

# Water Conservation and Rainwater Harvesting

Dr Fawzia Tarannum





What is the  
goal?



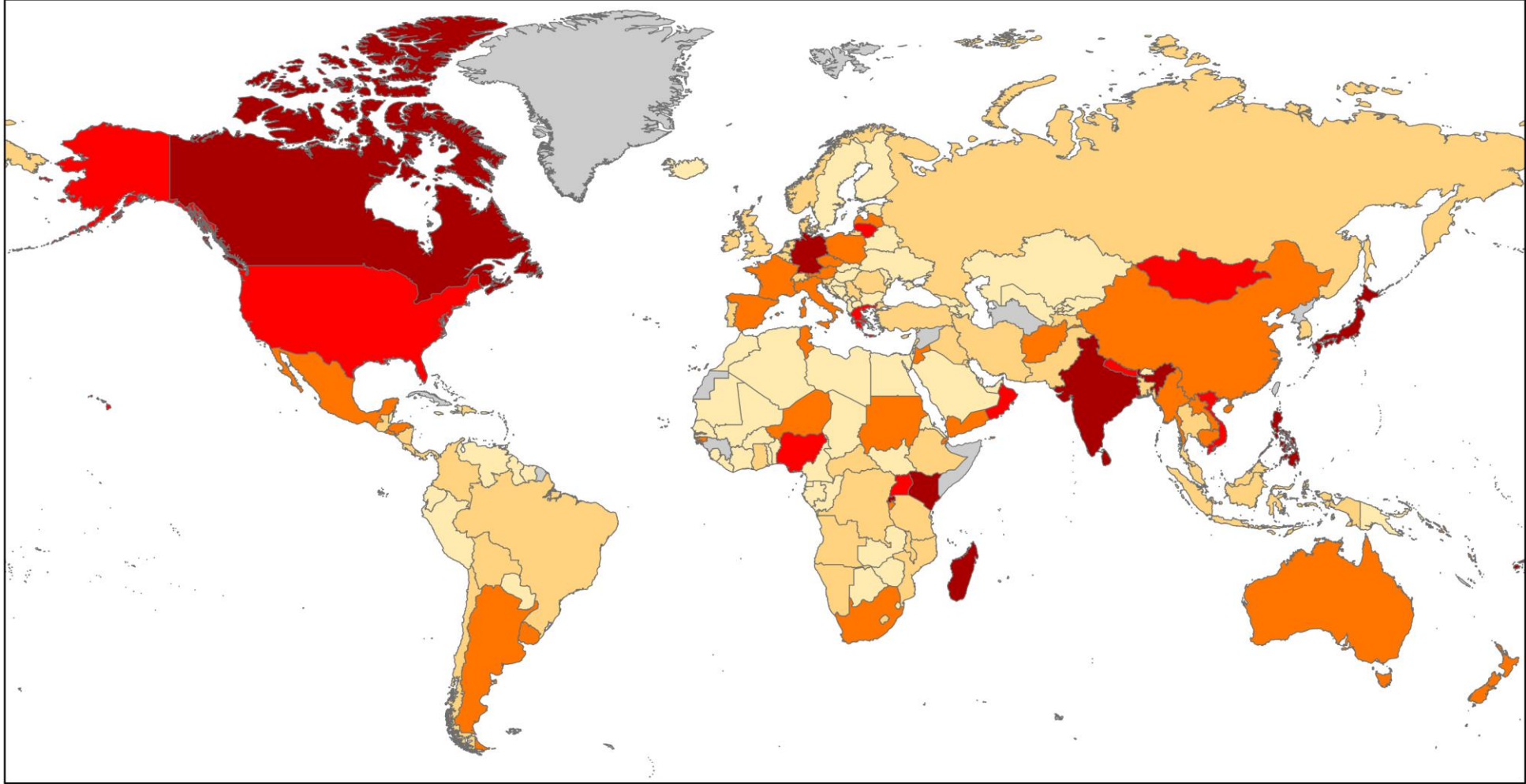
**IDEAS**

**+ ACTION**

**= CHANGE**

Why water  
conservation?

