

The tale of Delhi, its river, its water and its excreta...

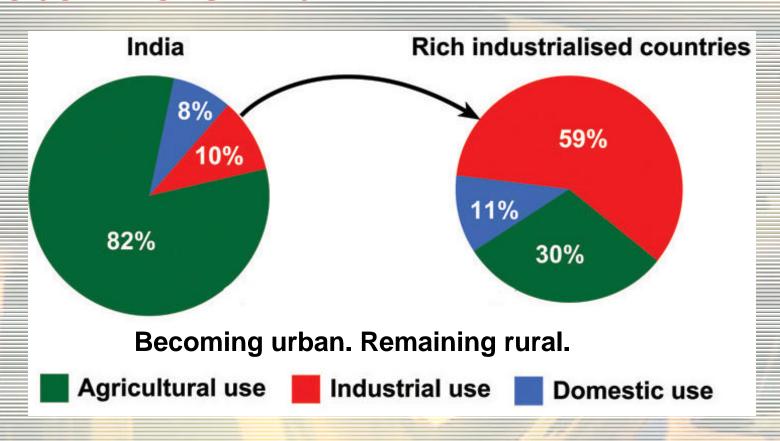
Making the connections to clean the river

About Yamuna. But not just Yamuna

- Every river, every lake, every water body getting polluted. Full of our sewage.
- We take water, return sewage.
- 80% of water leaves as sewage
- Cities are growing, need more water, discharge more pollution.
- Dirty water means ill health: biggest cause of children's death.

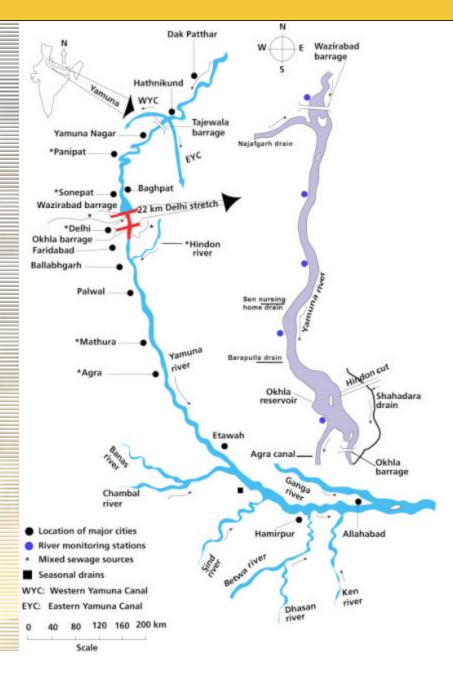
Be angry. Not acceptable.

Water wars within

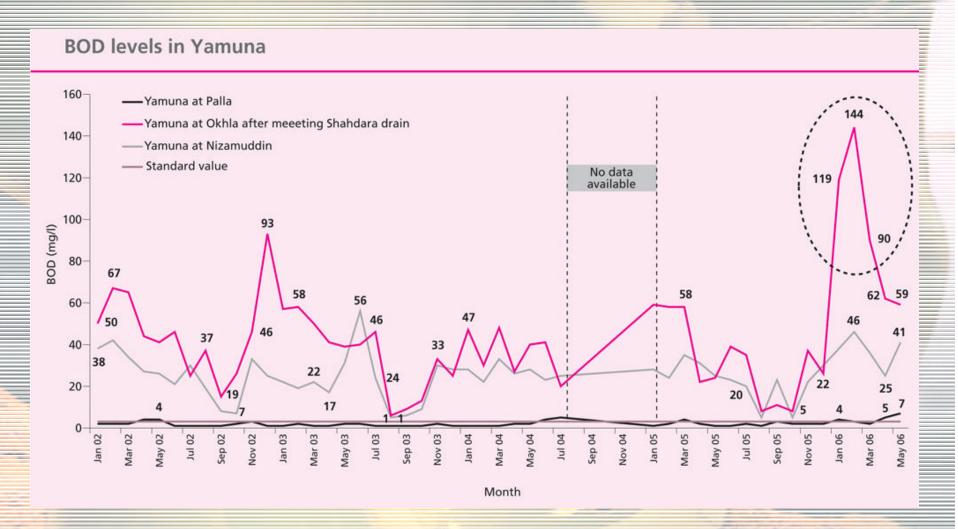


Pollution will add to water stress. Cannot allow it. Have to build cities without pollution.

