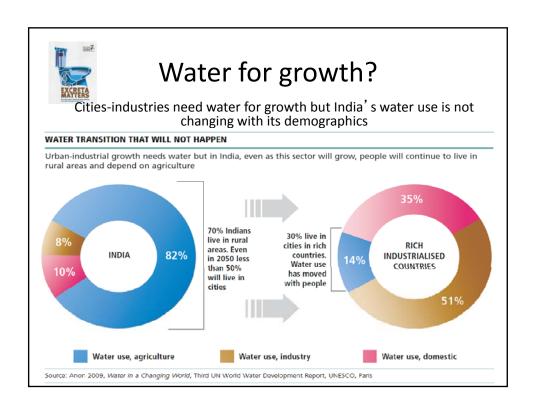


Excreta Matters: 7th Citizens' Report on the state of India's Environment

An agenda for water-prudent and waste-wise India





UPDATE REQUIRED: THE LAST TIME INDIA ESTIMATED ITS FUTURE WATER USE WAS IN 1999

Category	1990 (BCM)	2025 (BCM)	Industry + energy (6.60%)	Industry + energy (8.50%)
Irrigation	460	688	(4.80%)	(5.50%)
Domestic	25	52		
Industry + energy	34	80	Irrigation (89%)	Irrigation (73%)
Total	519	942	1990	2025

BCM: billion cubic metres Source: Anon 1999, National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development, Ministry of Water Resources, Delhi



CSE study shows water use in key industrial sectors will double by 2020-2021

SOBERING PROJECTIONS: THE FUTURE OF SIX KEY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS (IN MLD)

Sector	Freshwater withdrawal 2008-09	Freshwater consumption 2008-09	Projected withdrawal 2020-21	Projected consumption 2020-21
Power	108,334	13,995	117,940	23,597
Paper and pulp	2,375	238	3477	483
Iron and Steel	1,860	674	4482	1,901
Fertilizer	545	273	652	379
Cement	249	249	674	674
Aluminium	441	27	1246	94
Total	113,803	15,455	128,471	27,132

MLD: Million litres daily Source: Chandra Bhushan 2010, Challenge of the New Balance, Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi



Need to reinvent

- Otherwise violence will grow
- Already cases of protest and police firing over water allocation to industry or city
- Indian cities and industries need to grow but with be water prudent. Be water-waste wise
- How is that possible?



Our study

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 xcreta matter vol.1 PDF/Final chapters for
 book/Master Excel Checked.xls





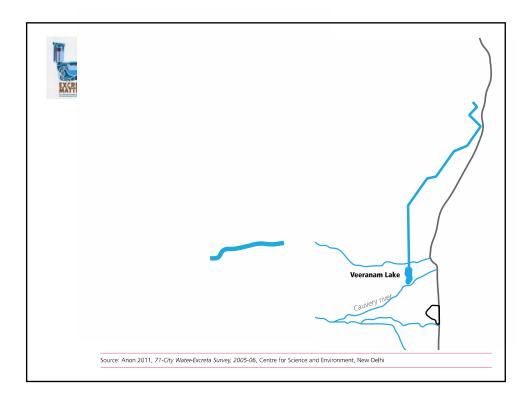
71 city data analyzed City water-waste profiles Where does water come? Where does waste go? Simple questions But not asked Never answered

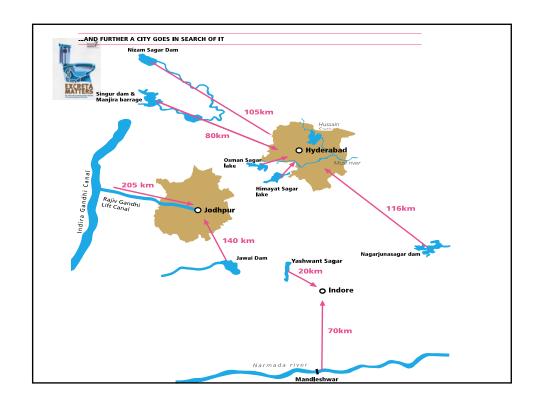


The water story

Water supply in cities: Planners obsessed with water, **not supply**

Water sourced from further and further away
Leads to increasing cost of supply
Leads to high distribution losses
Less water to supply at end of pipeline

