

# Forecasting Water Levels in Chennai India

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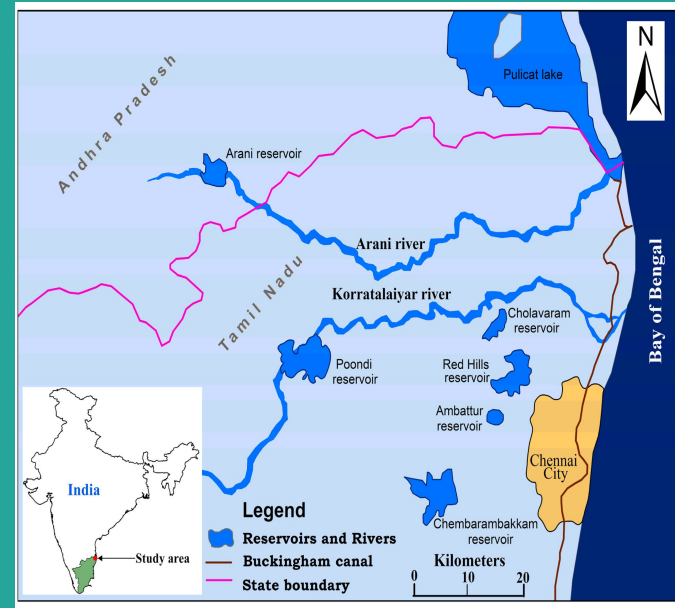




75% of People Don't  
have Access to Clean  
water



Crisis struck in  
Chennai, India on  
June 19, 2019  
when the water  
ran out.



# Our Problem Statement:

To forecast the average monthly water level for the four main water reservoirs.

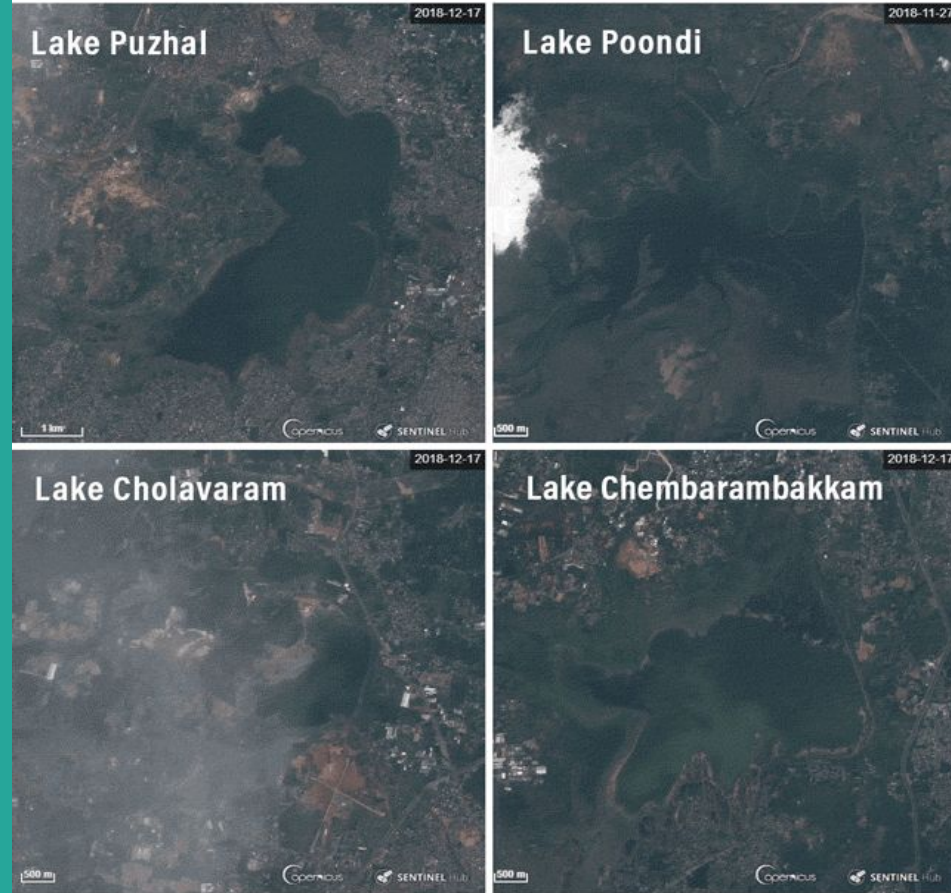
Data showed that the reservoirs were at 1% of there capacity

- Redhills-3,300 Mcft
  - Poondi - 2573 Mcft
  - Chembarambakkam- 3,645 Mcft
  - Choveram - 1081 Mcft
-



A combination of lower than performing monsoons and bad water management led to this crisis.

