



National Water Policy and Action Plan for India

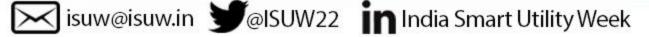
Technologies to Monitor the Progress of the National Water Policy

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Introduction



GOI Schemes

The first National Water Policy was adopted in September, 1987

It was reviewed and updated in 2002 and later in 2012

The objective of the National Water Policy is to take cognizance of the existing situation

Adequate safe drinking water facilities should be provided to the entire population both in urban and in rural areas





Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – aims to provide potable water in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis to every rural household, through tap water connection, by 2024

AMRUT



Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) as a water focused national urban mission universal aim achieve coverage water supply in 500 Mission cities till March 2023





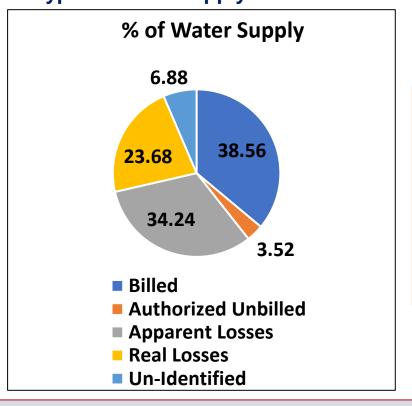
Context



Major Challenges in Urban Water Supply Management

Typical Water Supply Scenario

- **Intermittent Supply**
- Low Pressure supply
- **Customer Complaints**
- No willingness to pay
- **Less Metering**

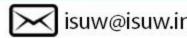


- O&M: Reactive approach
- Pipe failures no record
- **Knowledge Confined to local Operator**
- **PPP Contract :WDS management**
- **Critical balance: Investment & RISK**



NRW:40-50%. Service Level Benchmark is 20%









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Relevance



Current Issues

ULBs do not have updated data of infrastructure/ GIS Map, attributes

No standard method for reporting data, **Centralized platform**

Insufficient data -poor planning for implementation of reforms/ Application of DSS



Engineering Drawings prepared for Implementation of water supply schemes



ULBs executing structural reforms in water supply network



Centralized Storage

Uniformity in Data Formats

Access to ULBs for Analytics and **Decision Making**

Innovative Technologies











SAFRA-WDS



Database Standardization Framework for Smart Cities

SAFRA-WDS is the systematic way of data storage and management.

GIS maps of Water supply Network, Sewerage, Drain, Road with detail attribute data in Standard format ISO-24516-1, AMRUT Guidelines

Data can be stored/downloaded for each District Metering Area (DMA) and used in decision making

Centralised data base

> Offers **Authentic user** login to ULB-User

Offers Authentic user login to Administer

Authorities collaborate with IT professionals

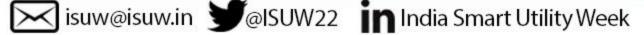
Implement DSS

Acknowledgement: Project funded by Department of Science and Technology (WTI-2019)















RISK-PiNET: A Mathematical Modelling Tool for SMART WDS Management for SMART Cities

Pipe condition Assessment Model (PCA)

Contamination Risk Assessment Model

Prioritize Pipes for Replacement

Cost Estimation, Scenario Generation

User-Friendly

Open-Street Map

GIS Features

Auto-report generation

Technical Support/User Manual

Acknowledgement: Project funded by CSIR







Linking SAFRA-WDS with DSS





Decision Support System

- A pro-active pipe replacement planning
- **Preventive Maintenance of Water Distribution System**









Key Takeaways/ Recommendations



- Systematic database framework available for ULBs
- **ULBs** can have independent and secured login to SAFRA-WDS
- Secured database for each ULB
- ULBs can Upload, Update, Edit, and download geo-spatial data of their network
- Easy to comprehend and analyse the data
- **ULBs can perform s Network Assessment using RISK-PiNET/DSS**
- Decision about O&M of Network with Cost estimation
- Easy to Convince Top Management/officials with authentic data











Thank You



For discussions/suggestions/queries email: **TEAM RISK-PINET**

Links/References



RISK-PINET Video link

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v= wOkgtaXMxM

https://riskpinet.wordpress.com/

India Smart Grid Forum

CBIP Building, Malcha Marg, Chanakyapuri, Delhi-110021

Website: www.indiasmartgrid.org