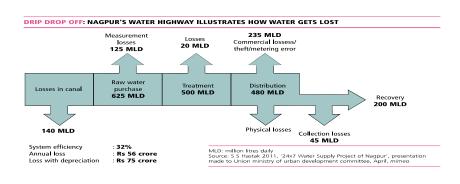


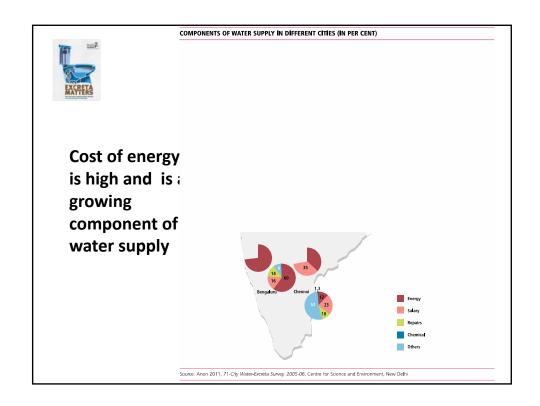




Nagpur: lost accounts

- Only city with accounts of where water is lost
- 765 mld sourced from tiger reserve of Pench
 45 km away. Ends with 200 mld





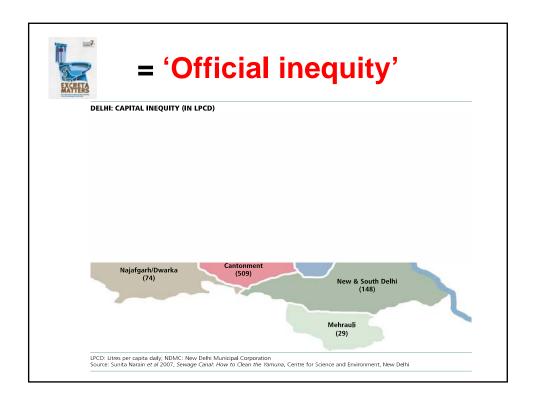


Political economy of water

System is capital and resource intensive

System is designed **not to work for all, only for some**

Add to stress on groundwater Leads to bad health and crippling costs





Part II: Political economy of defecation

Cities plan for water, never for waste

We take in water, excrete sewage

More water = more waste

There is **no account** for sewage

Cities have **no clue** how they will convey waste of all, treat it, clean rivers

Cities **only dream** of becoming New York or London



Excreta: sums

2009:

Sewage generated = 38,255 mld Capacity to treat = 11,788 mld (30%) Sewage actually treated = 8,251 mld (22%)

78 % **sewage** is officially untreated and disposed off in rivers, lakes, groundwater

We flush, we forget



Planning for hardware

Cities plan for treatment not sewage

- Treatment plants are not simple answers
- Can build plants to treat, but there is no waste being conveyed for treatment
- Most cities do not have underground sewage but engineers sell pipe-dreams of catching up with infrastructure
- Politicians buy pipe-dreams



Cities do not have drains New growth cities are growing without drains Backlog and front-log impossible to fix As cities fix one drain, another goes under

71-CITY SURVEY: AREA COVERED BY CLOSED DRAINS SHOWS REAL STATE OF SEWAGE COLLECTION

% of area c 0-10	overed Cuttack, Guwahati, Jabalpur, Jammu, Ranchi, Thane, Aizawl, Bathinda, Bhilwara, Siliguri, Srikakulam			
10-30	Agra, Alwar, Aurangabad, Indore, Mathura, Meerut, Puducherry, Thiruvananthapuram, Dehradun, Dewas, Hubli-Dharwad, Jhansi, Kozhikode, Lucknow, Solapur, Tumkur, Udaipur, Ujjain, Dhanbad			
30-50	Allahabad, Bengaluru, Bhopal, Delhi, Lucknow, Patna, Srinagar, Amritsar, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Mumbai			
50-70	Faridabad ² , Hyderabad, Jaipur ¹ , Kanpur, Kolkata, Nagpur, Gwalior, Mussoorie, Nainital, Rajkot, Vadodara, Yamunanagar			
> 70	Chennai, Pune, Surat, Gurgaon ²			