## Chennai, India's 4 Main Reservoirs Are Drying Up



Source: Copernicus and Sentinel Hub



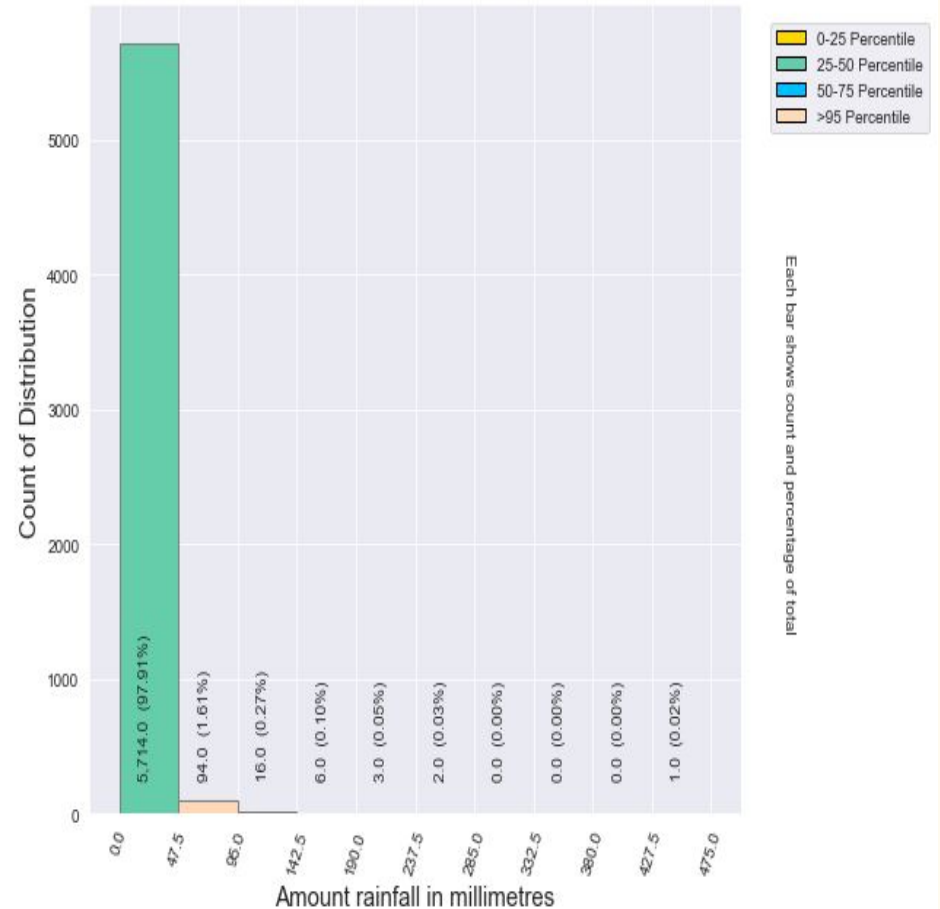
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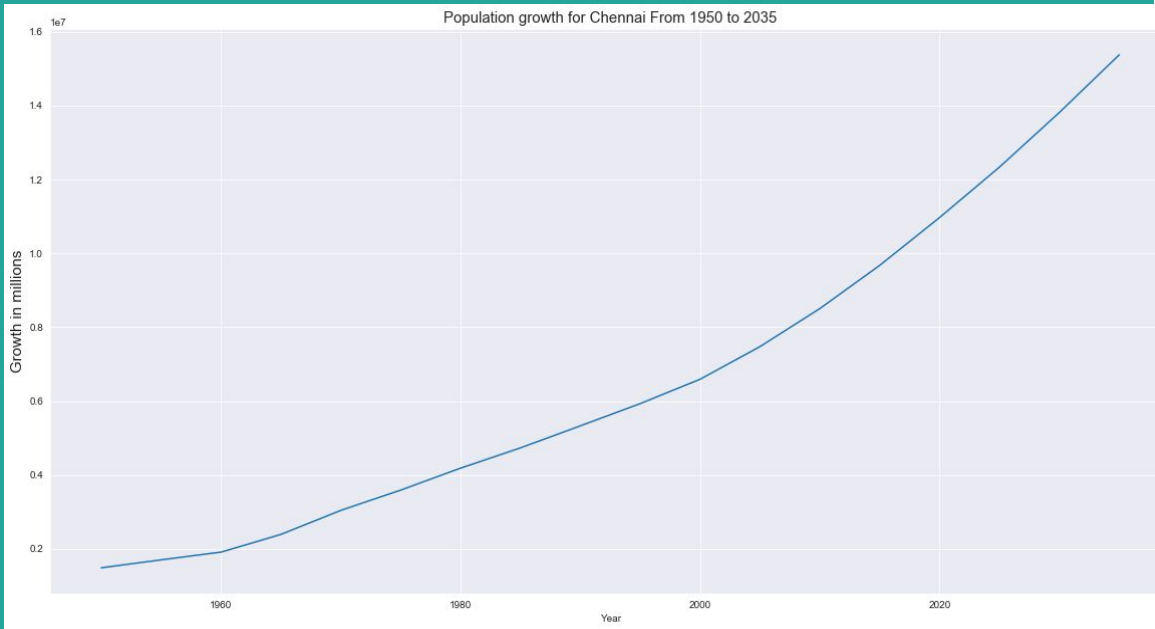
# Monsoon

