



## APPLICATION BULLETIN NEW DELHI - INDIA

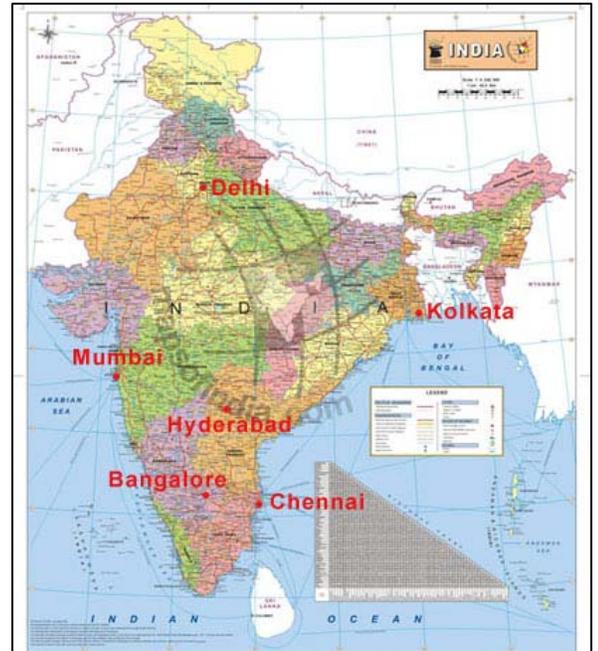
**Background:** New Delhi is the capital city of India and the country's third largest city by area. New Delhi is situated within the metropolis of Delhi and serves as the seat of the Government of India and the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT).

**Water issues:** In India, the per capita availability of freshwater has dropped from over 5,000 cubic meters per year in 1947 to less than 2,000 cubic meters per year in 1997 (World Bank 1999). By 2025, this figure will fall further to 1,500 cubic meters per year. As a result of the scarcity of safe water, between 0.5 to 1.5 million children under the age of five die yearly from diarrhea alone in India, and millions more suffer from water-related illnesses, often resulting in death (World Bank 1999).

Growing population pressures, increased development, poor infrastructure and lack of effective economic and water management policies mean that there has been an alarming rate of degradation of water sources. Children and the elderly are the first to suffer the consequences of poor water quality.

**Project Partners:** The project was funded from a consortium of partners, including the Asia Water Foundation, the SkyJuice Foundation and Siemens' employees, and friends of employees, in United States. To ensure the long term viability of the project, the consortium worked with Plan India to source the most appropriate sites, assist with infrastructure and installation and finally to monitor and maintain the projects on an ongoing basis. Funding was sufficient for two complete projects in New Delhi; the Perna Vidyalaya School and the NHC School.

**Project Background:** The first school in New Delhi is the NHC School. It is a primary school located with a population of 575 children. The children come from poor neighborhoods, the classrooms are overcrowded and the existing water supply is not potable, however the children and staff have

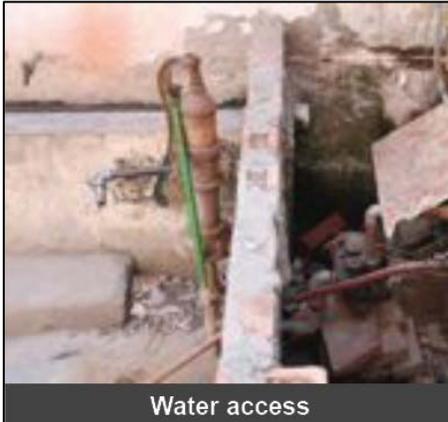


**NHC School, New Delhi**

little choice but to use the unsafe water. The children are badly affected by intestinal worms, water borne parasites and sickness due to diarrhea. Improved water supply and sanitation in schools reduces the incidence of water-related diseases among pupils. This translates into regular school attendance and consequently higher academic performance. Where school sanitation and hygiene facilities are absent, substandard or poorly maintained, then the school becomes a health hazard and an impediment to effective learning.



Classroom



Water access



A SkyHydrant water purification unit and a SkyTower (including a hand wash facility) were deployed on site, providing safe water for all children and staff. The SkyJuice technology is appropriate and effective and most importantly, it is sustainable. There are virtually no ongoing maintenance costs; therefore the community is not burdened with expensive running costs.

**Project Background:** The second school is Prerna Vidyalaya in New Delhi. The school population is 425, again from poor neighborhoods in New Delhi. The school water supply was an existing well which was unsafe and consequently the children suffered the same illnesses as the children from NHC School. A SkyHydrant water purification system, including a hand wash station was installed and commissioned in April 2009. The project at Prerna Vidyalaya is an example of an integrated solution that delivers clean drinking water, infrastructure for improved sanitation and hygiene education programs which can promote behavioural change. SkyJuice and Asia Water Foundation focused on child centered school projects in New Delhi where good habits developed in childhood can last a lifetime.



Prerna Vidyalaya School

