

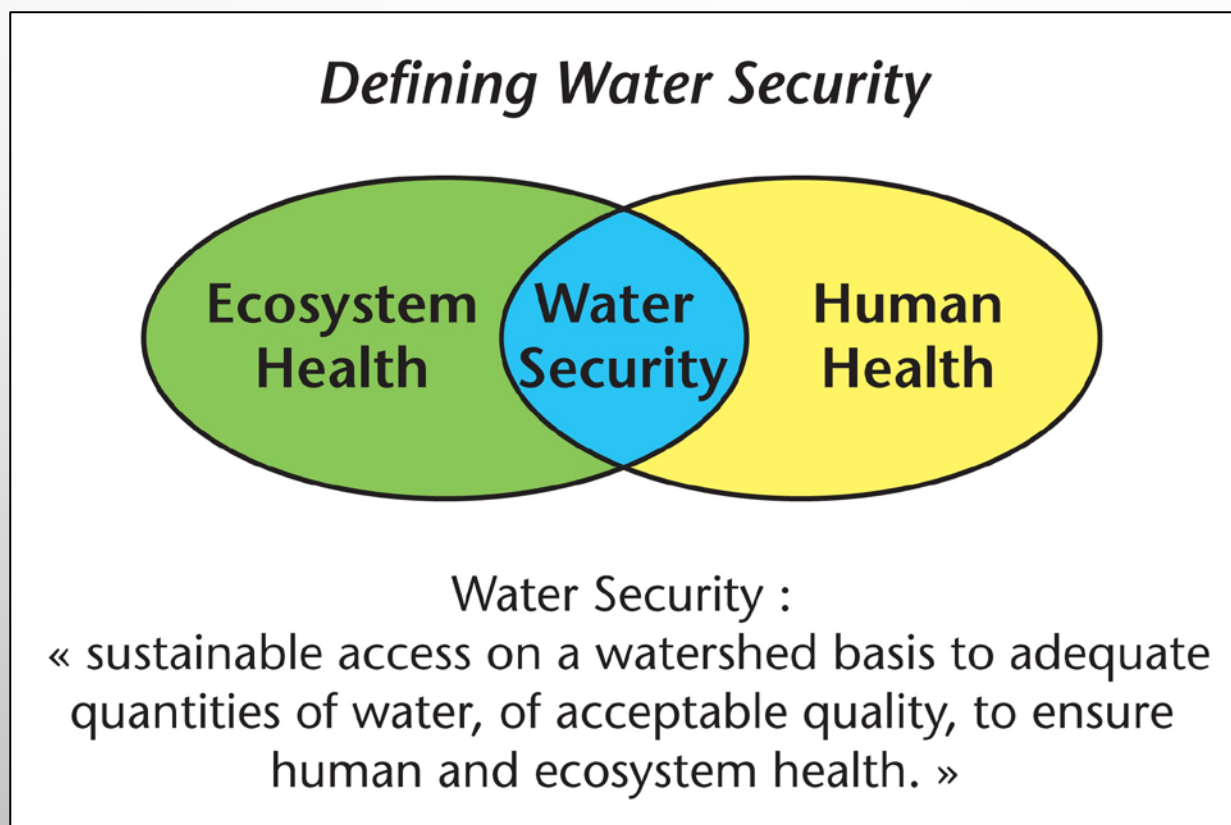
WATER SECURITY : PROGRESS & SUCCESS STORIES INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

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Executive Secretary,
India Water Partnership
(4-5th September, 2013, Kathmandu, Nepal)**



The availability of an acceptable quantity and quality of water for health, livelihoods, ecosystem and production, coupled with an acceptable level of water-related risks to people, environments and economies.