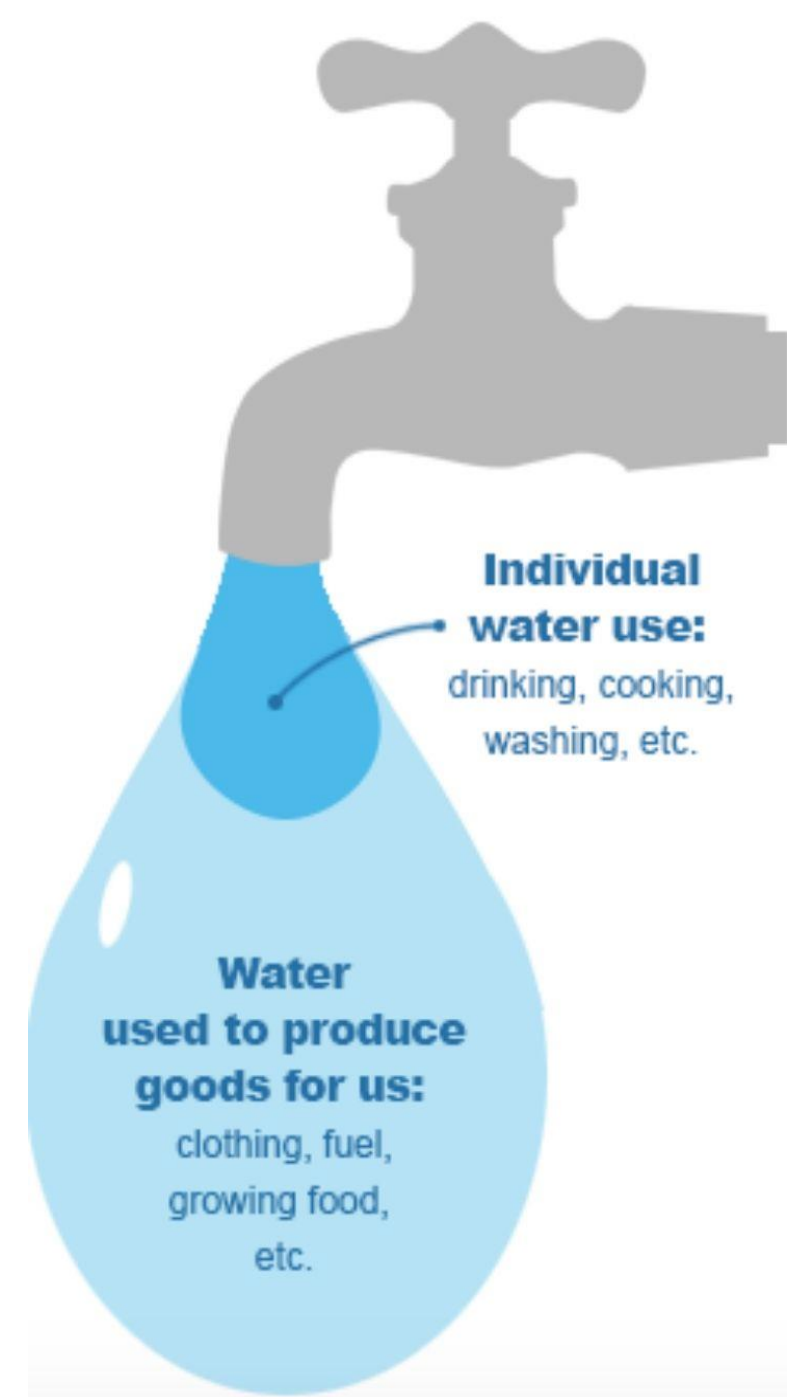
