

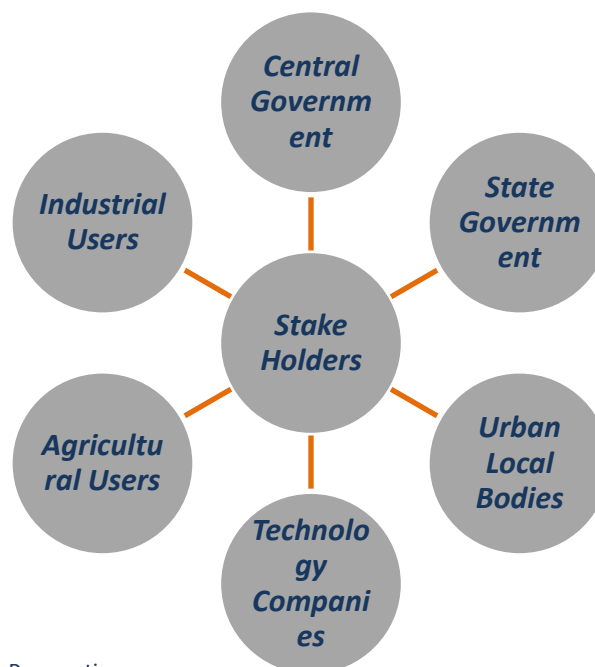
**Multi Client Pro Bono Consulting Support
on Identification of Key Imperatives for
Indian Water Industry**

The reliability, financial sustainability and affordability of water supply and wastewater treatment services need urgent improvement. It is important that key steps are taken by various stakeholders to improve the situation. India's water policy follows the principles of the New Delhi Declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December 1990. The declaration focused on protecting environment and safeguarding health through integrated management of water resources, and liquid and solid waste; and promoting an integrated approach.

It also called for encouraging community management of services, backed by measures to strengthen local institutions in implementing and sustaining water and sanitation programmes. These principles formed the backbone of the National Water Policy, 2002, which recognized access to clean drinking water as a basic human right. This was followed by the National Urban Sanitation Policy, 2008 that recognized the need for awareness and good sanitation practices, and linked sanitation goals to health outcomes

Exhibit 01 : Various Stakeholders in Indian Water Industry

ILLUSTRATIVE

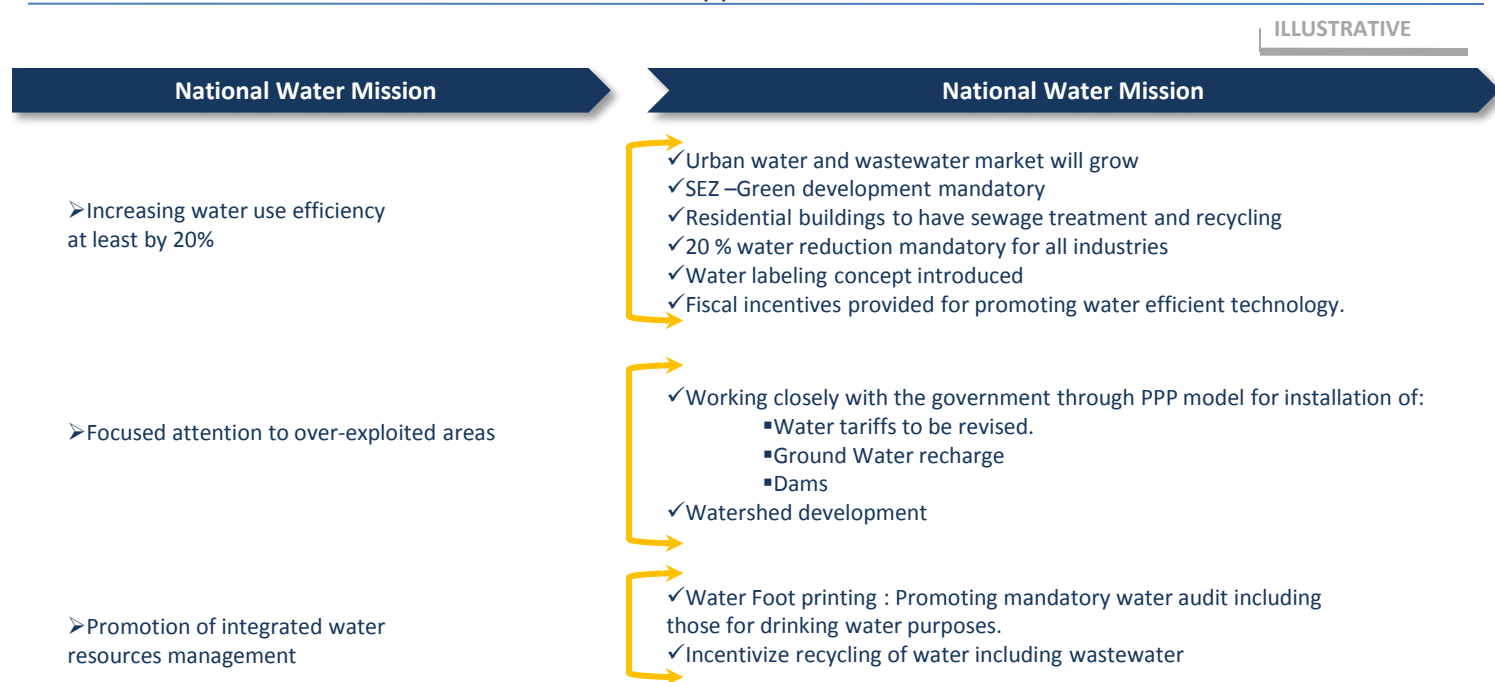


Source: Government of India MoWR, enincon Perspectives

Central Government Key Imperatives for Central Government

- To modify and emphasize on National Water Policy on regular basis
- Fund allocations for schemes like JNNURM
- Increase in Technical Assistance Grant
- Setting up Sewage Treatment Plants
- Loss Reduction Strategies