1. Part of what makes the city so sensitive to drought is the weather pattern.
2. Chennai gets an average of 54 days of rain.
3. The monsoon lasts from June to September and October-November

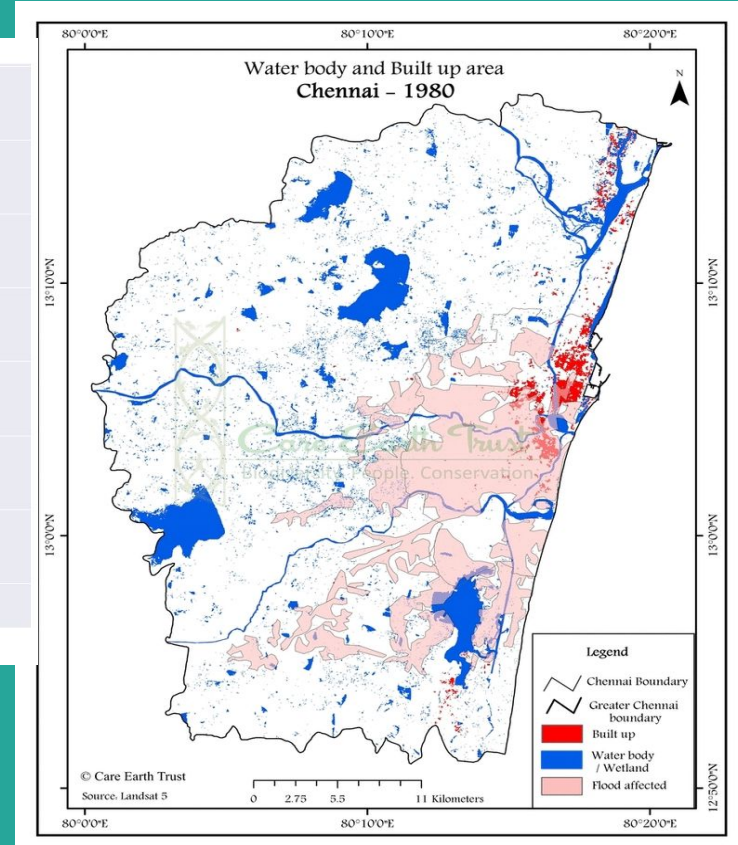
Distribution of rainfall for Chembarambakkam rain reservoir in millimetres



# Population Growth



Factories and infrastructure built in the catchments of these reservoirs were unregulated.





# Water levels on the day of the Crisis

The water level was less because of silt and a hot summer

Estimated need of 830 Million liters per day

## Every drop counts

The CMWSSB has arranged 9,400 lorry trips a day by hiring 900 water lorries in the city

### Storage position of city reservoirs

Lakes	Full storage capacity (in Mcft)	Storage as on June 16, 2019 (in Mcft)
Poondi	3,231	26
Cholavaram	1,081	0
Red Hills	3,300	0
Chembarambakkam	3,645	1
Sub total	11,257	27
Veeranam	1,465	569
Total	12,722	596

### Sources of water supply

Water source	MLD
Desalination	180
Veeranam and NLC aquifer	180
Tamaraipakkam, Poondi & Minjur agricultural wells	95
CMWSSB borewells	35
Retteri Lake	10
Total	500

