

WATER MANAGEMENT IN URBAN INDIA

A severely water stressed nation

Population of India
1.25 billion

17%
of world population

Water demand approximately
750 BCM

India uses
4% of the
global fresh water

Sources of water:
Average rainfall of about
1000mm

50%
of which is received
in **15 days** of the year

Alarming Facts

Traditional water systems
Open Wells, Lakes
are vanishing on account of



FOR REVIEW

Fallout

1

Inefficient provisioning by municipal authorities has led to increasing reliance on ground water for all uses across sectors

2

Lack of access to local surface and ground water sources force city municipalities to source water from hundreds of kilometres away

3

Private tankers have emerged as de-facto suppliers in underserved areas resulting in exorbitant pricing that impacts urban poor needlessly

4

The less affluent, do not receive the WHO mandated per capita daily entitlement of water for basic needs

Equitable Access

- Distributed across (a) end-uses and (b) socio-economic strata?
- Distribution infrastructure?
- Who gets how much, from where?
- Who pays how much, to who?

Quality Access

- Is it acceptable?
- Solutions and approaches that are affordable and technologically appropriate?
- Current approach in terms of waste water treatment and transportation?
- What will work i.e. legislation / incentives / taxes?

Availability & Demand

- Current source mix?
- Competing demands?
- Current needs vs. future needs - growth, consumption patterns, industry, population
- Economics of water transportation and pricing?

Assessment of
immediate concerns



Wipro
earthian
2016

College
Program



FOR REVIEW