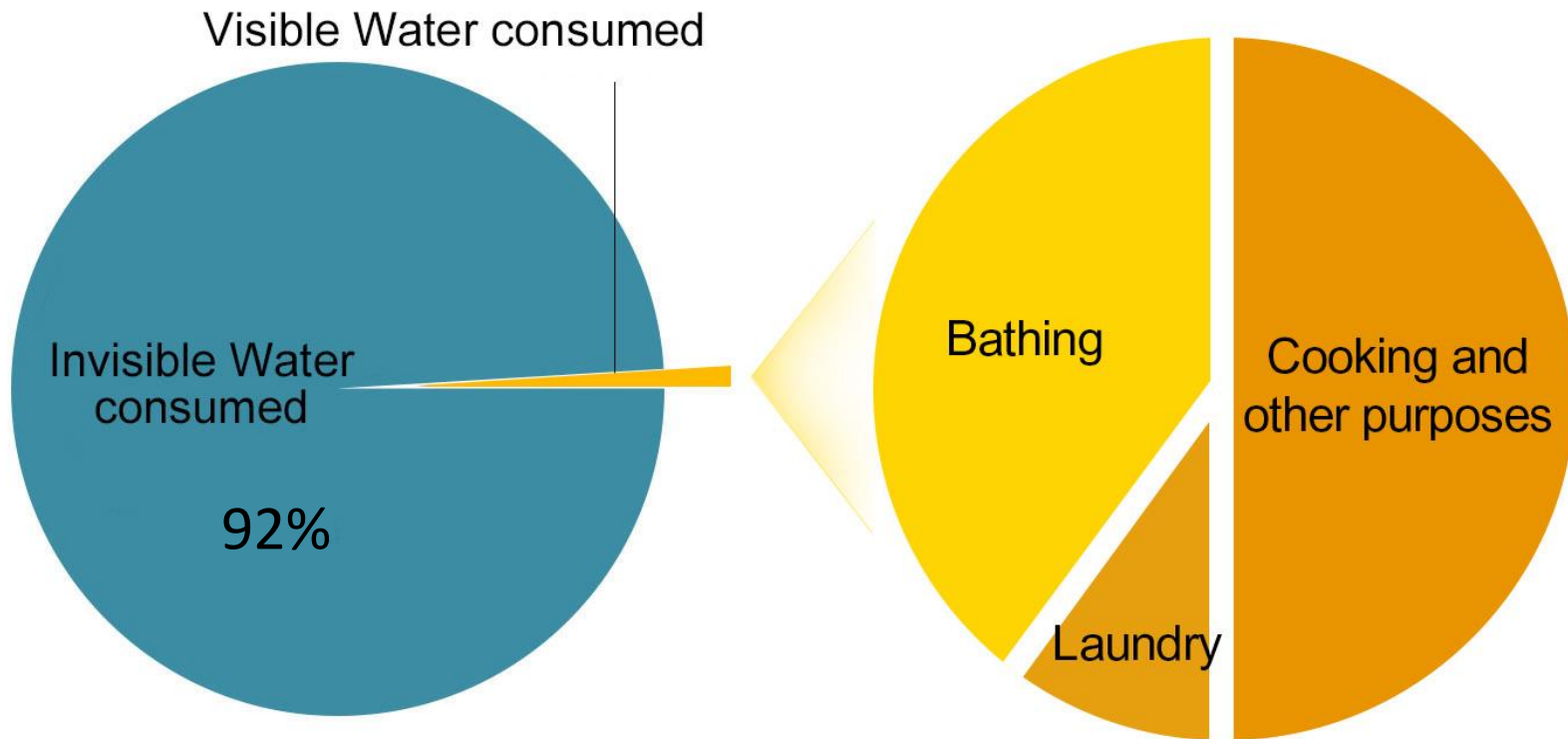