Source: Data submitted by CMWSSB in the Madras High Court

# Workflow





# What we did.

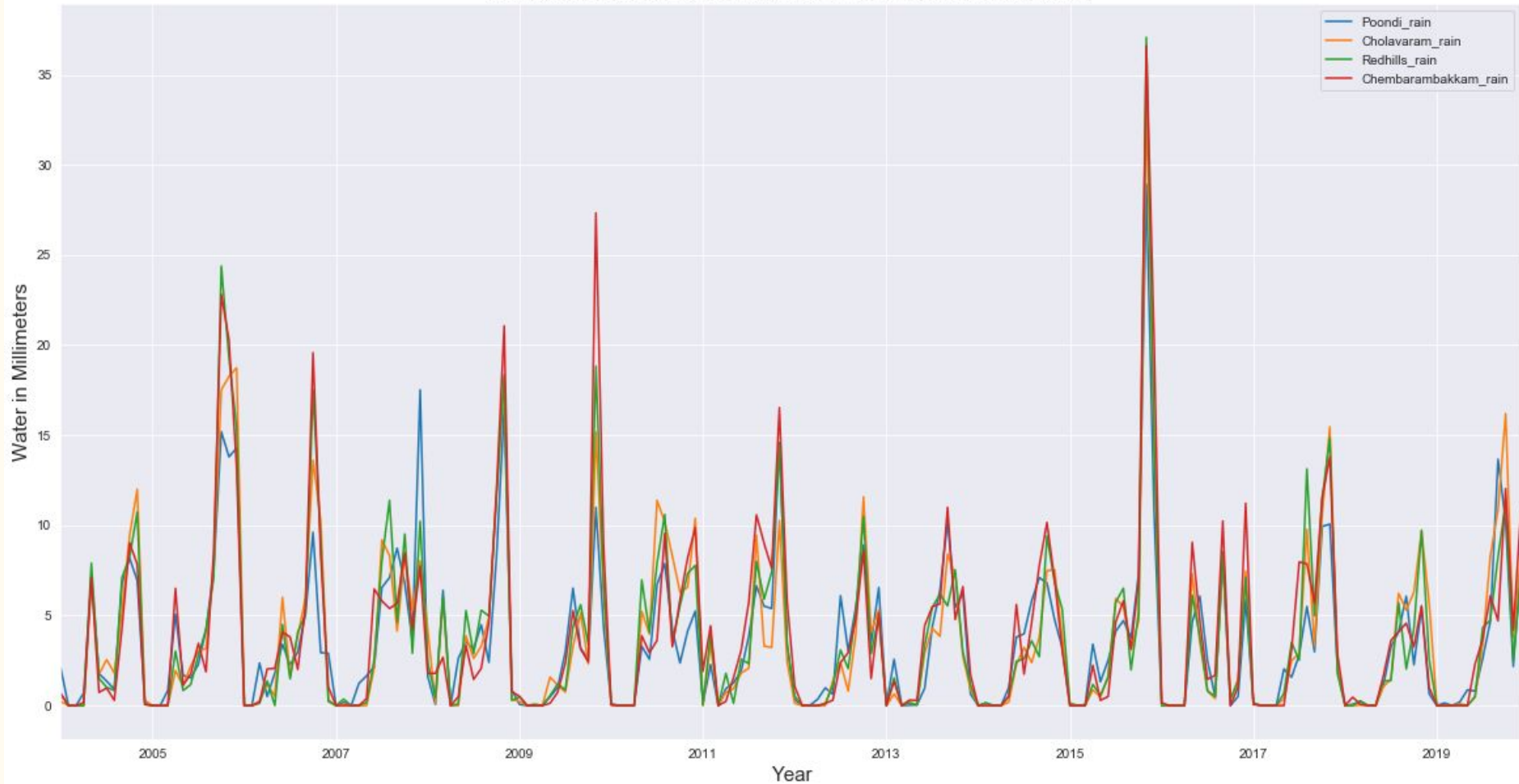
**We first ordered are data and formatted it to make it suitable for our purposes**

We then visualized it and tried to find some trends.