- GREY & SADOFF, 2007





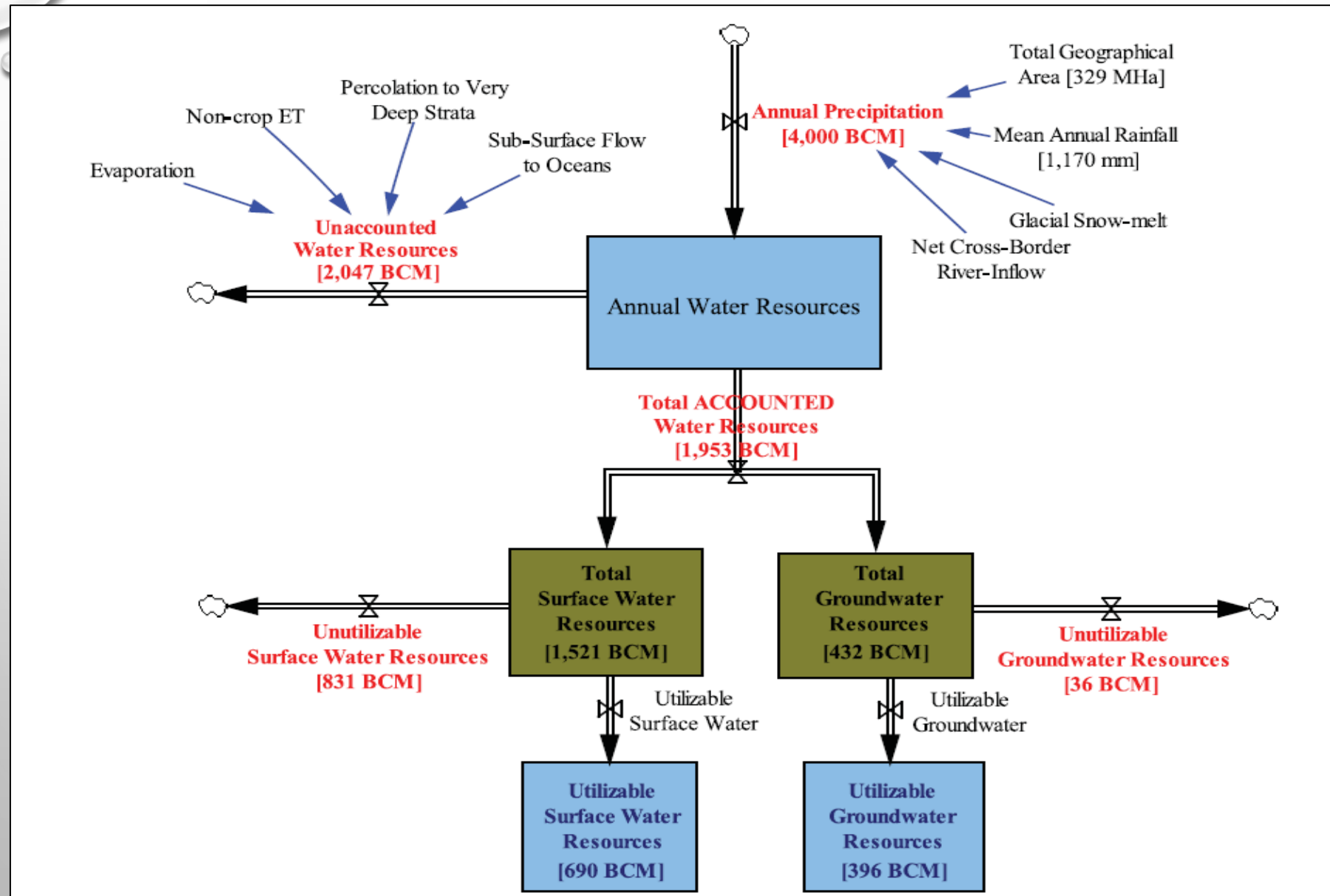
WATER SECURITY

- Water security implies affordable access to clean water for agricultural, industrial and household usage.
- Water security for India means effective responses to changing water conditions in terms of quality , quantity and uneven distribution.
- Water with food and energy forms a critical part of the “ new security agenda” and redefines the understanding of security as a basis for policy response and long term planning.



- India has 2.6 % world's land area.
- India support's 17% of the world's total population.
- India has only 4% of the world's renewable water resources.