22 Km stretch in Delhi contributes 70 per cent of the total pollution load of the river



Yamuna a dirty drain of Delhi (BOD levels)

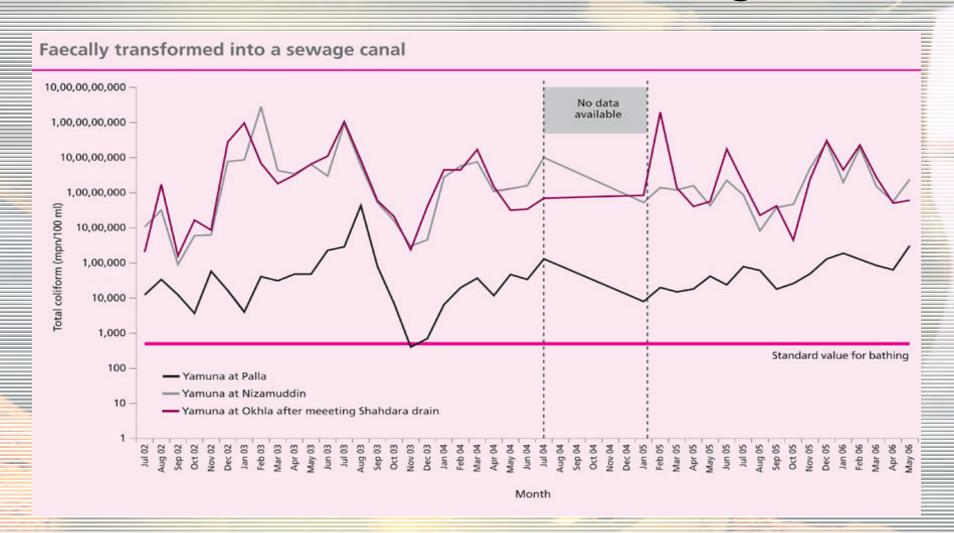


DO levels: Yamuna is dead.



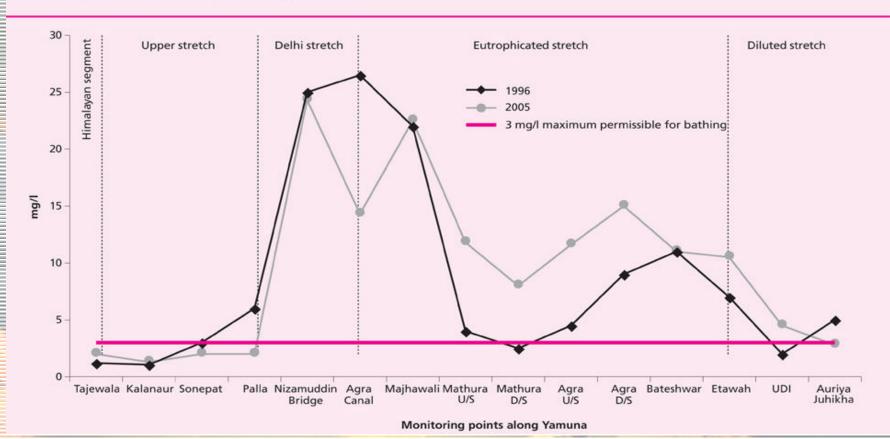


Faecal Coliform: our sewage



We all live downstream: what we do to the river; others will do the same

BOD trends in Yamuna from 1996-2005



Funds spent, programmes implemented

• By 2006

- 17 sewage treatment plants built;
- 10 common effluent plants built;
- 30 km of trunk sewers repairs (out of 130 km)
- **Slums** removed from riverfront