**We run several models on the individual reservoirs data to forecast the water level in the reservoirs.**

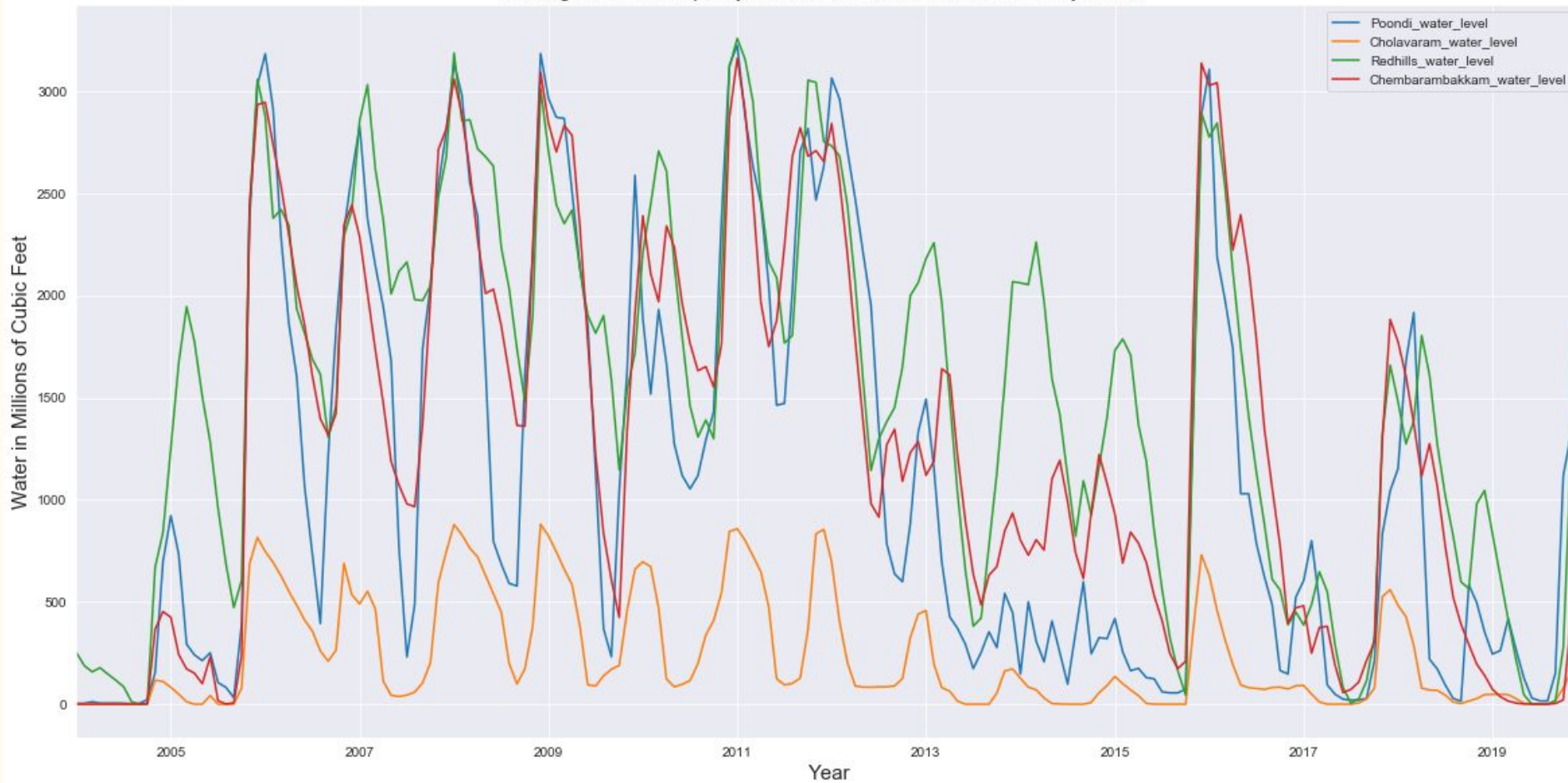
- We added the rain as a feature to one of our models.