Exhibit 02: National Water Mission & Business Application



Source: Government of India MoWR, enincon Perspectives

Central Level Policy Initiatives	Details of acts /policies and associated impacts
National Water Policy, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The union government is planning to formulate a revised National Water Policy. The revised policy will cover issues of water scarcity, demand management, equitable distribution, water pricing, stringent regulatory mechanisms, and allocation of water for life support and ecology over industrial use. The ministry is currently holding discussions with various stakeholders. The revised policy will incorporate governance issues at the central level, while state governments can formulate their own policies. - It recognises that water is a prime resource, a basic human right, and a national commodity. - It provides several intermediate goals necessary for the creation of a sustainable and extensive water economy in India. - It aims to improve existing strategies to improve water quality and reduce groundwater and surface water pollution, and encourages sustainable use of surface water and groundwater. - States like Maharashtra, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh have enacted water policies.
National Urban Sanitation Policy, 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Act empowers the union government to levy and collect a cess on water consumed by industries to augment the resources of the central and state pollution control boards constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act for the prevention and control of water pollution. - The cess will be payable by every person running any specified industry and by every local authority, and will be calculated on the basis of water consumed for purposes specified. - The Act was amended in 2003 to specify the definition of industry and it enhanced the power of the central government to exempt any industry from payment of a cess, and to modify the rates of the cess.
National Environment Policy, 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The policy was formulated in 2006 by MoEF. - It proposes to strengthen the capacities of ULBs for addressing water pollution related issues and for recovery of user charges for water and sewerage systems. It also promotes the use of clean technologies by industry players through regulatory and fiscal measures, and standards setting.
National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, 1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The policy was formulated in 1992 by MoEF. - It was framed to intertwine environmental considerations into the development process. The policy aims to resolve conflicts which often arise between environmental concerns and development and have a direct bearing on society.

State Government **Key Imperatives for State Government**

- To Create Regulatory Bodies
- To initiate reforms
- To improve upon information sharing
- Define roles and responsibilities of each entity in the sector
- Development of robust water & waste water treatment system

State Level Policy Initiatives	Details of acts /policies and associated impacts
Uttar Pradesh State Water Policy,1999	- Ensures preservation of scarce water resources and optimisation of available resources, bringing about qualitative improvement in water resource management, etc.
Chhattisgarh Water Policy, 2001	- Aims to promote integrated development of water resources, and encourage private participation in the development of the sector.
Karnataka Urban Drinking Water and Sanitation Policy, 2002	- Provides all residents in urban areas piped water supply and sanitation services at or near their dwellings.
Karnataka State Water Policy, 2002	- Provides drinking water at the rate of 55 liters per person per day in rural areas, 70 litres per person per day in towns and 100 litres per person per day in city municipal council areas and 135 litres per person per day in city corporation areas, etc.
Madhya Pradesh State Water Policy, 2003	- Has been prescribed in accordance with the guidelines and general directions of the National Water Policy, keeping in view the specific necessity for the state. In view of interstate water disputes, this policy has specific importance.
Maharashtra State Water Policy,2003	- Adopts an integrated and multi-sectoral approach to water resources planning, development and management on a sustainable basis taking a river basin/sub-basin as a unit

State Level Policy Initiatives	Details of acts /policies and associated impacts
Madhya Pradesh State Water Policy, 2003	- Has been prescribed in accordance with the guidelines and general directions of the National Water Policy, keeping in view the specific necessity for the state. In view of interstate water disputes, this policy has specific importance.
Tamil Nadu Water Policy, 2003	- Based on the National Water Policy, aims to develop a State Water Plan to serve as a blueprint for augmenting water resources of the state.
Orissa State Water Policy, 2007	- Aims at laying down principles for wise and judicious use of water for survival of Life.
Andhra Pradesh State Water Policy, 2008	- Ensures comprehensive multi-sectoral planning, development and management of the state's water resources, and effective, efficient, equitable and sustainable service deliveries for various water uses.
Rajasthan State Water Policy, 2010	- Envisages an integrated and multi-sectoral approach to water resources planning, treating surface and sub-surface water with a unitary approach.

Urban Local Bodies Users : Key Imperatives for Urban Local Bodies

- Up gradation in Planning Capacity:-
- Planning Expansion
- Lobbying for Subsidy System Reorganization
- Increase in Water Tariffs
- Explore Alternative Technologies
- Cutting on non-revenue generation arms

Industrial Users : Key Imperatives for Technology Companies

- Participating with Government Agencies
- Adequate Investment in R&D
- Conducting Training Camps
- Engage in Water Reuse Projects

Industrial Users : Key Imperatives for Agricultural Users

- Investing Water Efficiency
- Farmer Federation
- Being Part of Training Camps
- Aggressive Participation in Water Reuse Projects

Industrial Users : Key Imperatives for Industrial Users

- Investing Water Efficiency:
- Industrial Federation
- Being Part of Training Camps
- Aggressive Participation in Water Reuse Project

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