Status of India's Water Resources





128 million lack access to safe water in India

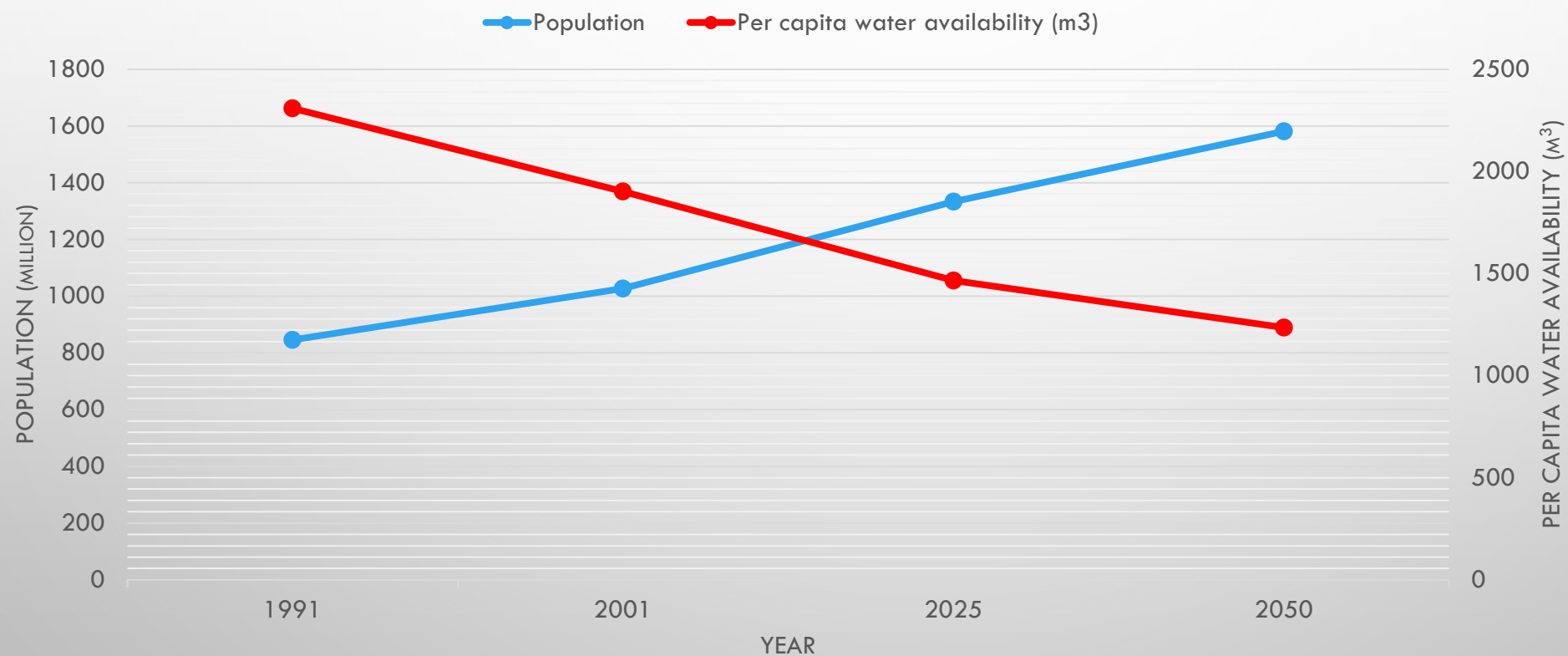
(Source: <http://www.wateraid.org/where-we-work/page/india>)

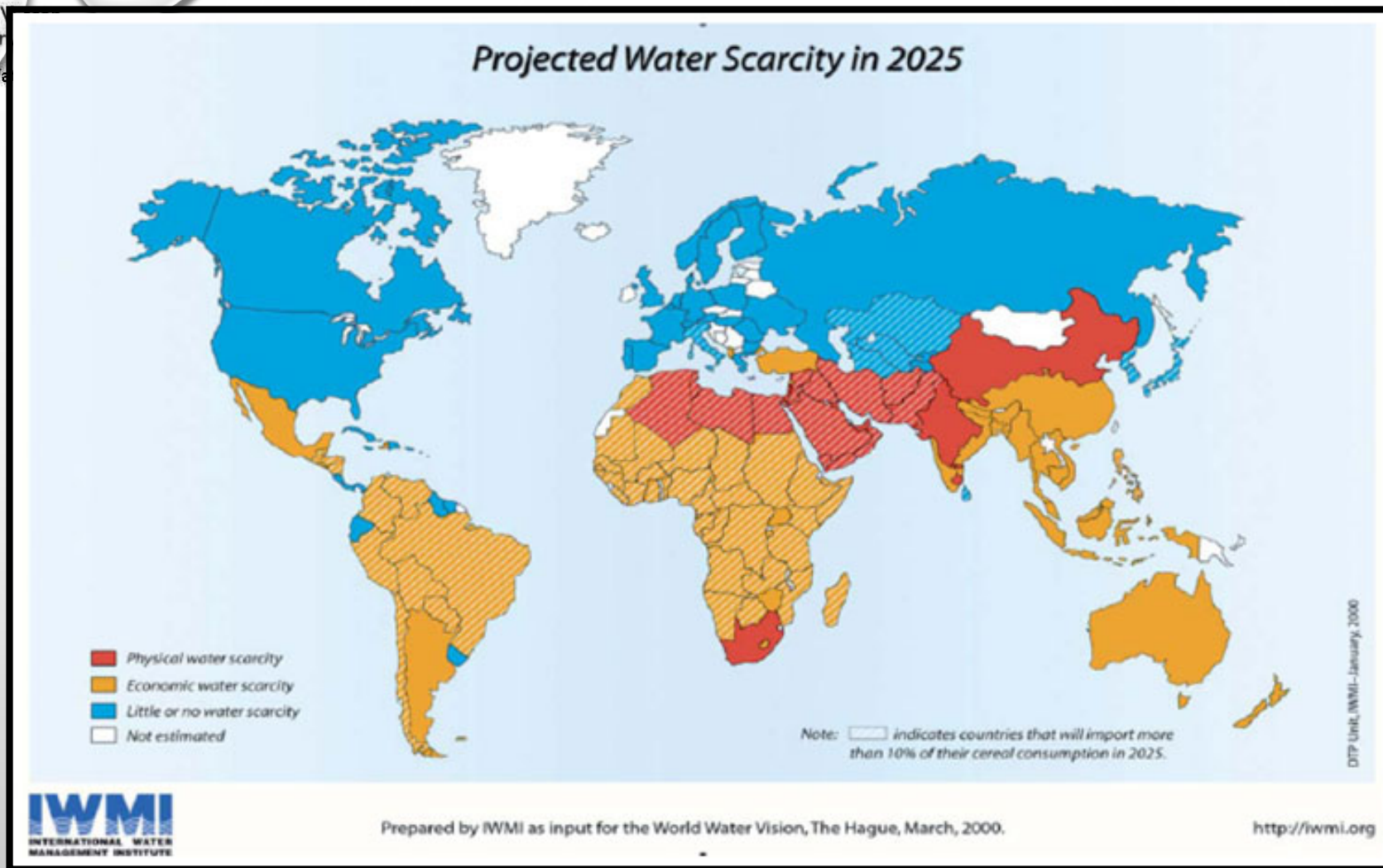
PER CAPITA PER YEAR AVAILABILITY OF SURFACE WATER IN INDIA (IN M³)