Low-cost toilets built

Money spent

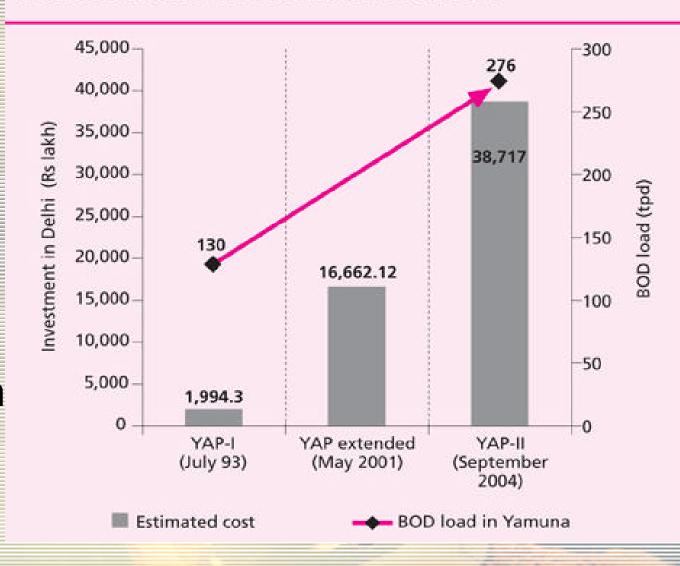
Money down the drain

Capital investment to clean Yamuna	Rs crore
YAP-I (spent in Delhi)	19.94
YAP extended (in Delhi)	166.62
17 STPs with a capacity 2,330 mld ¹	745.6-1,048.5
15 common effluent treatment plants	256
Total	1,188.16-1,491.06

Pollution and investment both rise

Balance sheet

input:
funds
output:
pollution



Not about pollution. It is about sewage

- We discuss pollution because it is modern and somehow touchable.
- We do not discuss human excreta and its disposal.
 That is an untouchable subject.
- Flush and forget mindset
- Drains will carry it. Somebody will treat it. Somebody will build sewage treatment plant. Clean it. Dispose it.
- Don't care. Yamuna is polluted not because of us

But it is about us: our water; our sewage

Understand the political economy of defecation

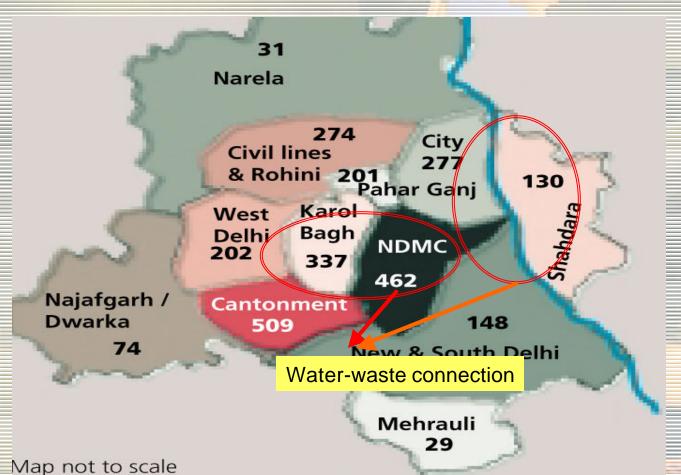
Current system: bring water (from distance); treat, pump, pipe to home, take sewage, pump, pipe, treat and dispose...river will be clean

- Should work. But:
- a. It is capital intensive creates divide between the rich and poor in a city. The state can subsidise some but not all. Subsidises rich
- b. It is resource intensive uses water, creates waste. Adds to stress.

Political transportation costs are high.

Distribution costs high. Cannot be recovered.

Subsidy to some. Water inequity in Delhi.



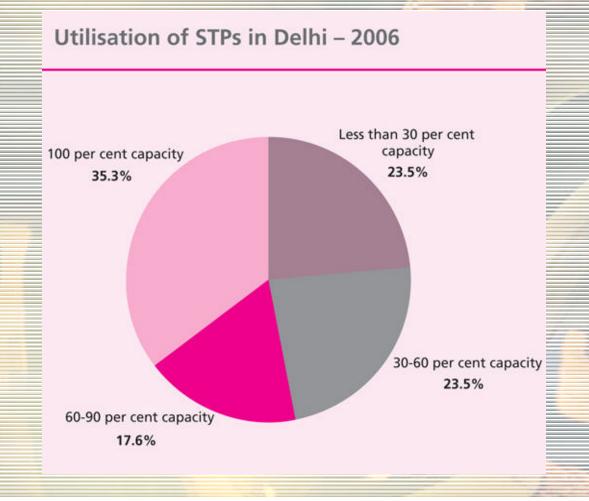
Arithmetic of excreta

- The more water we use = the more waste we generate
- The more waste we generate = more money to collect, to convey, to treat and to dispose
- The more waste we do not treat = polluted water and increased burden of health costs

If STP was the answer, pollution in Yamuna not a problem

- India has installed capacity to treat roughly 20% of excreta it generates
- Delhi has 40% of India's installed capacity
- 17 STPs: can treat 2330 mld of waste
- Delhi generates 2,500 mld (DJB) or 3,700 mld (CPCB)
- Can treat: 93% or 62%
- But...