Average Average rainfall for Chennai's four main reservoirs by Month

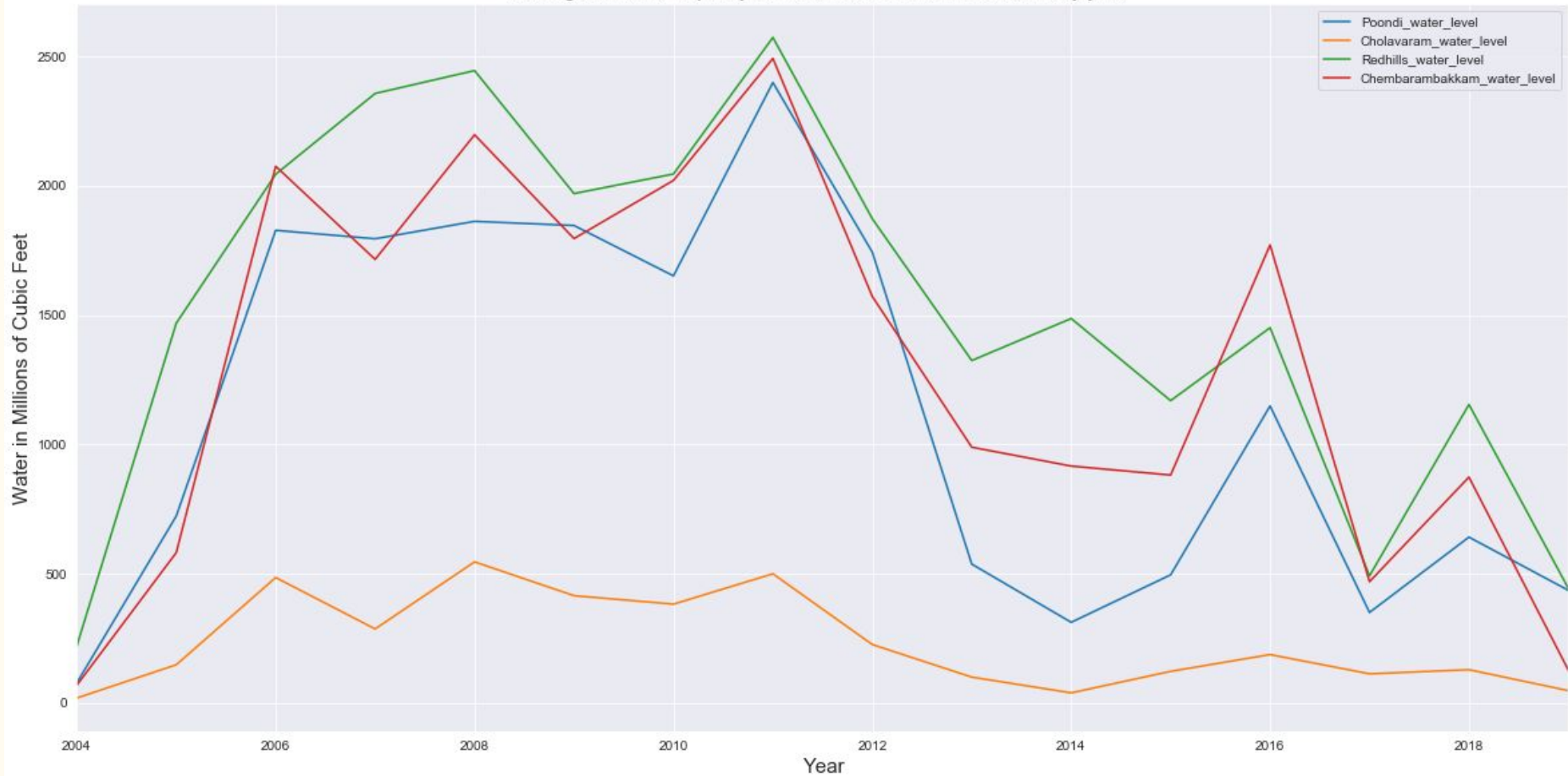




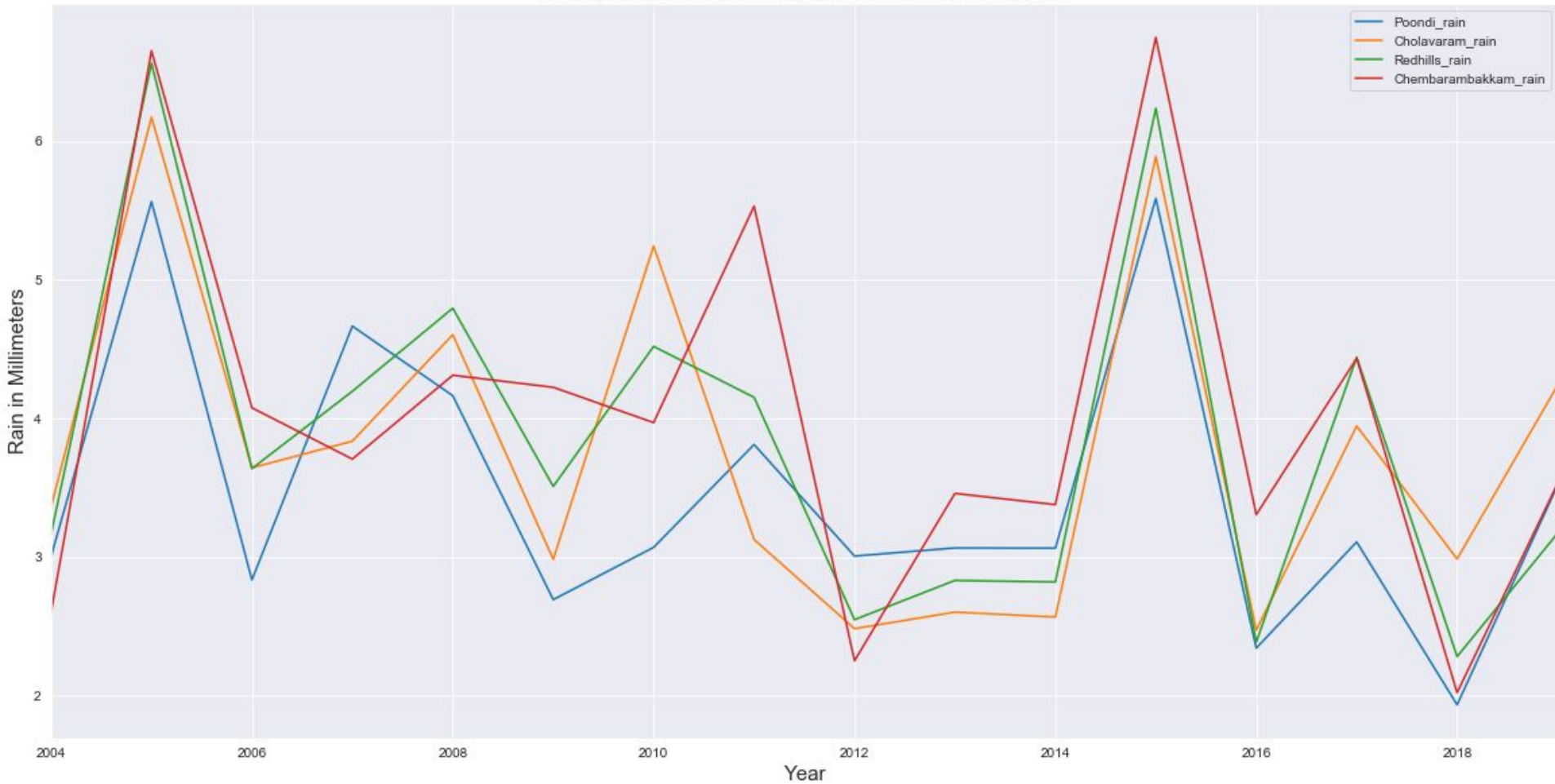
Average reservoir capacity for Chennai's four main reservoirs by Month