Climate Risk Index: Ranking 2018

1 - 10 11 - 20 21 - 50 51 - 100 >100 No data

# Visible Vs Invisible Water



**Table - 1 Per capita water availability in India**

Year	Population (Million)	Per capita water availability (m <sup>3</sup> /year)	Remarks
1951	361	5178	
1955	395	4732	
1991	846	2210	
2001	1027	1820	
2011	1211	1651	water stressed#
2015	1326*	1508 <sup>\$</sup>	water stressed#
2021	1345 <sup>a</sup>	1486 <sup>\$</sup>	water stressed#
2031	1463 <sup>a</sup>	1367 <sup>\$</sup>	water stressed#
2041	1560 <sup>a</sup>	1282 <sup>\$</sup>	water stressed#
2051	1628 <sup>a</sup>	1228 <sup>\$</sup>	water stressed#

Source: Government of India, 2009 (NCIWRD Report, 1999), \*projected from 2011 census

# Population Vs Water Needs

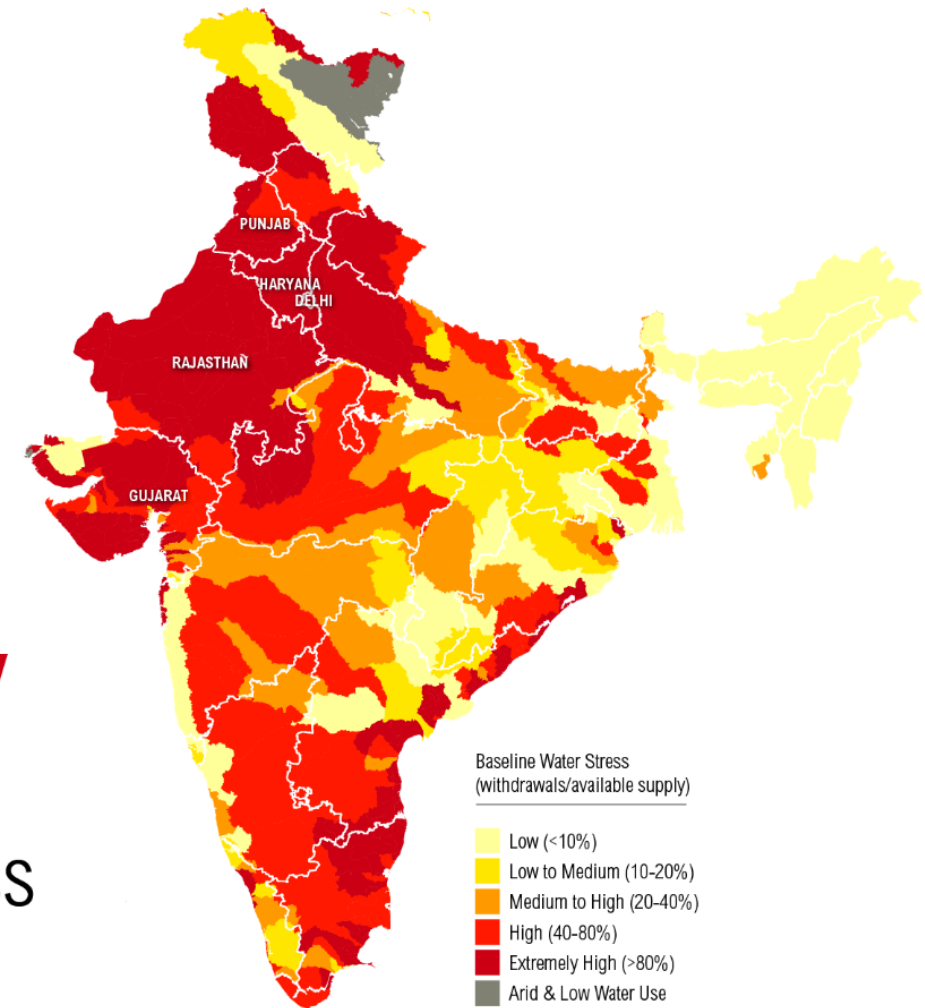


# Water Stress

Area of the country as % of world area	2.4%
Population as % of world population (Census, 2011)	17.1%
Water as % of world water	4%
Average annual rainfall (India Meteorological Dept.)	1160 mm ( world average 1110 mm)
Range of distribution	150-11690 mm
Range Rainy days	5-150 days

Source: Water Resources Information System of India

**54%**  
of India  
Faces  
**High to  
Extremely  
High**  
Water Stress



[www.indiawatertool.in](http://www.indiawatertool.in)

 WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

Source: World Resources Institute, 2016



• July 2, 2019

Mumbai, India

80 people were killed in flooding and building collapses caused by heavy rains.