Year	Population (in million)	Water Availability, m ³ (per capita)
1991	846	2,309
2001	1,027	1,902
2025 (projected)	1,286 (low growth)	1,519
	1,333 (high growth)	1,465
2050 (projected)	1,346 (low growth)	1,451
	1,581 (high growth)	1,235

A per capita availability of less than 1700 cubic metres (m³) is termed as a water-stressed condition, while per capita availability below 1000m³ is termed as a water scarcity condition.

PER CAPITA PER YEAR AVAILABILITY OF SURFACE WATER IN INDIA (IN M³)





Source - <http://www.climate-leaders.org/climate-change-resources/india-and-climate-change/sectoral-approach>



POLICY INITIATIVES TAKEN BY GOVT. OF INDIA- FOR WATER SUPPLY

Rural Water Supply

National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) (2009)

To provide every rural person with safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis.

NRDWP encourage States to achieve drinking water security at the local level

Promotion of simple to use technologies such as terracotta based filtration systems, solar distillation and dilution through rainwater harvesting for tackling iron, salinity and suspended particulate matters.

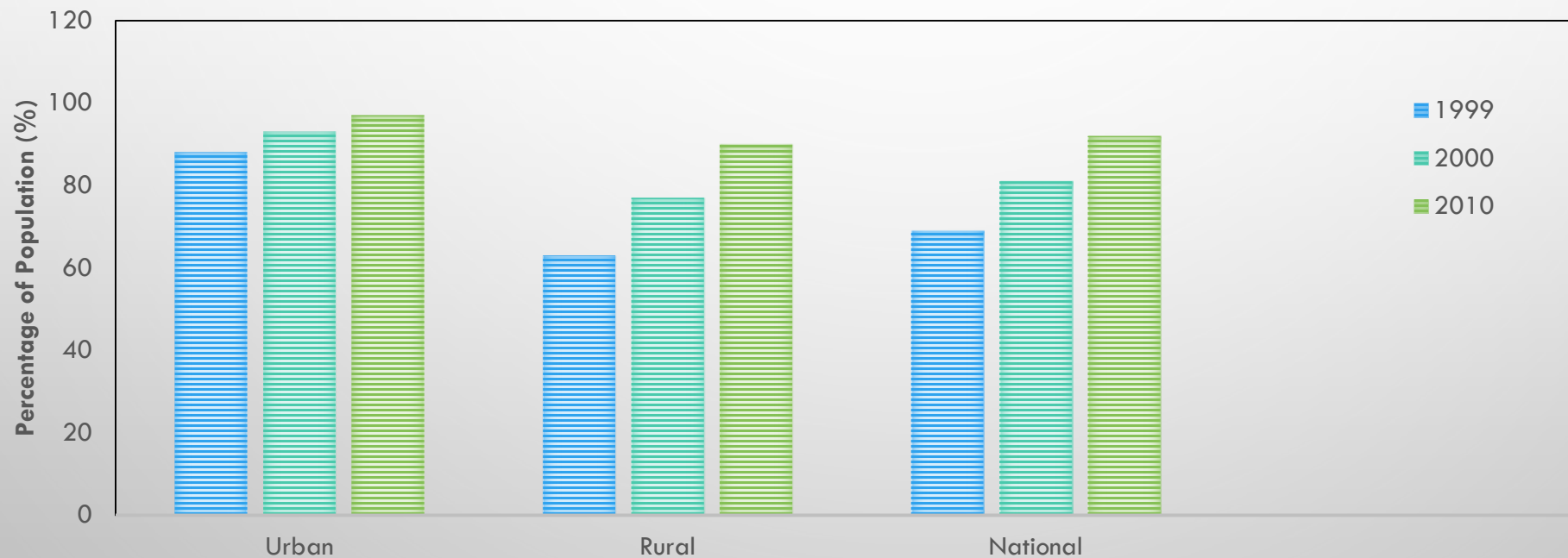
Urban Water Supply

Accelerated Urban Water Supply Program (1993-94)

Centrally sponsored scheme initiated with the objective of solving the drinking water problems in towns having population of less than 20,000 (as per 1991 census).

