



District**KHAIRPUR**
Province.....Sindh
Population2.597 Million
Climate.....Subtropical Desert Climate
Altitude54 m above sea level
Average annual rainfall196 mm
Temperature range.....23° C to 35° C

Salinity Control and Reclamation Project (SCARPs)

In the mid-70s, the Federal Government of Pakistan, through the Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA), initiated SCARPs to control waterlogging and reclaim salt-affected lands in Sindh. These projects focused on installing tube wells, constructing surface drains, and building pumping stations. Effluent from SCARP tube wells, ranging from fresh to marginal quality groundwater, is conveyed through surface drainage network and disposed of into irrigation canals. Due to poor groundwater quality, private tube wells in waterlogged areas are restricted to balance groundwater discharge and recharge.

Farmer’s Experience (Village: Soofai Sahita, Tehsil: Thari Mirwa)

Farmers located in the irrigated areas face salinity, waterlogging, and seasonal droughts (mainly from March to June due to canal water shortages). Canal Tail end farmers are particularly vulnerable to drought. Farmers near surface drains use SCARP tube well drainage effluent during surface water shortages, either in conjunction with or instead of surface water, to sustain their crops. Farmers prefer canal water for agriculture, but it meets only 40% of crop water requirements. Drainage effluent from the Deparja drain meets 30-40% of the demand, and groundwater (tube wells) is used when neither source is available.