© 2019 Kunal Patil/Hindustan Times via Getty Images



Kerala, India  
August 19, 2018

© 2018 AP Photo/Aijaz Rahi



# Not a Drop to Drink: Parched Chennai Stares at Bigger Water Crisis as Lakes, Reservoirs Run Dry

India | AFP | June 18, 2019, 12:18 pm

f | in

# 2015



# 2019



Women fetch water from an opening made by residents at a dried-up lake in Chennai. (Image: Reuters)

**Chennai, India's sixth largest city, was nearly out of water as its reservoirs ran dry.**

# A women's crisis

Women spend 150 million workdays every year for fetching water (UN Water)



# An education crisis

Children are often responsible for collecting water to help their families.



# A health crisis

- Forty-five per cent of India's children are stunted and 600,000 children under the age of five die each year, largely because of inadequate water supply and poor sanitation. (UNICEF, FAO)



# An economic crisis

Loss of productivity to water and sanitation related diseases costs many countries up to 5% of GDP (WHO 2012)



# Caste and class system

**SMARTNEWS** *Keeping you current*

## A Dalit Man Dug His Own Well When He Was Denied Water During a Drought

India's "untouchables" still face daily discrimination

By **Danny Lewis**

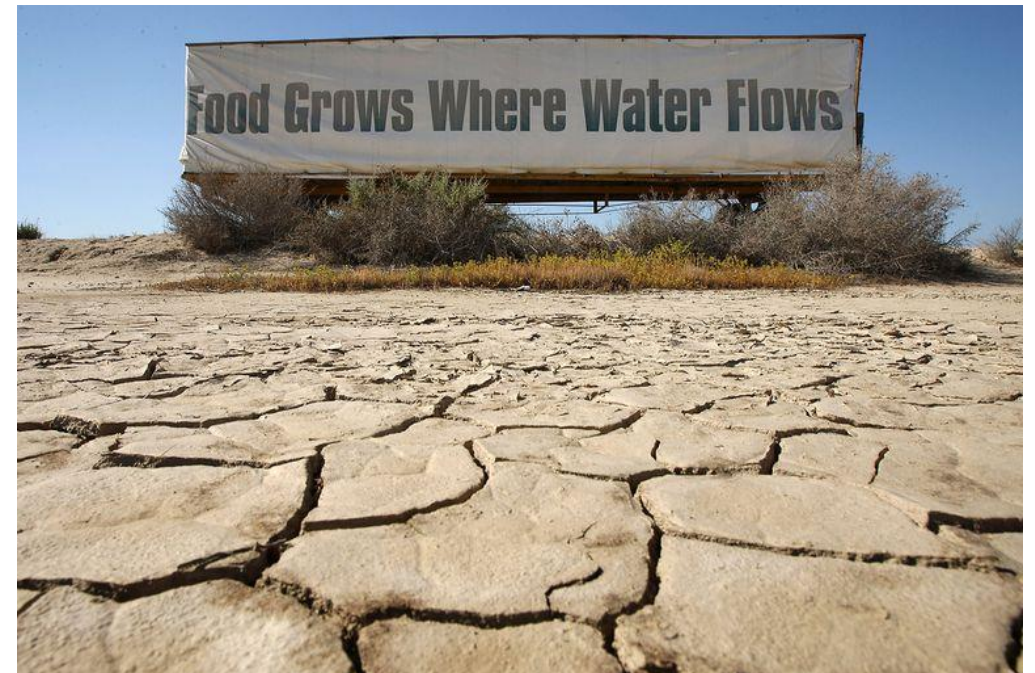
SMITHSONIAN.COM

MAY 11, 2016



# A hunger crisis

The Global hunger index 2020 report has placed India at 94<sup>th</sup> position among 107 countries

