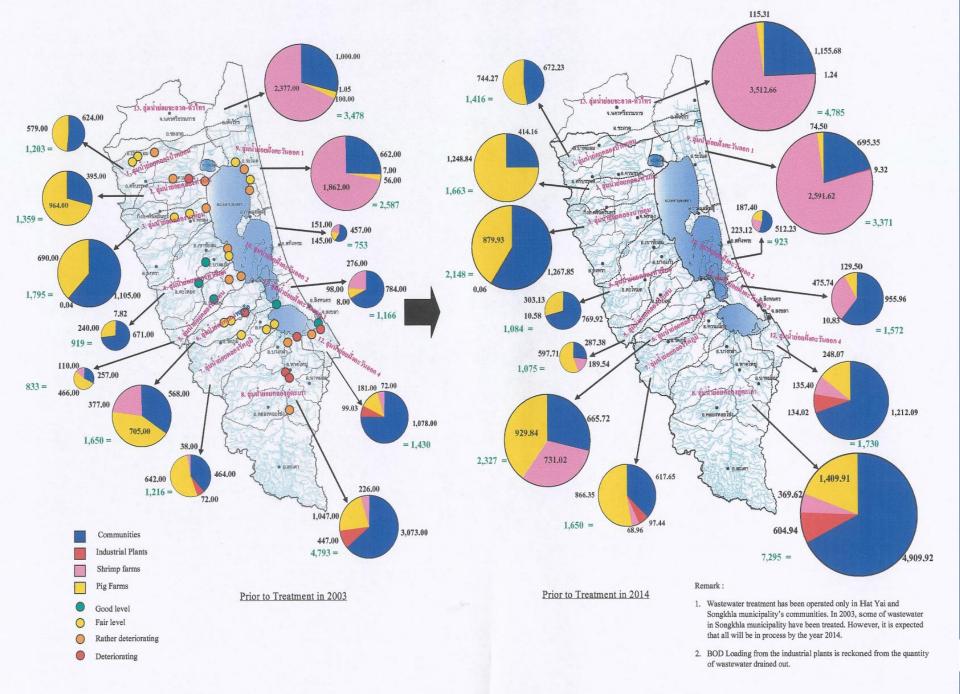
- Untreated waster is unwittingly released to water due to lack of understanding
- Weak in enforcement of laws
- Lack of competent personnel in local government
- Lack of willingness to pay
- Laws do not apply to all types and sizes of water pollution sources
- Clean technology practice is still limited.
- Zoning system is not implemented.







