



WATER
DIGEST

WORLD
NEWS

OUR CREDENTIALS



➤ Water Digest is India's premier water magazine that brings the latest in technologies and varied opportunities to cope with escalating water troubles to the Indian market. At Water Digest, we promote and build awareness on critical water issues and trigger actions to facilitate the efficient management and use of water in all its dimensions on an environmentally sustainable basis.

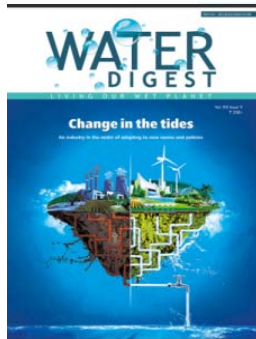
➤ **Advisory Board comprising of stalwarts of the water industry** – Mr. A.B. Pandya, Dr. Arvind K. Nema, Dr. Bhanu R. Neupane, Dr. Indumathi M. Nambi, Dr. Mrityunjay Chaubey, Dr. S. Prabhakar, Dr. Veera Ganeswar Gude, Mr. Satish Malik and Mr. Anshuman.

➤ Presence in the water industry for more than twelve years. Water Digest is known for its exclusive platform Water Digest Water Awards created in 2006 in association with UNESCO.

➤ Water Digest, through its strong vertical, Water Digest Knowledge Exchange Forum (WDKEF); caters to the training and capacity building needs of various departments/individuals and organisations of the water industry.

➤ Successfully conducted conferences inspired by the 'Swachh Bharat Campaign' on Swachh Jal Swachh Bharat Swachh Jal Maharashtra, Restoring water Restoring Nature Chattisgarh Jal Chintan with Chattisgarh state Govt. Gujarat Jal Chintan Also, been part of India Water Week the flagship programme of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation

OUR VERTICALS



MAGAZINE



**BUYERS' BLUE
PAGES - A DIRECTORY OF
WATER WORLD**



**WATER DIGEST
WATER AWARDS**



**KNOWLEDGE
EXCHANGE FORUM
(WDKXF)**



**EDUCATION &
TRAINING**

MANN KI BAAT

- 30th June 2019 – In the first Mann Ki Baat Session – PM urged people to start a mass movement for water conservation and resolve to save every drop of water amidst water scarcity. (Source- PIB)
- 28th July 2019 – The second Mann Ki Baat session laid stress on water conservation, drawing upon various examples of conservation efforts being undertaken by various states like Jharkhand, Haryana and Meghalaya. (Source – <http://ddnews.gov.in>)

– A Mass Movement for Water Conservation



Water Conservation and Rainwater Harvesting – Check Dam, Ponds, Trenches, Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting, Harvesting structures.



Renovation of Traditional and other Water Bodies/ Tanks - Number of traditional water bodies revived.



Reuse and Recharge Structures - Stabilization pond, soak pits, other structures.



Watershed Development - gully plug, Percolation Tank, Staggered trenches, Other Watershed Construction Activities.



Intensive Afforestation - Nurseries – no. of seedling raised; Number of sapling plated

Jal Shakti Abhiyan

– A Mass Movement for Water Conservation

- Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat launched the 'Jal Shakti Abhiyan' on 1st July 2019. The abhiyan was to run in 2 phases.
- Phase 1 from 1st July to 15th September 2019 for all States and Union Territories
- Phase 2 - 1st October to 30th November 2019 for States and UTs receiving the retreating monsoon (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Puducherry and Tamil Nadu).
- An estimated 2.64 crore participated in Phase 1 of Jal Shakti Abhiyan launched by Ministry of Jal Shakti.
- Over 1.23++ lakh watershed development projects were initiated.
- Over 65,000 reuse and recharge structures.
- Rejuvenation of 20,000 traditional water bodies.
- Increase in groundwater level, Surface Water Storage Capacity
- About 4.25 crore saplings were planted
(Source – Press Information Bureau)