Average reservoir capacity for Chennai's four main reservoirs by year



Average rainfall for Chennai's four main reservoirs by year





# What we learned.

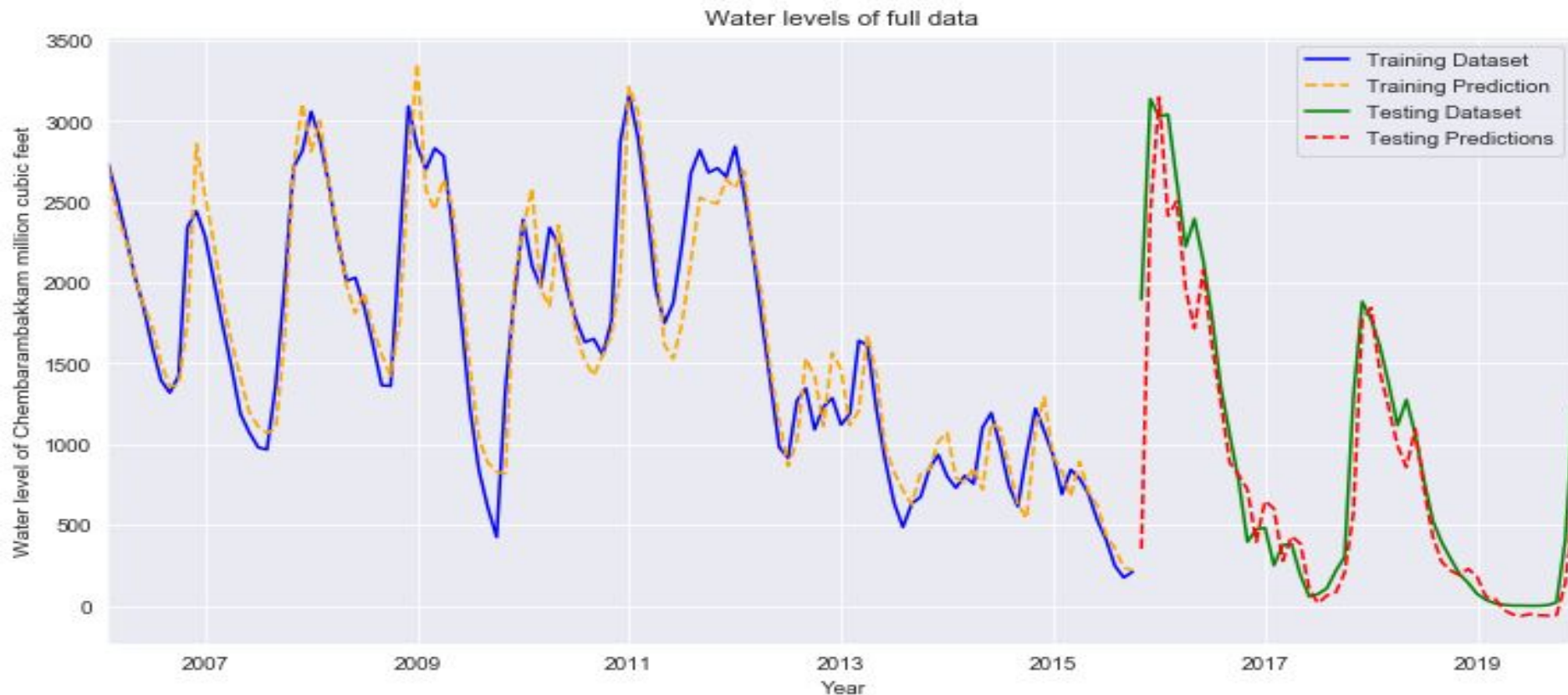
**We could see that that is series of ups and downs when the reservoir loses water and then gains water usually in October December**