Underutilised: where there is waste; no STP; where there is STP; no waste



Drainage exists; but does not work. Drainage does not exist; does not work

- Cannot transport waste to the sewage plant.
 Sewage plant cannot treat.
- 5,600 km of drains in city; 130 km of trunk sewers; in poor state.

Then:

- Large parts of the city does not have officialunderground drainage system
- Large parts of the city lives in unauthorisedillegal colonies

Utilised: but mixed with untreated

- "Illegal or unauthorised or unconnected" but will have excreta
- This excreta flows into drains; which carry treated effluents
- 'Legal' partially treated effluent mixed with 'illegal' untreated effluent
- Result: pollution

Take

East Delhi

Shahadra drain

Discharges 16% flow or 20% of BOD load into Yamuna

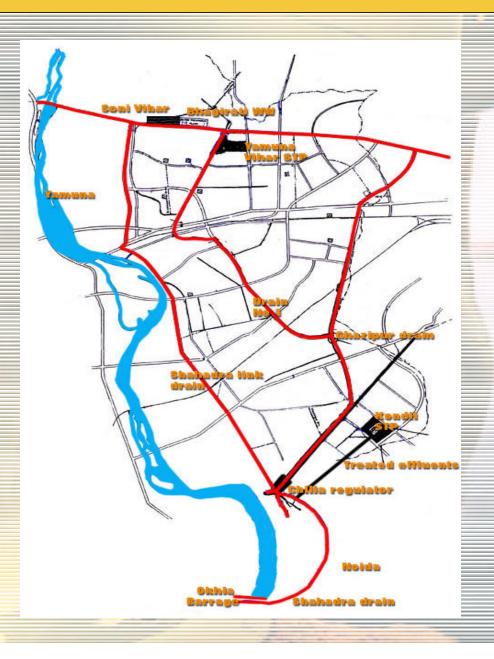
2 STPs

Yamuna Vihar: 45+45 mld

treated.

Kondli: 45+45+113 mld

treated

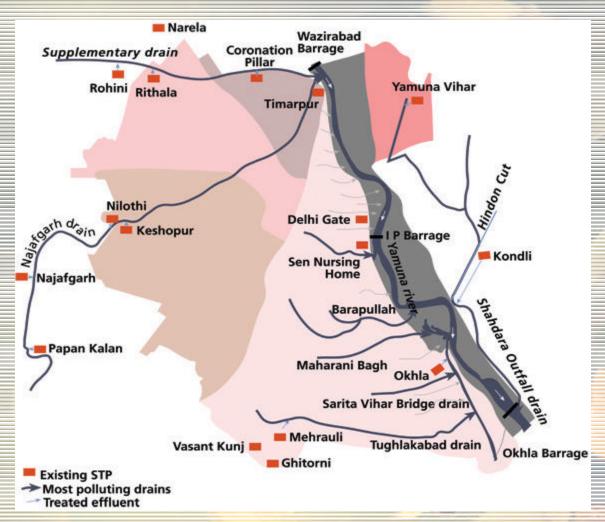




But

- Treated effluents from Yamuna Vihar discharged into drain
- Drain carries effluents of un-sewered colonies
- Treated and untreated effluent then picked up at Kondli
- Treated again
- Discharged into drain which carries effluents of unsewered colonies – in Delhi and Noida.
- Are we surprised: River stays polluted

Sewage treatment plants located far away from sources. Treated water mixed in same drain. Not reused.



Can we pay full cost?

- It costs Rs 5-6 per 1000 litres to supply treated water to us
- We pay Rs 2.20 per 1000 litres
- Cost will increase if pollution increases.
 Upstream cities will do the same as Delhi
- Will cost Rs 30-40 per 1000 litres to take back our sewage; treat it; dispose it. (Hardly pay)
- Cost will increase as river gets more polluted.
 No assimilative capacity.

