



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of Gujarat

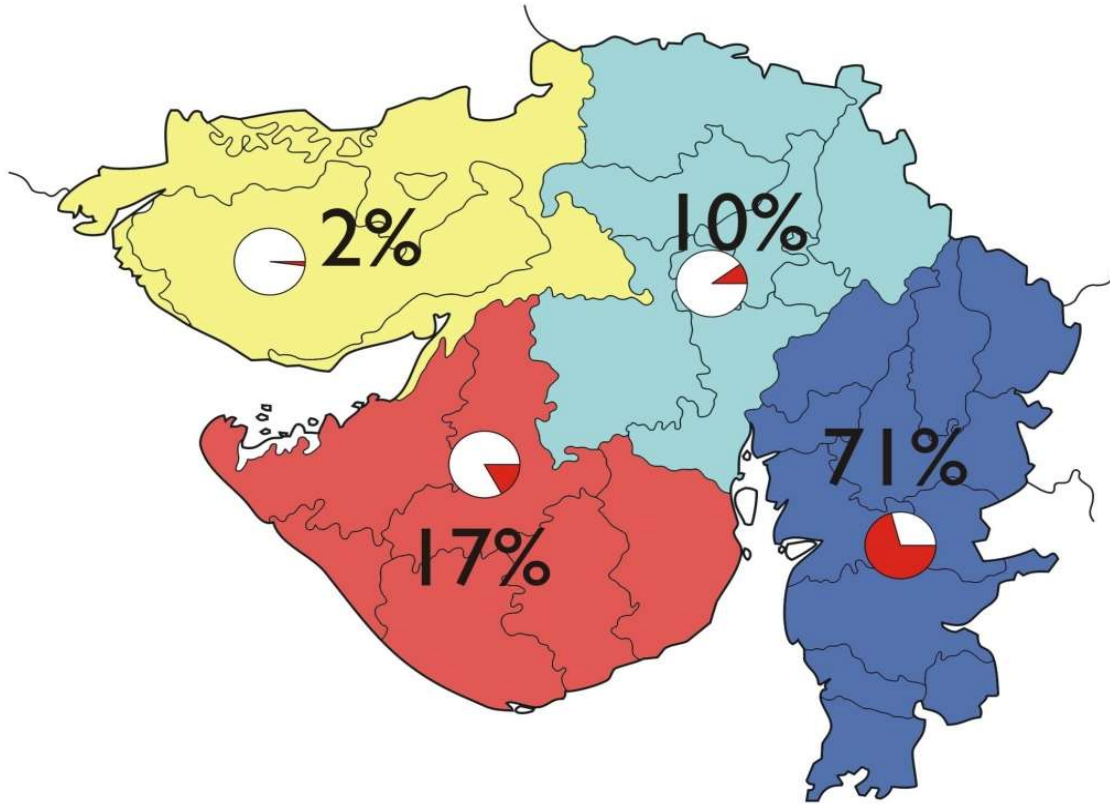
Sustainable Water Supply Project Through Involvement of Community by WASMO