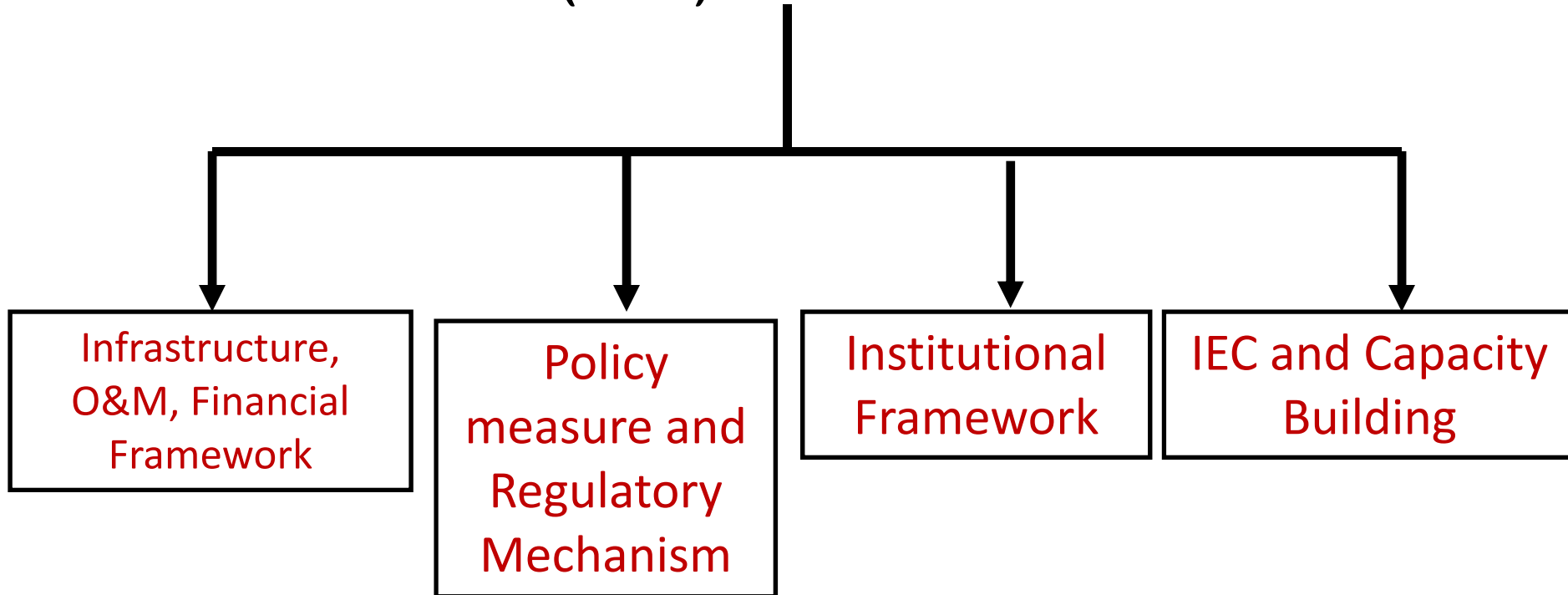
Initiatives taken by different states

- Punjab - **Paani Bachao, Paise Kamao** – This scheme was launched in Punjab which aimed at checking depletion of underground water by paying farmers some money when they consume less groundwater for irrigation.
- Uttar Pradesh - **Apna Talab Abhiyaan** - aims to improve groundwater recharge in Bundelkhand (U.P) by building private talabs.
- Karnataka – '**Jalamrutha**' aims at deploying scientific approaches to water budgeting, water harvesting and water conservation using geospatial data, satellite imagery, topographical and geological data.
- Raipur – **Amrut Project** under which 24X7 water supply project of Raipur smart city infrastructure was developed.
- Raipur – **Save Water Campaign**
- Maharashtra – **Water Distribution Project – 24*7 water supply**