gef



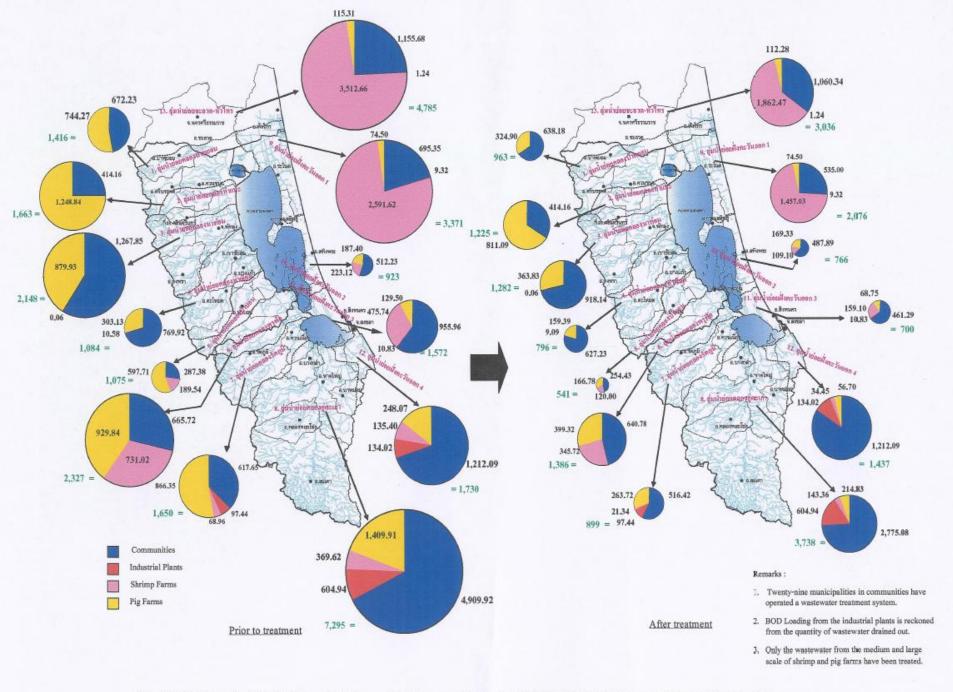


Fig. 4-3 BOD Loading (Kg/Day) from Point Source after Wastewater Treatment in 29 Municipalities, Pig Farms, and Shrimp Farms in 2014

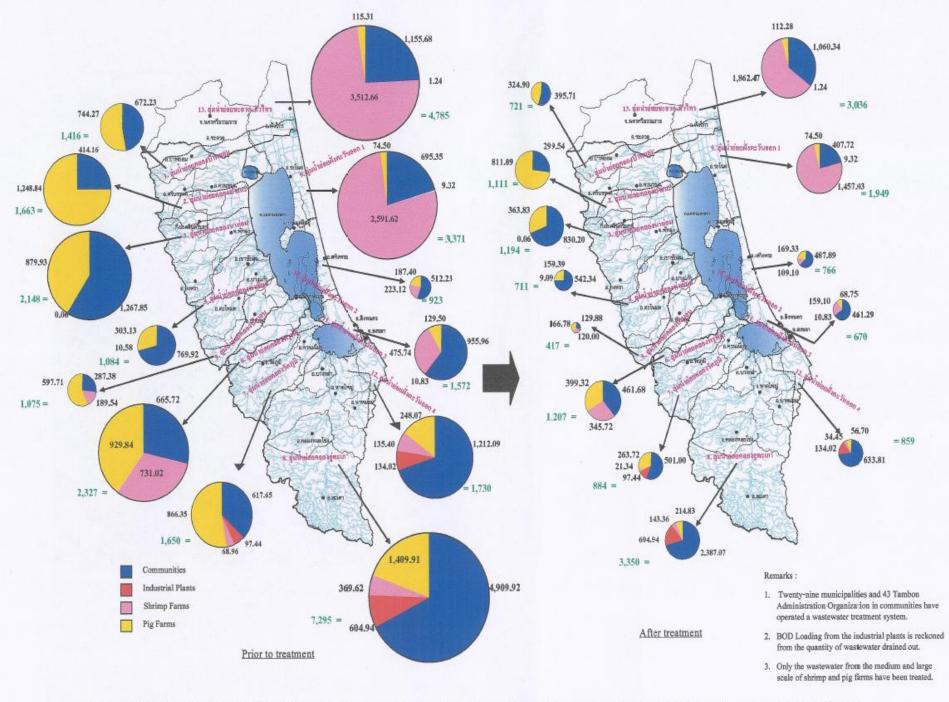


Fig. 4-4 BOD Loading (Kg/Day) from Point Source after Wastewater Treatment in 29 Municipalities, 43 Tambon Administration Offices, Pig Farms, and Shrimp Farms in 2014

4. Master plan for wastewater management

- Prevention and rehabilitation
- Pollution control at sources
- Management capacities





5. Implementation ?

1. Social measure

- Public participation / compensation
- 2. Investment measures
- Reduction of waste water & solid waste at source
- 3. Legal measures
- Regulations, standard
- 4. Economic measures
- Tax incentive, wastewater & solid waste fee

5. Other measures

Provide technique, knowledge, guidelines





[Thank]