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Water Supply Department

Fresh water availability - India & Gujarat



Fresh Water Availability

Fresh Water Availability M³/Capita/Annum

India	1545
Gujarat	920

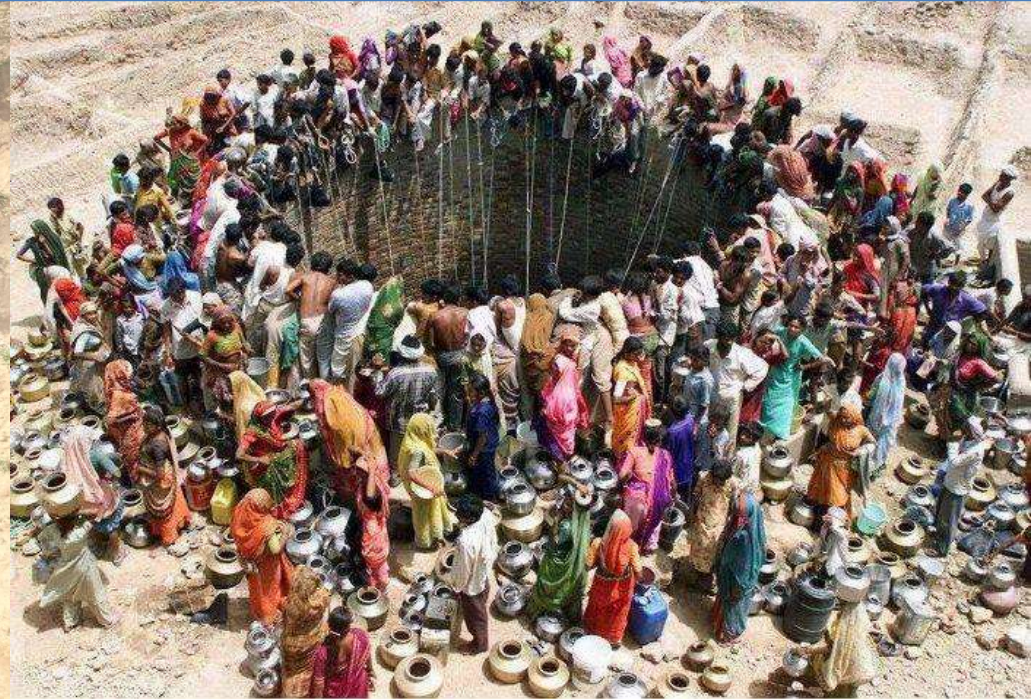
- Total 185 Rivers in Gujarat State out of Which only 8 are perennial located in Southern Gujarat
- Drinking water scarcity felt in almost 2/3rd part of the State

Gujarat- A water scarce State; Those were the Days !

- 💧 **Drying up of sources**
- 💧 Recurrent droughts
- 💧 Repeated **failure of tube wells** and need for re drilling
- 💧 **Water Quality Issues in >50% habitations**
- 💧 Water supply to scarce area especially in summer or drought period by **Tankers and Trains**
- 💧 **Mass migration** of human and cattle
- 💧 Drudgery of fetching from long distance
- 💧 Water Borne Diseases



Gujarat- A water scarce State; Those were the Days !