Very little rain led to low reservoirs levels in 2019

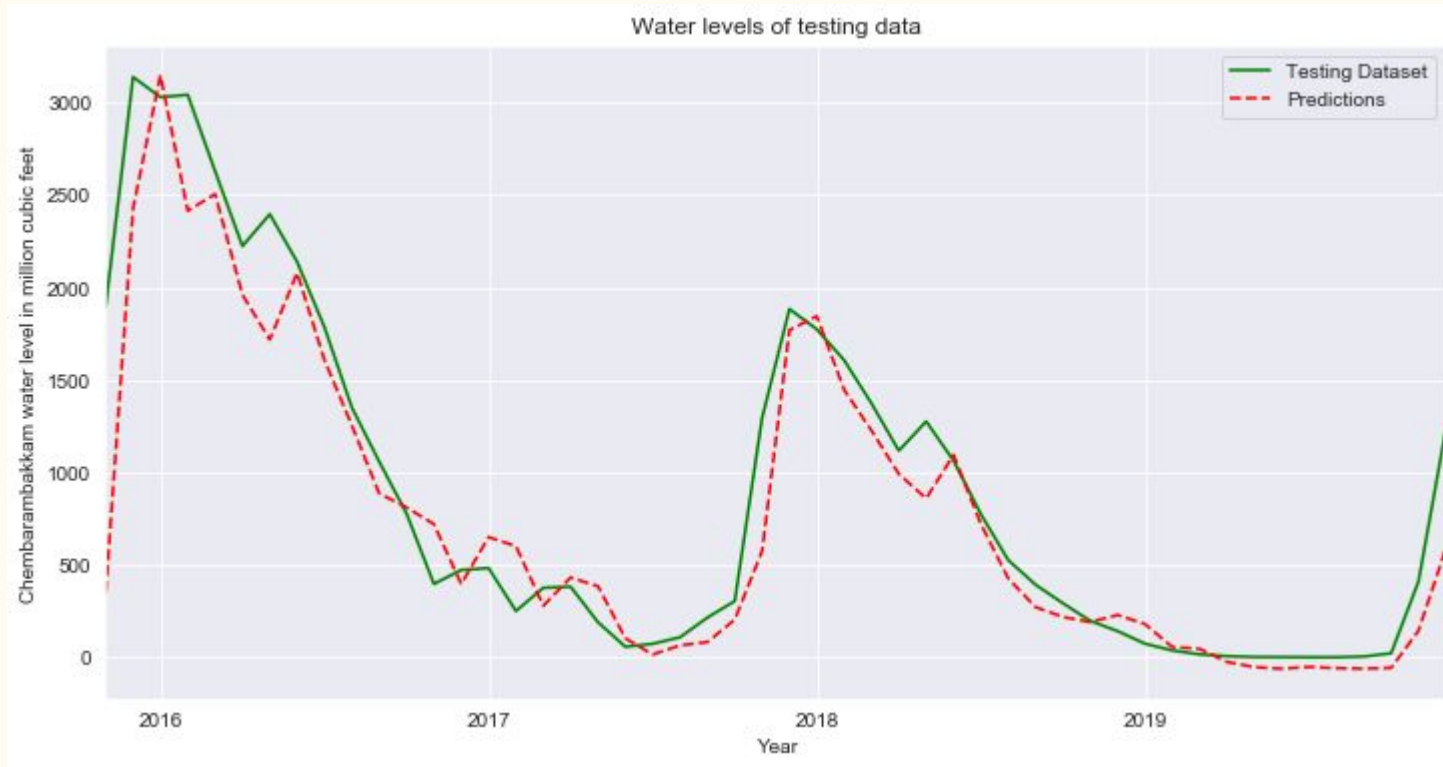
## Leading up to 2019

- Spike in 2015 due to record flooding
- There is are some rains the city gets in June, July August and September
- Major rainfall normally happens October and November due to North east Monsoon
- The amount of rainfall in 2018 was the least in the data set

# Forecasting the Monthly Average of Chembs



# Looking at the Testing data.





# Conclusion:

We can say that our model fit to the data pretty well.

Little rainfall leads to low reservoirs levels.

Human development plays a very important part in water scarcity.

The water that falls into during the monsoon needs to be contained better possibly by building more reservoirs.

The city should get more data on how water is consumed.

Water at the end of 2019 will help the city in the short term

# References:

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