Cost of system is high. Cannot pay. Cannot subsidise all. Only rich.

- This is the political economy of defecation.
- The rich use water. Are connected to sewage system.
 Waste is collected. Even treated.
- But they cannot pay for full costs...
- The poor use little water. Not connected to sewage system. Waste flows in open drains. Not treated.
- But if system not designed for all. Not affordable by all. Will not work.

The ultimate irony

- If we don't clean river; pollution increases;
- If we don't treat waste; groundwater gets contaminated;
- Rich (you and me) move to bottled water
- Pay Rs 12 per litre
- Poor have no option. Pay with health costs.
- Unacceptable. Wrong. Will not work

What do we do?

Think: of Yamuna in Delhi, not of Hudson in New York, not of Thames in London

Think: of software not hardware

All the STPs, all the interceptor drains...will not work.

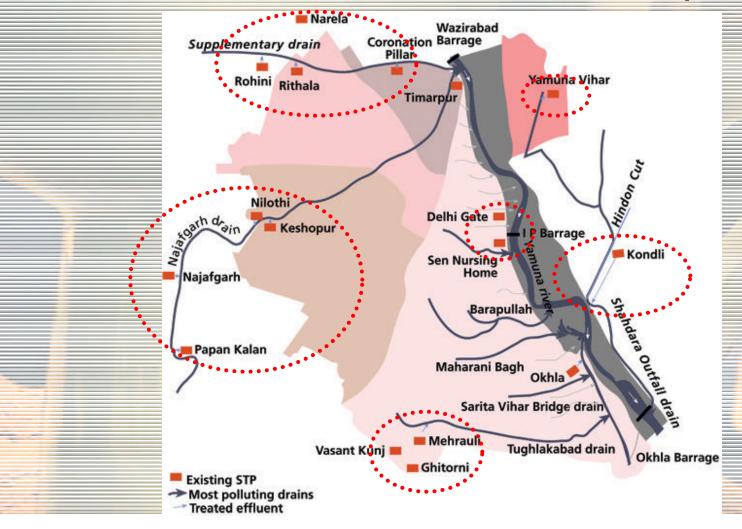
If we do not understand and rework the way we manage the business of water-sewage

- 1. Treat all sewage
- A. Intercept sewage from open drains (not just 'legal' sewage)
- B. Use open drains as treatment areas plan for drains, not just wish them away
- C. Maximise the current sewage treatment plants do not only build new

- 2. Treat but do not discharge into drain
- Once sewage is treated; reuse-recycle so that not added to the untreated sewage in drain

 Or
- Once sewage is treated; put into river for dilution – treat close to the river as possible
- Promote reuse so treat close to the source as possible. Build where there is waste. Where you build plan for disposal or reuse

Intercept in drain; take to treatment plant; treat; reuse and not mix in same drain. If no option for reuse; treat and dispose directly in the river. Meet standards needed for assimilative capacity of river



Based on this principle plan for each drain: 6 drains contribute 90 per cent of flow

Drain	Percentage contribution towards wastewater flow during 2003-2004	Percentage contribution towards BOD load during 2003-2004
Najafgarh		
Drain +		
Supplement ary Drain	48	29
Shahdara		
drain	16	20
Drain near		
Sarita Vihar		
Bridge	17	10
Maharani Bagh Drain	2	0
Barapulla		8
Drain	5	7
Sen Nursing		
Home drain	2	7
Total from		
six drains	90	81
Rest of the		
drains	10	19

3. Plan sewage-sanitation for all

 It is unacceptable that half of Delhi does not have access to sanitation or sewage

Invest

- But think differently. Find leapfrog solutions to new sewage answers
- Re-invent the flush toilet so that it is affordable for all
- And does not cost us the Earth

4. Rework water; rework economics

- River needs water to assimilate our waste
- Reduce water use to reduce waste discharge
- Recycle and reuse waste as water

Learn economics of water-sewage-excreta

Learn the economics that matter

Think great. Not big

- Have to rework paradigm of water and waste
- Have to rethink waste so that we generate less; can treat cheaply; can reuse
- No options
- Remember: We all live downstream