Funds are allocated according to five years plans state wise.

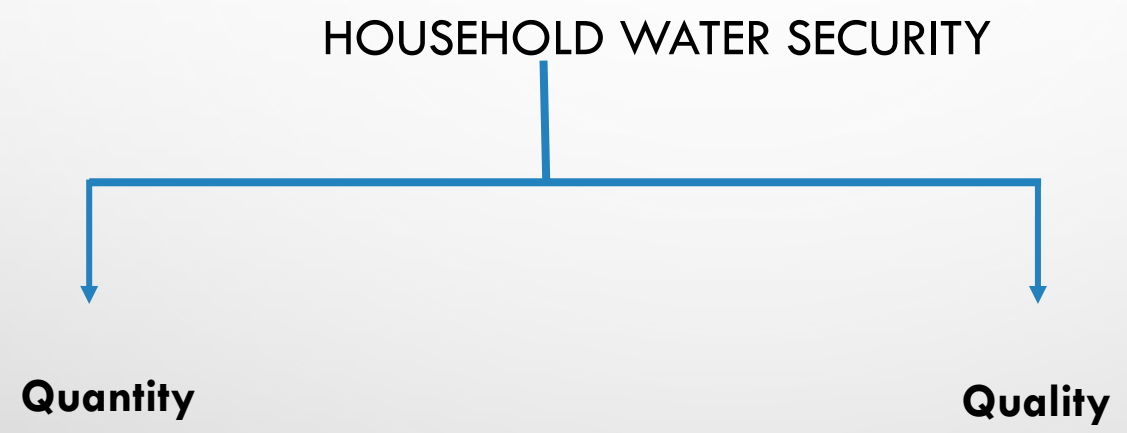
INCREASE IN PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION USING DRINKING WATER SOURCES



SOURCE- [HTTP://WWW.UNICEF.ORG/MEDIA/FILES/JMPREPORT2012.PDF](http://www.unicef.org/media/files/jmpreport2012.pdf)



IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF HOUSEHOLD WATER SECURITY





Access to Safe Water for All



CASE STUDY ON HOUSEHOLD WATER SECURITY- INTERVENTIONS FOR PROVISION OF SAFE WATER AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

Case study of Development Alternatives, New Delhi

CASE STUDY ON HOUSEHOLD WATER SECURITY

- Development Alternatives, New Delhi one of the life-members of India Water Partnership, has taken up the project of promoting awareness regarding Household Water Treatment and Storage in slums of Delhi.
- The main objective of the project was to provide safe drinking water in 20 slums of Delhi through point of use treatment method.
- The project duration was from August, 2009 to August, 2011.
- Household water treatment methods like boiling, chlorination , SODIS (Solar water disinfection) were promoted through awareness generation programs.