¹Claims 80% coverage in CSE survey, 65% in City Development Plan for JNNURM; ²Faridabad and Gurgaon: only old-city within municipal limit included Source: Anon 2011, *71-City Water-Excreta Survey, 2005-06*, Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi



Guwahati, Jabalpur, Jammu, Ranchi, Thane, Aizawl, Bathinda, Bhilwara, Jammu, Jabalpur, Siliguri, Srikakulam



Bengaluru: sewage sums

- 3610 km of sewage pipes
- 14 sewage treatment plants = **781** mld
- Generates 800-1000 mld of sewage
- But treats only 300-400 mld
- Rest does not reach
- Now plans to build 4000 km more pipes
- Builds, grows and more lines need repair
- Catch-up that does not catch-up



Partial treatment=pollution

Cities do not control pollution

Cost of building system is high

- City can build sewage system for few
- Spends on building pipes, repair and energy costs of pumping to treatment plant of this waste
- Treated waste of few gets mixed with untreated waste of majority
- The result is pollution



Generation of lost rivers

- Delhi knows only Najafgarh a dirty drain of Yamuna. It was Sahibi – which once flowed from the Aravalli into a jheel
- Mumbai knows only Mithi a dirty drain. It even calls it a drain. But this was its river
- Ludhiana knows Budha Nullah as a drain. But this was a darya – a river

Generation of lost rivers. How many more will we have to lose before we remember



Public vs Private?

- Not the question
- Investment is the issue
- Management is the issue

BUT

- Private sector experience in this sector limited
- Current contracts about public investment, private profit: PIPP



Cannot pay full costs

Infrastructure is not a simple answer

If water-sewage-pollution costs are high then recovery will be difficult

Current contracts underestimate costs of system

– building, refurbishment, repair

Current contracts do not plan for sewage

PPP will not work. Must design system for affordability and sustainability



AGENDA FOR FUTURE



Affordable water

- Agenda: Cut costs of water supply
- Supply to all and not some

To reduce losses in distribution; reduce costs of supply, cities must depend more on local water systems. **Catch water where it falls**

Cities **must legislate** to protect local water bodies, **do rainwater harvesting**



Lakes: Present lost

As groundwater is not considered as critical for water supply, recharge is neglected

Land is valued, water is not

No legal protection for city lakes, catchment and drainage systems

Sponges of cities being destroyed. **Deliberately**



Lakes: Future gain

- Climate change is new threat
- Extreme rainfall events will grow
- More rain, fewer rainy days
- Cities need sponges to capture rain, recharge for scarcity
- Planning for local water sources will be key water security and climate change



Reduce water use

Agenda: Demand and not supply management

Must reduce wastage, reduce intra-city inequity, reduce demand of water

Promote water-efficient appliances

Promote water-prudent cities

Promote water-wise societies



Plan for sewage

Agenda: Plan for sewage before water

- No water supply without sewage component
- Sewage must be our obsession



Plan differently for sewage

Design to treat all waste

 Treat waste in open drains and not wait to build all drains

Treat waste to recycle and reuse water

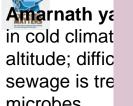
 Treat waste to generate wealth – not use water as carrier or for waste disposal



Treat local; recharge

Treat waste locally so that reuse is possible locally

- Cut costs of piping and pumping
- Treat using microbes/separation/biotic oxidation systems etc
- Treat to reuse, not to waste
- Every lake can be a water-treatment zone



microbes Sewage is cle

than 15 BOD Waste is turn

and returned hydrological cycle

Re-design the flush toilet





Excreta does Matter

- Is about affordable urban growth
- Is about **inclusive** urban growth planning for all and not some
- Is about sustainable urban growth planning for true-green cities
- Is about need to re-invent growth but without pollution



Our common agenda

Flush but do not forget