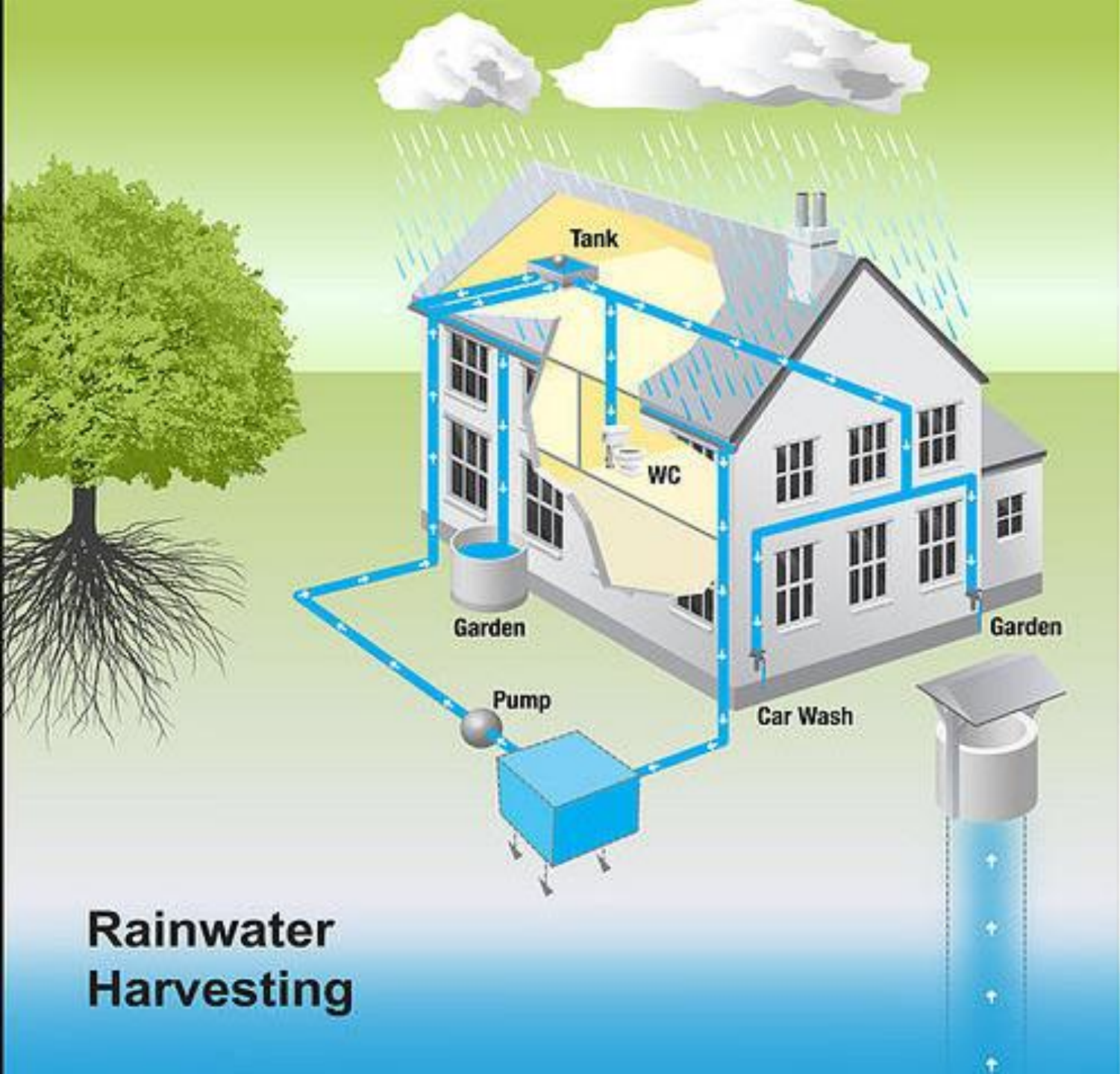


# Sea Level Rise - Saline Water Ingress and Loss of Fresh Water Aquifers

In many coastal areas there has been heavy intrusion of sea water, making fertile agricultural lands unfit for cultivation