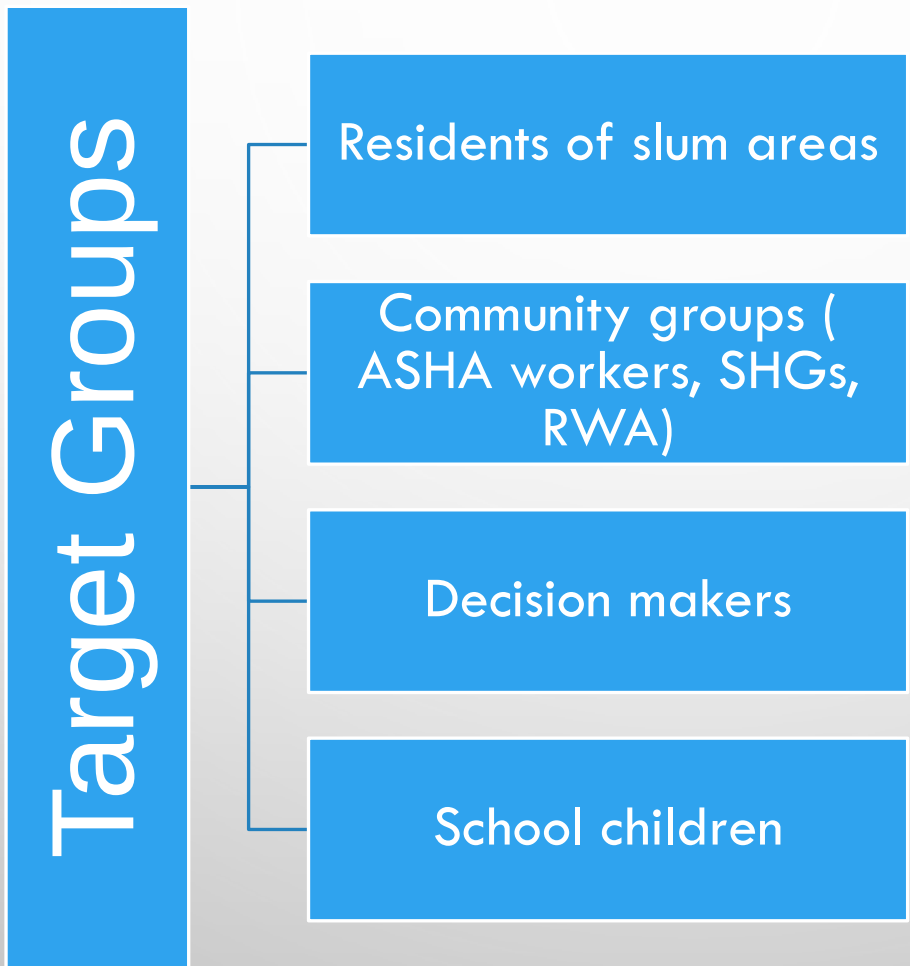


Awareness



Advocacy

Components
of the Project



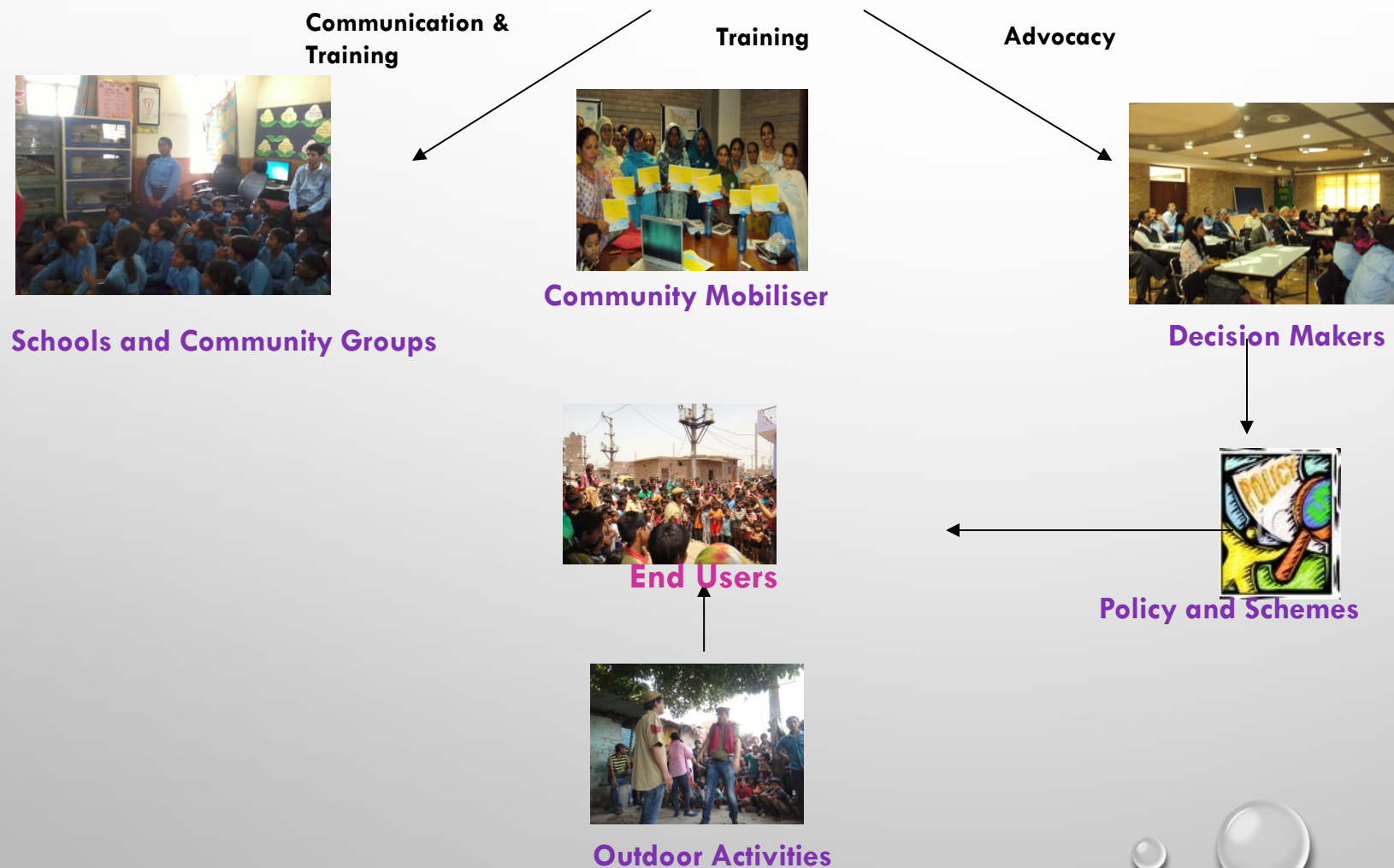


METHODS ADOPTED

- Slums in the New Delhi were chosen.
- Survey regarding the water supply in the study area, household water treatment and health condition were carried out.
- Awareness campaigns regarding the drinking water quality were held in the slums.
- Community mobilisers (women and youth)were identified from the slums to train about the importance of safe drinking water.
- A training manual was designed for the community mobilisers which contained basic information about the need and importance of safe drinking water, sources of contamination of water, ways to treat water at household level and basics of safe storage and sanitation.