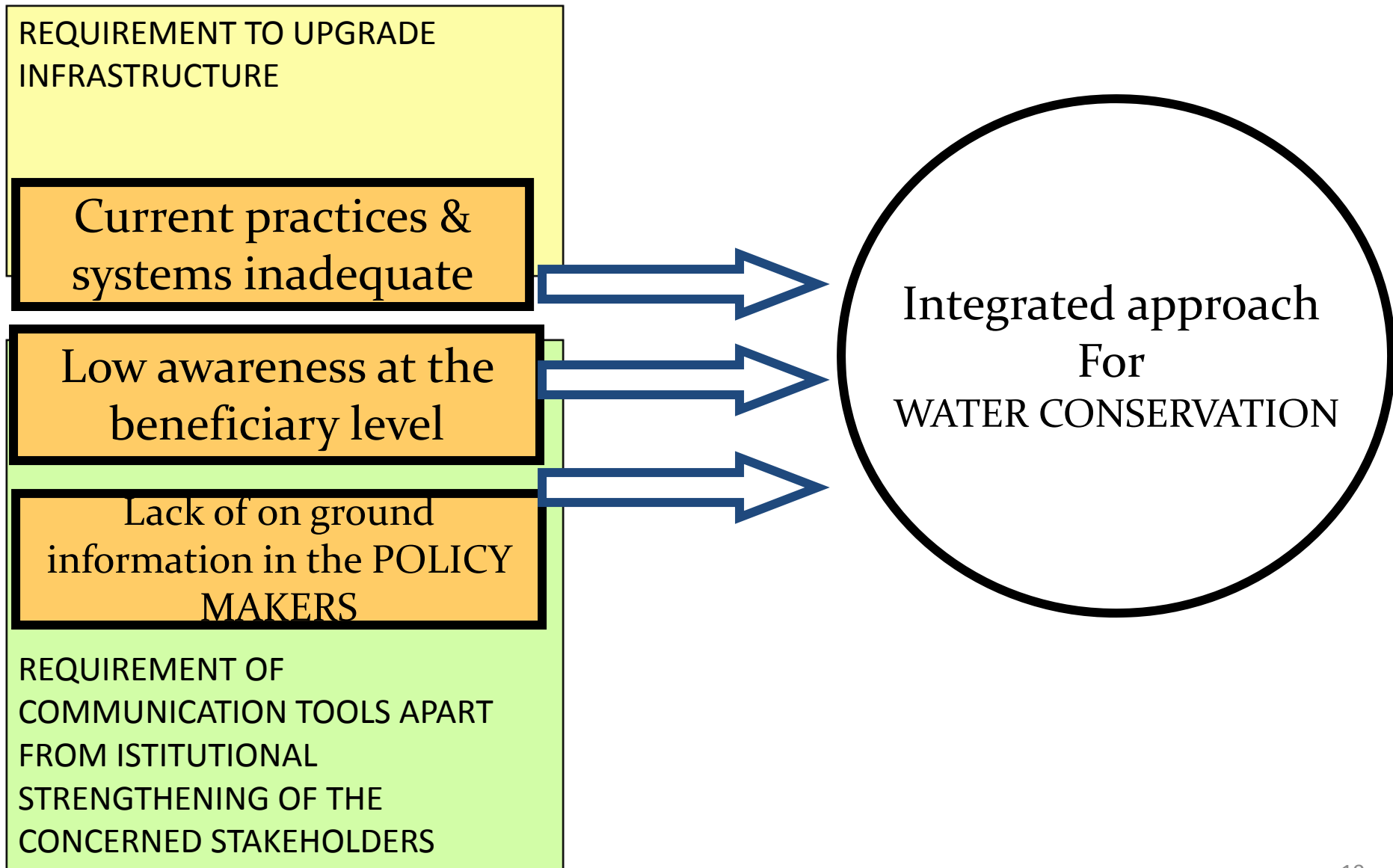
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Elements of sustainable Environmental Management (SEM) Framework



THE CHALLENGES IN WATER MANAGEMENT



WHY PUBLIC PARTICIPATION?