The way forward



# Major Water Repositories

**Man-made Reservoirs**

**Lakes and Rivers**

**Groundwater Aquifers**

**Ice and Snowpacks**

**Forests**

# Jal Shakti Abhiyan



Water conservation and rainwater harvesting



Renovation of traditional and other water bodies/tanks



Reuse water and recharge structures



Watershed development



Intensive afforestation

**Focused on integrated demand and supply-side management of water at the local level, including creation of local infrastructure for source sustainability**



A Baoli in Ferozshah Kotla, New Delhi



Jhalara, Rajasthan



Ahar Pynes of South Bihar



Tanka from Rajasthan



A Johad in Rajasthan



Tank System in Tamilnadu



# What is rainwater harvesting?



Collecting  
rainwater from  
roof tops, in  
gardens, in  
ponds

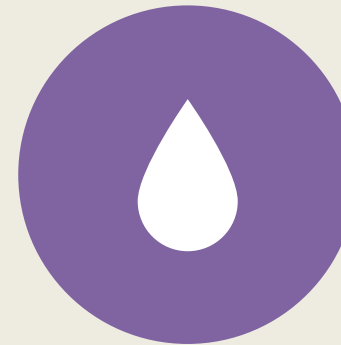
# Issues associated with rainwater harvesting



BENEFITS OF RAINWATER  
HARVESTING



LACK OF AWARENESS  
ABOUT HOW TO HARVEST  
RAINWATER



IMPROPER MANAGEMENT  
OF EXISTING  
STRUCTURES