- The community mobilisers were then sent to adjoining areas and schools to create awareness about the various methods of household water treatment.

STRATEGY BY DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES

Development Alternatives



APPROACHES FOR AWARENESS GENERATION



Door to Door
Awareness



Outdoor Activities



School Awareness



DOOR TO DOOR AWARENESS



**Training of
220
Community
Influencers**



**Selection of
20
Community
Anchors**



**Training of
Community
Anchors**



**Door to Door
Awareness
by
Community
Anchors**



OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES



Street Theatre



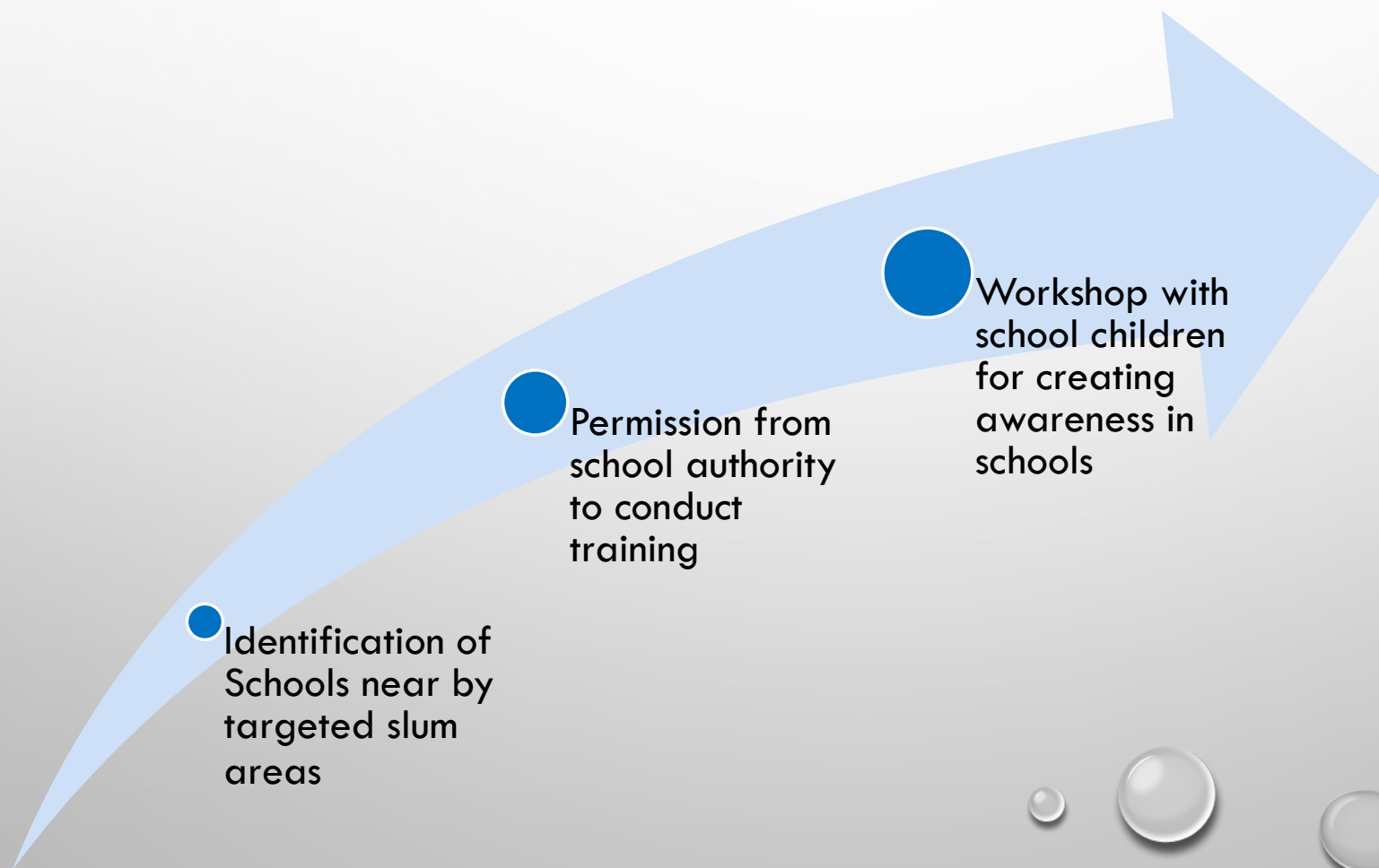
Competitions at Community Level



Meetings with Women Groups



SCHOOL AWARENESS



OUTCOME

- Total household reached- 12,000
- 20 community anchors from 4 slum for promoting HWTS method trained.

