State level workshop on Water Conservation and Reuse/Reuse

Dr Suresh Kumar Rohilla

Programme Director - Water Management, CSE

February 7, 2013

Jaipur





About CSE

Centre for Science & Environment (CSE): is a Delhi based public interest research and policy advocacy organization set

up in 1980.

It promotes sustainable development with equity, participation and democracy through —

- knowledge based activism
- policy research combined with public awareness

and was awarded the -

Books 50,000
Documents 25,000
Journals 1,800
Articles 1,47,193
News Clippings 2,50,000
Films, documentaries 1,500
Photographs and slides 1,50,000
Directories of experts, research institutions
& government agencies 30,000



Stockholm World Water Prize (2005) for its policy influence in building new paradigms for sustainable water management.

CSE also currently the -

Centre of Excellence in of Urban Development in the Sustainable Water management area (Ministry of Urban Development) for research & capacity building support JnNURM /ULBs

Nodal centre for training of Regulators (Ministry of Environment & Forests)

National hub for knowledge creation and capacity building (Ministry of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation)



Background to the workshop

JNNURM Phase I:

The aim was to develop **select cities into model sustainable areas** envisaging development of slums, accessibility to drinking water, **sewerage**, solid waste management, roads, and street lights.

Status update -

- with over a majority about 73% of projects sanctioned under JNNURM-I still under implementation as on March 2012, and
- the capacity of the state and local bodies, such as municipalities, to plan and implement these projects remained poor
- 5% of the total outlay of JNNURM funds for capacity building but only 10 % of allocation utilisation

Shortcomings of Phase I

- 1. Poor planning process and exclusion of peri-urban areas.
- 2. Failure to adopt service level bench marks.
- 3. Lack of adequate capacity.
- 4. Inadequate differentiation made to suit different conditions of small and large cities. As a result there was variation in inter state completion of reforms (physically and financially).

Source: Planning Commission Report, March 2012:



JnNURM Phase II

- Establish two smart cities in each of the 28 states in the country in the second phase of the (JNNURM).
- Smart cities would be totally carbon neutral and energy efficient.
- •Insist on time-bound action by all states in particular focus on water too be saved and better managed.



Phase II will focus on (and is the need of the hour)

- Water conservation, wastewater management, solid waste management and rainwater harvesting as specific focus areas.
- Wastewater recycling and reusing that is completely missing in our water management system.
- Managerial and policy changes to handle the water management issues and community participation.
- Capacity building of the municipal officials to execute decentralised projects



Need for the Workshop on the theme -

- The simple fact that public water and sewer service is getting expensive that even rich may not be able to afford
- Urban water conservation helps in lowering costs, improving the reliability of water and waste systems as well as helps achieve environmental goals by states and communities.



Objectives of the workshop

- -To generate awareness about the best management practices (BMPs), state of art knowledge and reforms in the area of urban water conservation including wastewater reuse/recycle.
- -To discuss with key stakeholders the concept, issues/barriers and experiences in mainstreaming of the reforms.
- -To explore capacity building support required to implement projects aimed at mainstreaming urban water and environmental sustainability related reforms in the NURM schemes.



Target Participants

The workshop will be attended by key actors involved in urban water management in Rajasthan state:

- officials from municipalities, development authorities,
 SLNA Rajasthan, department of urban development /
 PHED
- NGOs and academics
- Researchers and other stakeholders

those involved in advocacy for sustainable water management in Rajasthan.



Key themes to be discussed include -

- Conservation of Surface water resources
- Conservation of Ground water resources
- Rainwater harvesting
- Protection of water quality and acceptable risks
- •Cleaning up of polluted rivers and lakes safe practices
- Recent attempts of water efficiency water efficiency in buildings and decentralized treatment including reuse/recycle



THANK YOU