- It is the key to improve decision making as it can strengthen the knowledge base for planning and decision making.
- It ensures that decisions are soundly based on shared knowledge, experiences shared by the people who will be effected by the decisions

CASE STUDIES

- Hiware Bazar was in **the grips of poverty and drought some 30 years ago**. But in the 1990s the fate of the village changed, and it transformed into a wealthy village with nearly **60 millionaires**, all of whom are farmers. The credit for this rags-to-riches success goes to **Popatrao Baguji Pawar (the village head)**, who changed the socio-economic fabric of the village forever.
- With a per capita income of just **INR830 (\$12.99) per month back in 1995**, to **INR30,000 (\$469.50) today**, Hiware Bazar is making strides.
- **Back in 1972**: the village was massively hit by **drought**, and year after year the condition of the village was getting worse—the **wells had run dry** and **water was scarce**, which resulted in **fallow lands and thus no source of income**. The aftermath of this was depression, addiction to alcohol that fuelled domestic violence, and exodus. Every family was under the spell of these issues. A lack of support or governance in the village meant the problems were further aggravated.

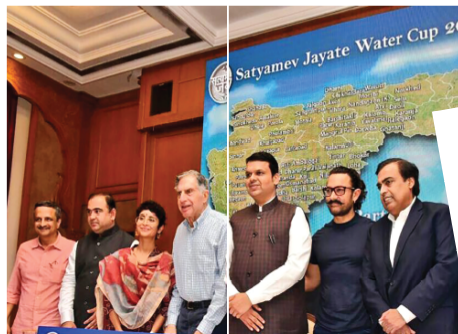
- The village is nestled in a rain-shadow area and receives a scant amount of rainfall (**less than 15 inches**) every year, it became imperative to meet its water needs. To do so, Pawar took out a loan and started a rainwater harvesting and watershed conservation and management program in the village. Together with the villagers and using state government funds, he established several water bodies, **including 52 earthen bunds, 32 stone bunds, check dams, and percolation tanks** to store rainwater, as well as lakhs (thousands) of trees being planted.
- This watershed technique helped the villagers with irrigation and to harvest different crops.
- With just 90 wells back in 1990, this tiny village now has around 294 water wells. In a span of just a few years, the water level began to rise in the wells and other man-made structures around the village, thus farming was back in full swing and became the main source of income for the villagers. Also, the village abandoned the use of water-intensive crops, and instead vegetables, pulses, fruit and flowers that use less water were grown.

- The Ideal Village by the Maharashtra Government
- Popatrao Pawar has been appointed chairman of the Model Village Programme of Maharashtra, whose MO is to create 100 similar villages.

WATER BY THE PONDFUL (SUJALAM SUFALAM – GUJARAT)

- **Sujalam Sufalam Jal Sanchay Abhiyan**, a campaign to enhance the capacity of **dams, ponds, canals and contour trenches** by desilting and deepening them.
- Around **13,000 ponds** and **checkdams** have been desilted and **32 rivers rejuvenated**, creating additional capacity of **11,000 lakh cubic feet** to store water when the rain arrives.

Convinced with the idea to empower the rural population with the rural skills to tackle the drought situation, the Sarayame Jayate Water Cup has successfully created a people's movement that has got people from all walks of life together to work towards the common cause of creating a water secure future for rural Maharashtra. The 2018 edition of the Sarayame Jayate Water Cup has received 1500 entries from 75 talukas across the state, with 100000 people from 1000 villages emerging as the winner.



A WATER COMPETITION THAT BROUGHT TOGETHER AN ENTIRE STATE

Sarayame Jayate Water Cup 2018

2018
Organised by

BY WATER DIGEST

IN FOCUS

The Gujarat government, led by Chief Minister Vijay Rupani, introduced a policy for 'Reuse of Treated Waste Water' in the state in the month of May with a vision to maximise the collection and treatment of sewage generated and reuse of treated wastewater on a sustainable basis, thereby reducing dependency on freshwater resources. Further, the policy promotes use of treated wastewater as an economic resource. To achieve this vision, the policy lays a time-bound and systematic plan with the ultimate goal of reusing treated wastewater fully by 2030.