Efficient Water Management by Paradigm Shift

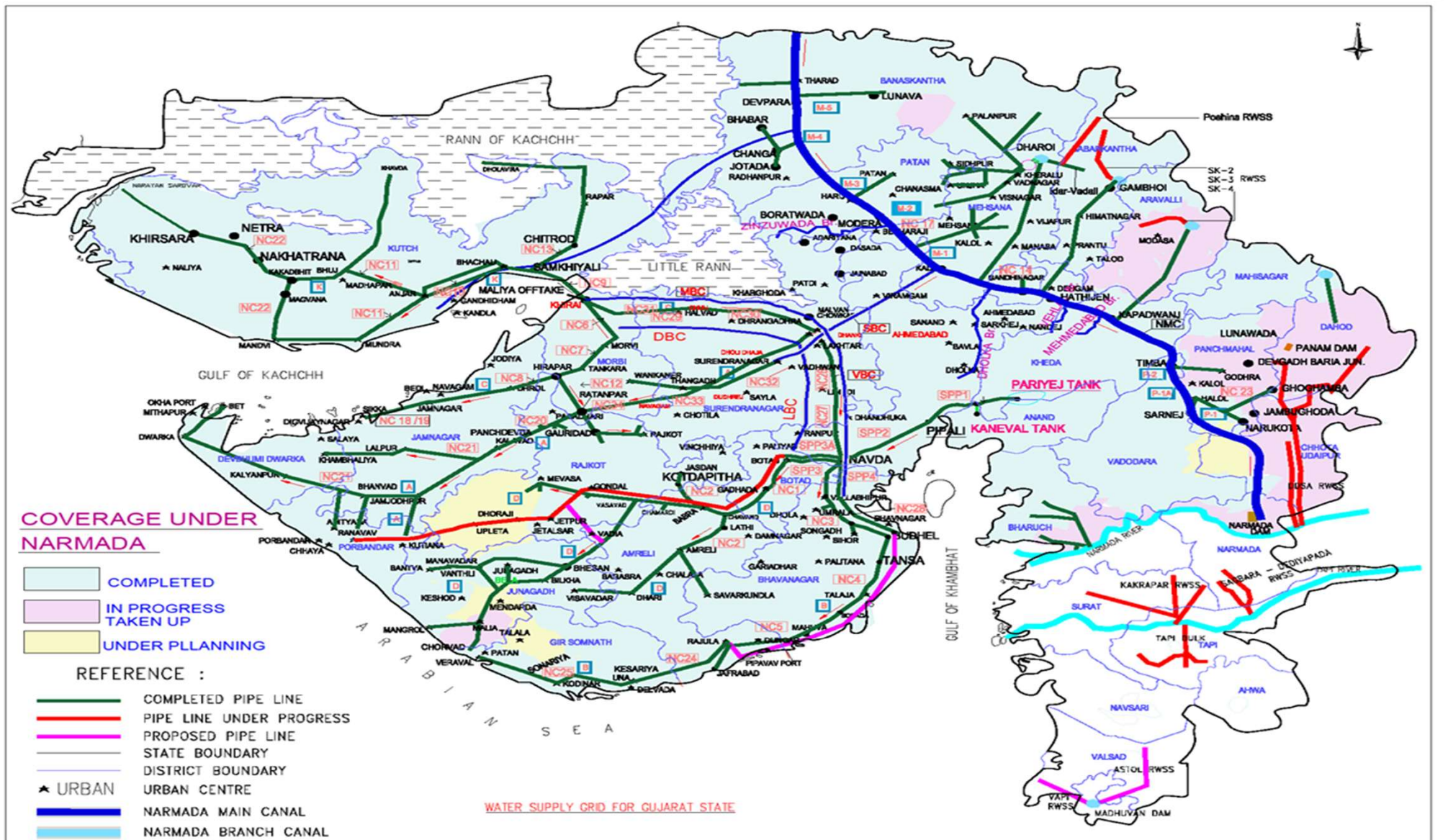
- **Ground Water to Surface Water**
- **Inter-basin transfer of water from water surplus area to water scarce area (Narmada based, Sujalam Suflam, Sauni Yojana and Lift Irrigation in Tribal Areas.**
- **As per Master Plan, Narmada Water to 9633 villages and 131 towns of Saurashtra, Kachchh, North Gujarat and Panchmahal areas of Gujarat State.**
- **Regional water supply schemes based on Irrigation Reservoir/Canals in Central & South Gujarat**
- **Reliance on dual/ multiple sources – Local as main and Narmada as Supplementary source**
- **Extensive Community Participation by WASMO**

Transformation



Statewide Water Supply Grid

An ambitious plan for drought proofing of drinking water supply sector to cover 75 % population of Gujarat State with safe and sustainable drinking water.



Towards Drinking Water Security

Coverage	Villages	Towns
Total	17843	350
Narmada Based Water Grid	8049	159
Other Source Based Water Grid	3807	34
Individual WSS	5987	157

Infra-structure Creation:

- Laid down 2727 km bulk Pipeline and 120769 km distribution Pipeline
- Developed storage capacity by creating 11743 sumps (2675 million liters) and 11950 Elevated Storage Reservoirs (1268 million liters)
- Developed 208 Filtration / Treatment Plants (3200 million liters daily capacity)
- Completed 13,319 mini pipe schemes and provided 2,33,135 handpumps

Visible Benefits and Impacts:

- Number of tankers reduced from 4054 in 2001 to 480 villages at present.
- Number of deep tube wells reduced from 1146 to 693

Reform Approach led to Genesis of WASMO

- Created by Govt of Gujarat in 2001 as an autonomous organisation - A Special Purpose Vehicle to facilitate community-managed drinking water facilities in rural areas of Gujarat
- Initially facilitated Netherlands assisted project in 82 villages of Bhavnagar district and further scaling up in Netherlands assisted 1260 earthquake-affected villages of Gujarat
- Looking into social mobilisation movement brought by WASMO, Govt of Gujarat made it responsible to facilitate community-managed programme in all districts of Gujarat (2004)