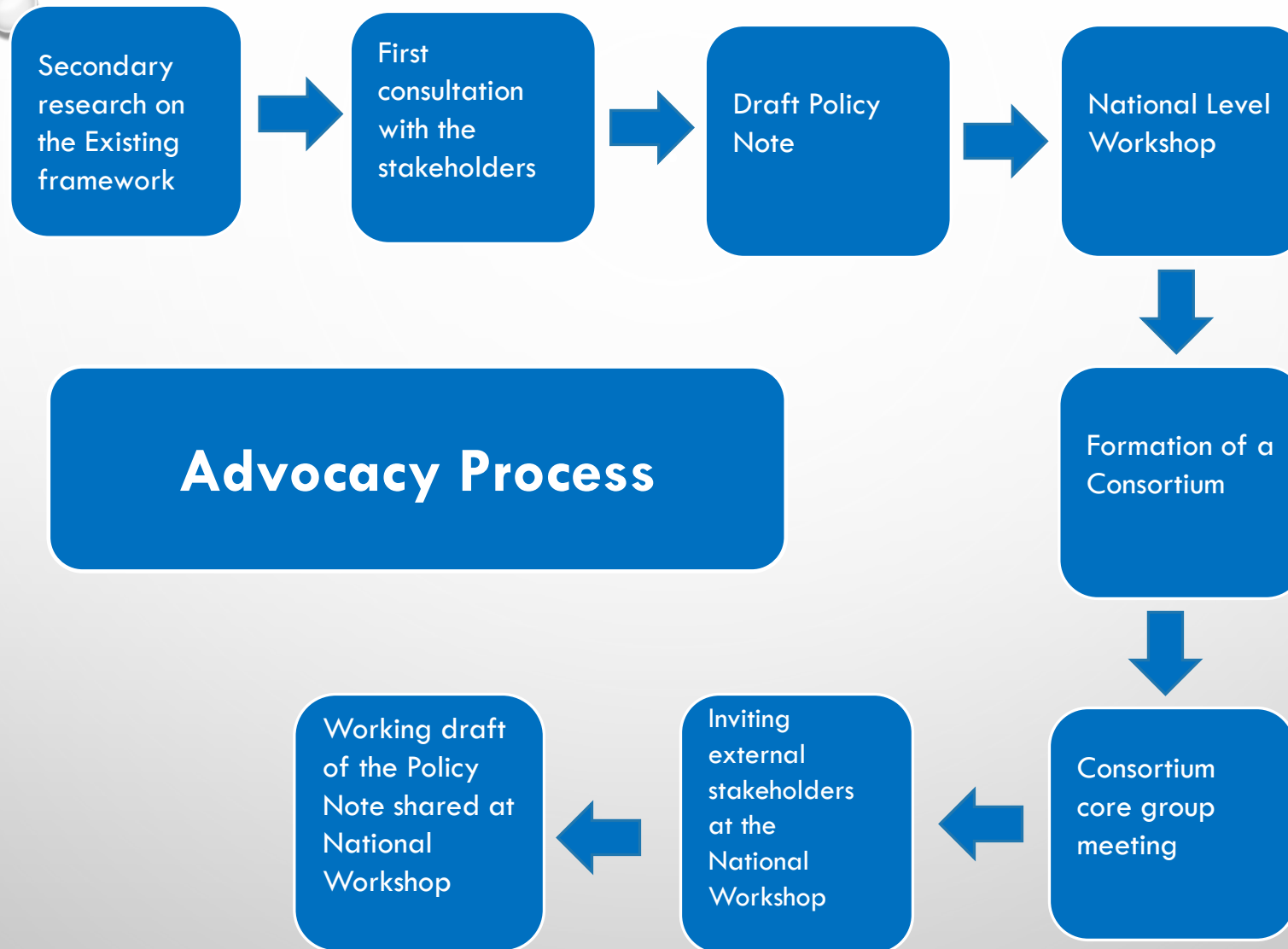


ADVOCACY

➤ THE TWO TIER AIM OF ADVOCACY IS:

- SUSTAINABILITY
- SCALABILITY







3S STRATEGY

**Strengthening
of the Policy
Note**

**Share with the
consortium
members**

Scaling up





THANK YOU!