REPLENISHING THE DYING WATER SOURCES OF GUJARAT

Gujarat's 'Reuse of Treated Waste Water' Policy Launched

BY SHRI J.P. GUPTA



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WATER@NGO

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RESTORING ANCIENT WATER BODIES: THE BRAJ FOUNDATION

Only 2.28% of its resources. Despite being economic hubs of India, faces acute water shortage time to time, given its location. Around 58% of the state's surface water resources are concentrated in the semi-arid, and saline conditions. Also, the rainfall pattern in Gujarat is erratic and uneven, which leads to imbalance in the distribution of water.

The availability of water is also constrained by imbalance in intra-state distribution. Out of 185 rivers, the State has only eight perennial rivers and all of them are located in the southern part of the state. Around 69% of the state's surface water resources are concentrated in the semi-arid, and saline conditions. Also, the rainfall pattern in Gujarat is erratic and uneven, which leads to imbalance in the distribution of water.

With high population growth and economic development, water demand is likely to rise considerably in the future. The state relies primarily on the Narmada's water whose level is steadily declining due to the erratic monsoon pattern of the country.

The government of Gujarat has continuously been looking for

additional sources of water to supplement the limited fresh water resources available in the state. 'Gujarat Sahakar Yojana', 'Saur Yojana', 'Triguna Yojana' and 'Tidal water' etc. are a few examples of the schemes undertaken by the government to address the uneven distribution of water resources. In addition to these, Gujarat is now looking forward to explore the options of reusing treated wastewater to meet the ever-increasing water needs of the state.

WHY WATER REUSE POLICY

The State of Gujarat, over the years, has devised an efficient system of canals and pipelines to distribute the available water amongst its citizens. But the cost of this system and loss of water during such transfer have been high as per the government.

Area	Total Water Quota (M.cum)	Surface Water (M.cum)	Underground Water (M.cum)	Storage capacity of existing reservoirs (Million cubic metres)	% of Water Resources	% of area
Central & South Gujarat	38,105	31,750	6,355	10,400	69	25
North Gujarat	6,340	2,100	4,240	2,100	11	20
Saurashtra	9,723	360	6,123	2,250	17	33
Kutch	1,438	650	788	250	3	22
Total	55,606	34,860	17,800	15,000	100	100

Table 1: Gujarat Inflow Concentration, 30 Day Average.

WATER@NGO

RESTORING ANCIENT WATER BODIES: THE BRAJ FOUNDATION

The Braj Foundation is a non-profit organization that has been working for the restoration of ancient water bodies in the Braj region of India. The foundation has been successful in restoring several water bodies, including the Yamuna River, the Ghaghara River, and the Gomti River. The foundation has also been successful in creating artificial water bodies, such as the Yamuna Expressway Bypass Canal and the Ghaghara Expressway Bypass Canal. The foundation's work has been recognized by the Government of India and the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

The water bodies of Braj, once a significant part of the region's economy, have been largely lost due to the construction of dams and the diversion of water for irrigation. The water bodies have been replaced by dry land, which has led to the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of the environment. The Braj Foundation has been working to restore the water bodies and to create artificial water bodies to replace the lost water.



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with human beings or is used in processes resulting in products for human consumption. The water will be used for maintenance of parks and gardens, developing urban landscaping, rejuvenation of water resources, and for the brigades. It can be used for agriculture, provided surplus water is available after the above mentioned use. In the future, with the increase in water demand, advancement in treatment technology, competitive rates and change in public perception, treated wastewater may be used for potable purposes. To read more about the policy follow: <https://bit.ly/2U4N4cc>

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Shri J.P. Gupta, Principal Secretary (Water Supply), Government of Gujarat. To know more about the author, kindly write to us at: info@waterdigest.com

