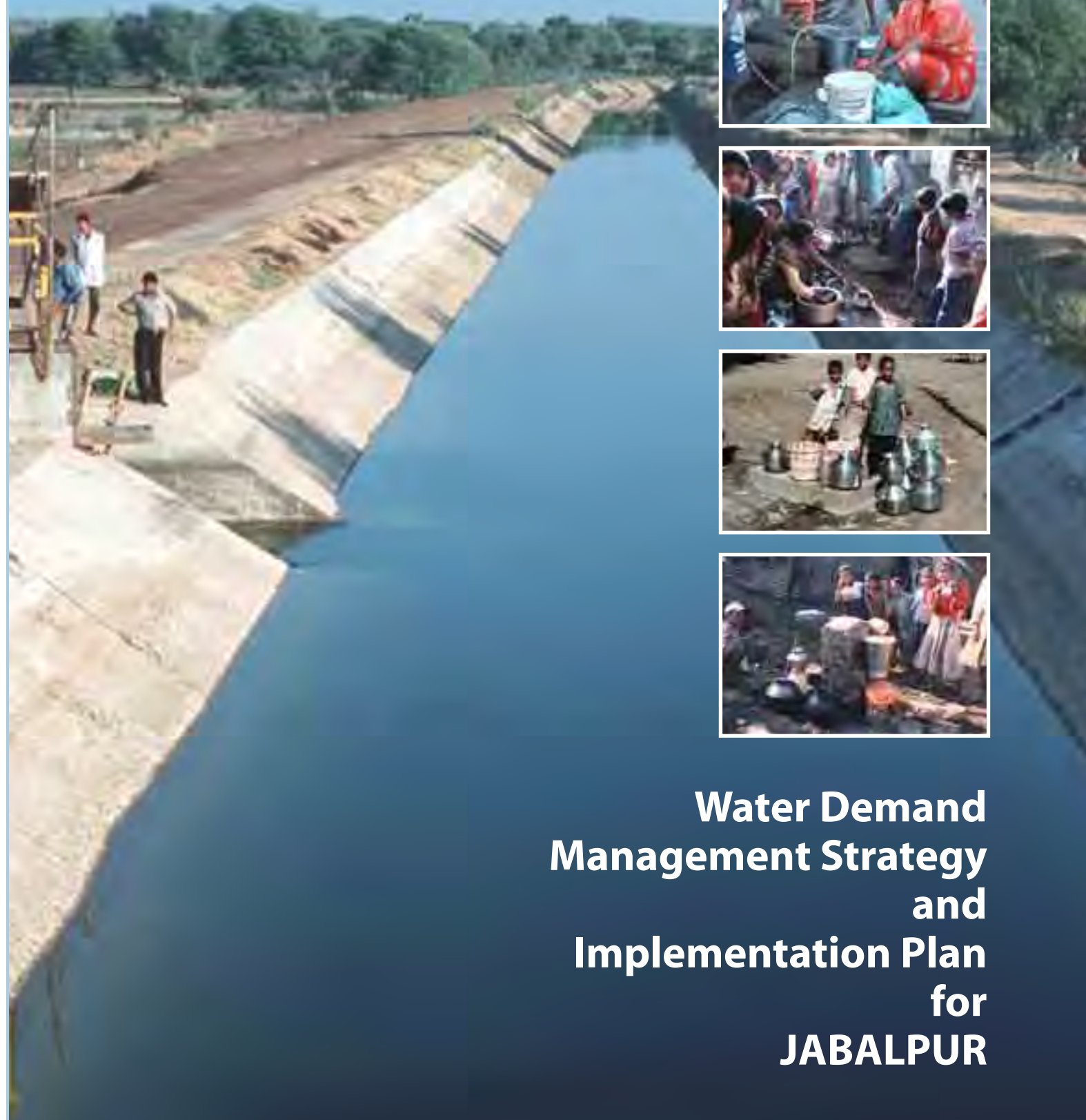




Water for Asian Cities Programme



Water Demand Management Strategy and Implementation Plan for JABALPUR





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United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)

P.O. Box 30030, Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: +254 -20 -7623588

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Message



Jayant Kumar Malaiya

Minister
Urban Administration & Development
Housing & Environment
Government of Madhya Pradesh

UN-HABITAT under the Water for Asian Cities Programme in India is working in Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore and Jabalpur in support of the ADB financed Urban Water Supply and Environmental Improvement Project of Government of Madhya Pradesh for the improvement and expansion of urban water supply, sewerage and sanitation, water drainage and solid waste management in these cities. All four cities, have substantial population presently living in slums having difficulties in accessing both water and sanitation facilities.

UN-HABITAT has undertaken the Water Balance study in the four cities which revealed that the Non-Revenue Water (NRW) is between 33 and 60% in Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Indore. The reduction of NRW can lead to availability of surplus water for the population in the slums, which are presently not having sufficient access to piped water supply.

I am pleased to learn that UN-HABITAT has developed a strategy and action plan on Water Demand Management (WDM) jointly with Urban Water Supply and Environmental Improvement (UWSEI) Project, Madhya Pradesh which proposes technical, financial and institutional measures to reduce NRW.

I hope that the implementation of the strategy and action plan will help the local bodies in improving the water supply condition of the four project cities and attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.

Jayant Kumar Malaiya

Preface

Jabalpur is the third largest city in the State of Madhya Pradesh. The city is blessed with perennial water source and good rainfall and yet the water availability is unsatisfactory. Jabalpur supplies around 130 mld of treated water to an estimated population of around 1.2 million, besides utilisation 20 mld of ground water through tube wells and hand pumps. The actual situation is much less with estimated per capita availability of around 80 lpcd. Further, the city gets only 2 to 3 hours of water supply in a day with little reliability.

Assessment of the city water supply system highlights non-availability of most of the information on operational aspects. Absence of data on leakages and the reliability of the available basic data on the availability of water supply has been the major concern in arriving at water balance audit. Non-revenue water in Jabalpur city is estimated between 37 per cent to 43 per cent. The water supply problem in the city of Jabalpur is attributed more to the lack of infrastructure and current management practices rather than lack of water availability.

UN-HABITAT in partnership with Water Resource Planning and Conservation (WRP), South Africa and The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), India commissioned the project on Water Demand Management and Implementation Plan for the cities of Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Indor in the state of Madhya Pradesh, consequent to the Workshop on Pro-Poor Urban Water and Sanitation Governance held in March 2005 in Bhopal to bring together the primary and secondary stakeholders on the approach and strategies to be adopted in the implementation of the Water for Asian Cities Programme.

The Water Demand Management Strategy and Implementation Plan for the city of Jabalpur has been prepared by TERI based on the techniques and methodology provided by the WRP, South Africa.

The Publication presents a comprehensive reforms package by developing Water Demand Management Strategy and Implementation Plan for the city of Jabalpur involving institutional, financial and technical issues and is aimed at the efficiency improvements in management and utilization of water. The focus is mainly on the water balancing systems, developing information-base on GIS platform, capacity building and approaches for reducing unaccounted-for water, for an efficient and effective distribution of available water supply. The strategies and the implementation framework illustrated in the publication would not only enhance awareness but also provide the basis for formulating effective Water Demand Management policies.

Andre Dzikus

Programme Manager
Water for Cities Programmes
UN-HABITAT

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Note:

Rs. 1 crore: Rs. 10 million

Rs. 1 million: Rs. 10 lakhs

Rs. 10 lakhs: Rs. 1,00,000

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