# Possible Solutions – *No one size fits all*

**Creating awareness and incentivizing citizens to adopt residential RWH**

**Public spaces**

**Desilting of ponds/lakes**

**Reusing abandoned borewells**

**Enforcement of building Bye laws**

**Regular monitoring**

Recharge pits/wells

Rain chains

Raingardens

Water channels



Water channels

## Rain Chains



**Residential and Commercial Spaces**



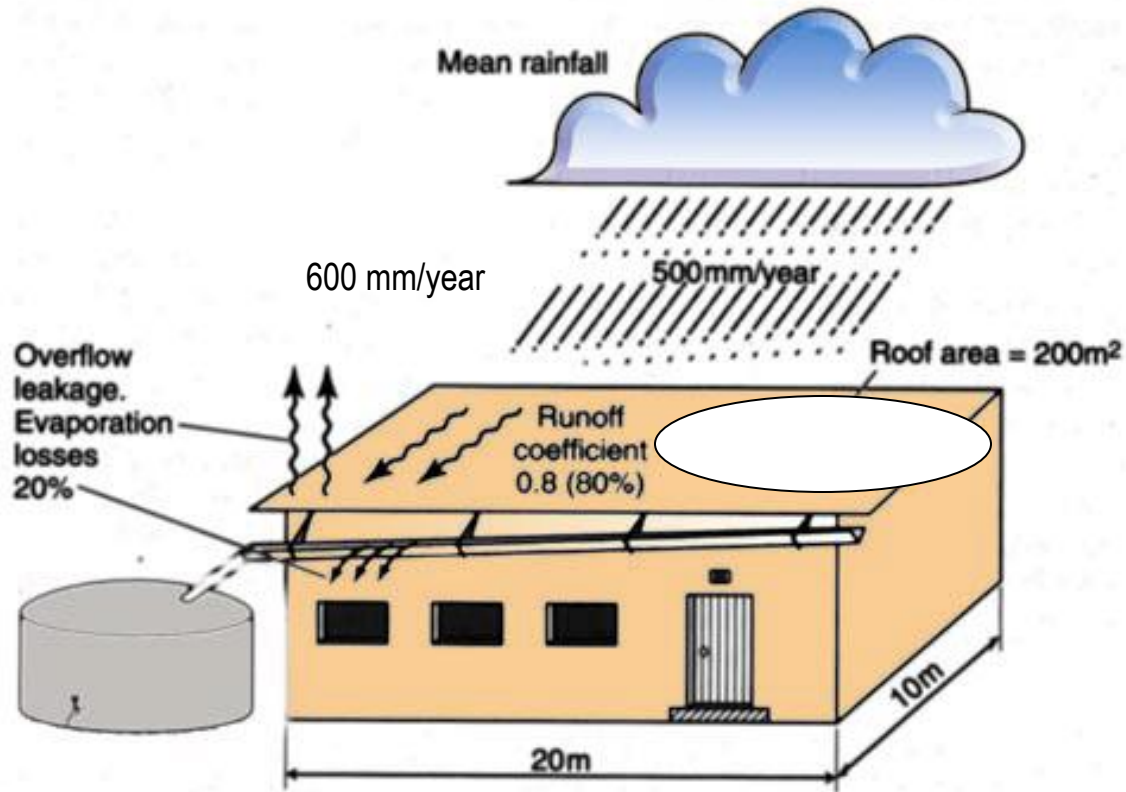
# Rain Garden



Drawing provided by  
Emmons & Olivier Resources, Inc.



# Estimating rooftop Rainwater Run off



Runoff (liters)

$$=A \times R \times C$$

A=Area in Sq M

R=Rainfall in mm

C=Runoff coefficient

An example

✓  $A=200 \text{ m}^2$

✓  $R = 600 \text{ mm}$

✓  $C=0.80$

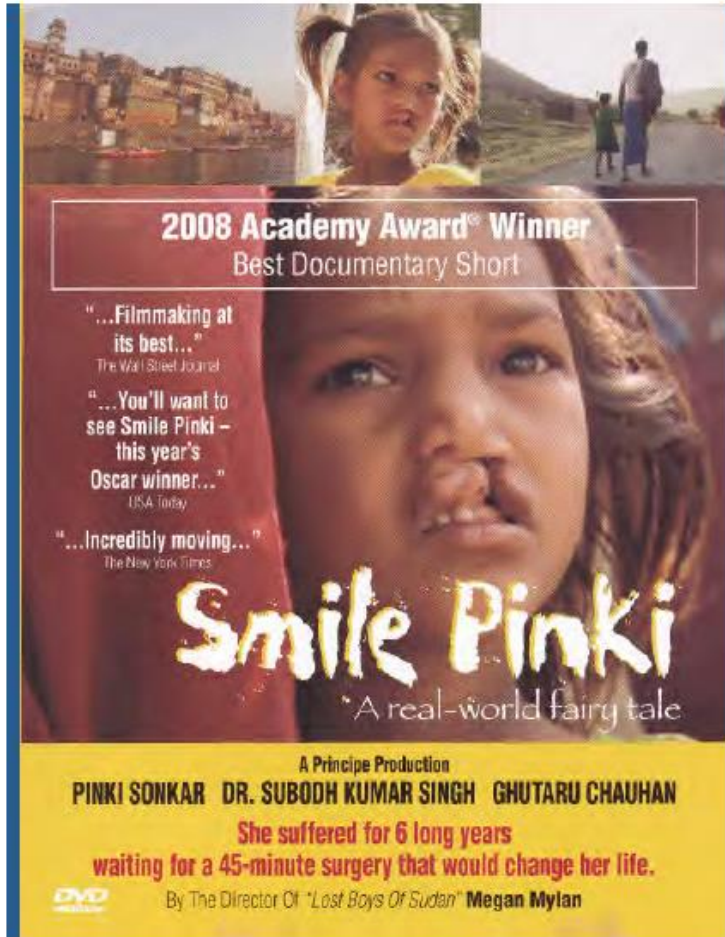
**Runoff = 96000 Itrs**

Family of 5:  $5 \times 135 \text{ litres/day} = 675 \text{ litres}$

No. of days =  $96000/675$

= 142.22 days (140 days or Four and half months)

# Adaptive Leadership- Its about storytelling



- Process of getting attention
- Framing the issue
- Timing and pacing
- Holding steady

**Belief in positive outcome/ better days ahead**

*Leaders are brokers of hope*

***Blue revolution for Green Revolution***