FOCUS

SOURCES OF GUJARAT

Minimum duration for implementation of reuse treated wastewater

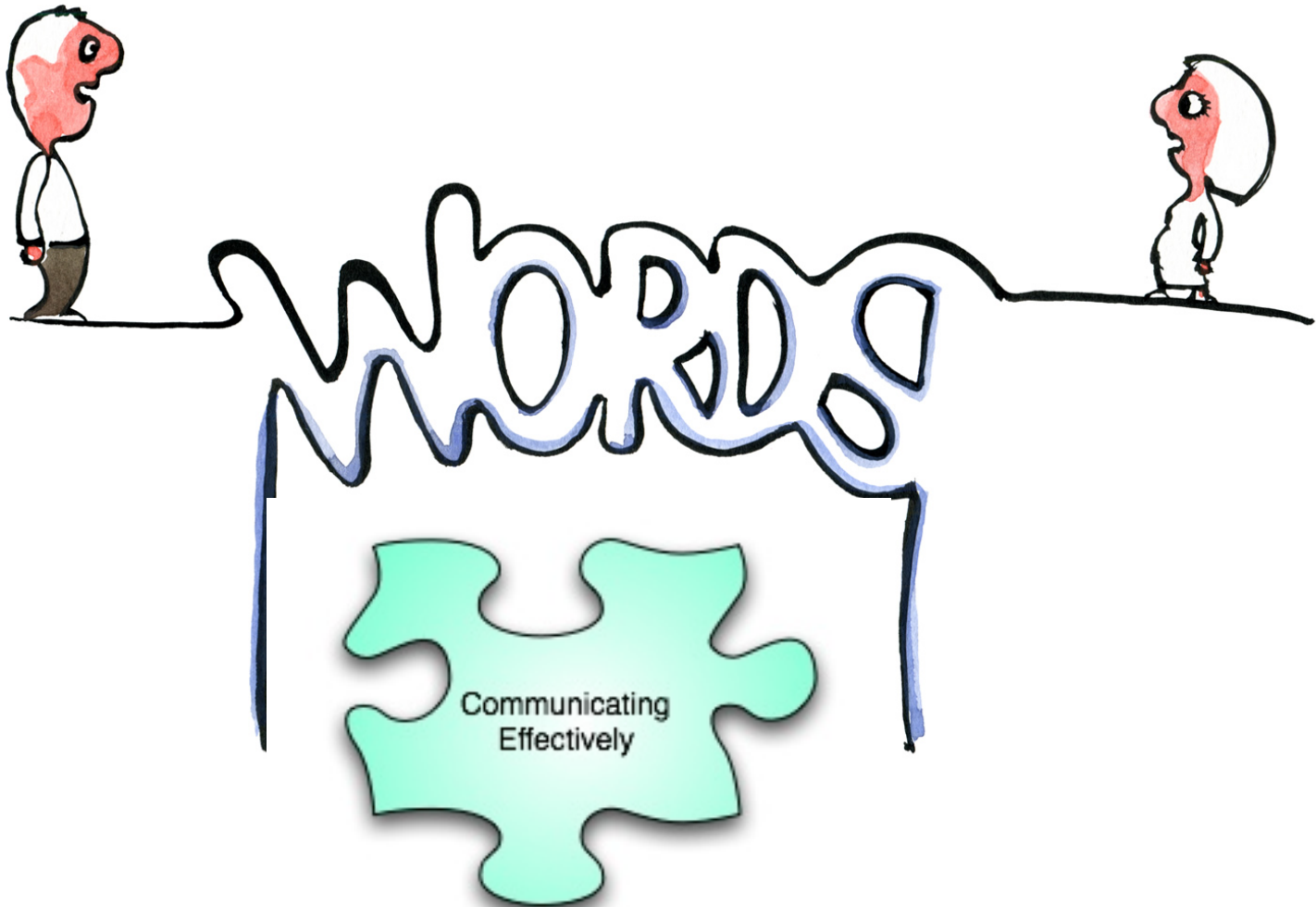
One year

Six months from the date of start of operation of STP

Four years

And, then the additional capacity as created shall be utilized within six months.

HOW PARTICIPATE?



THANK YOU !!

ADVANCE WATER DIGEST PVT. LTD.

10, Rangpuri, Near Radisson Hotel, Delhi Gurgaon Highway, Mahipalpur, New Delhi – 110037
Vipul Business Park, 10th & 11th Floor, Sohna Road, Sector 48, Gurgaon-122019.Haryana
T: +91 124 4642000 | 011 46015233 | Fax: 124 4642029
Email: info@thewaterdigest.com Web: www.wdwa.co.in