WASMO's Vision :

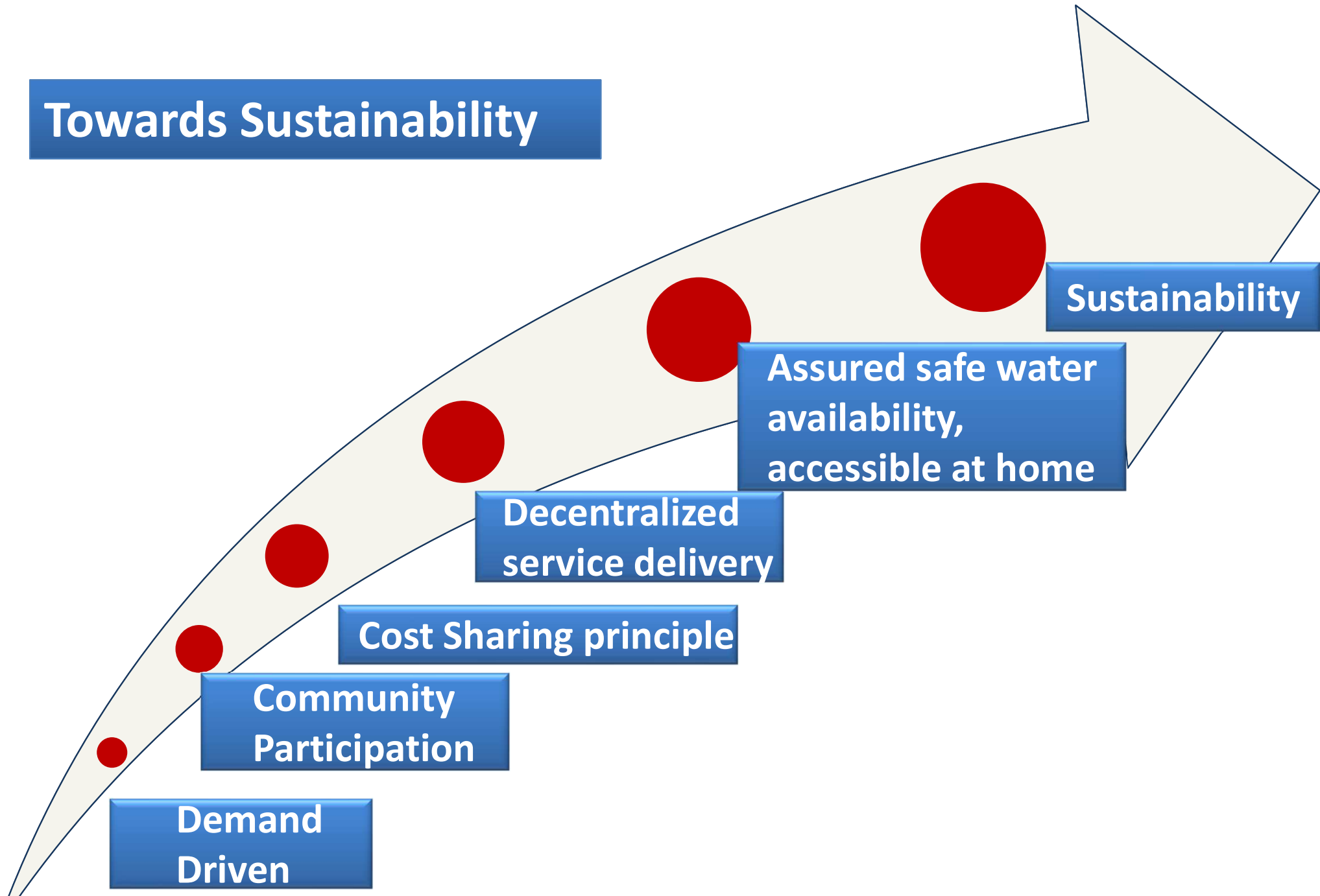
Working towards drinking water security and habitat improvement by empowering communities to manage their local water sources, drinking water supply and environmental sanitation

Our Philosophy :

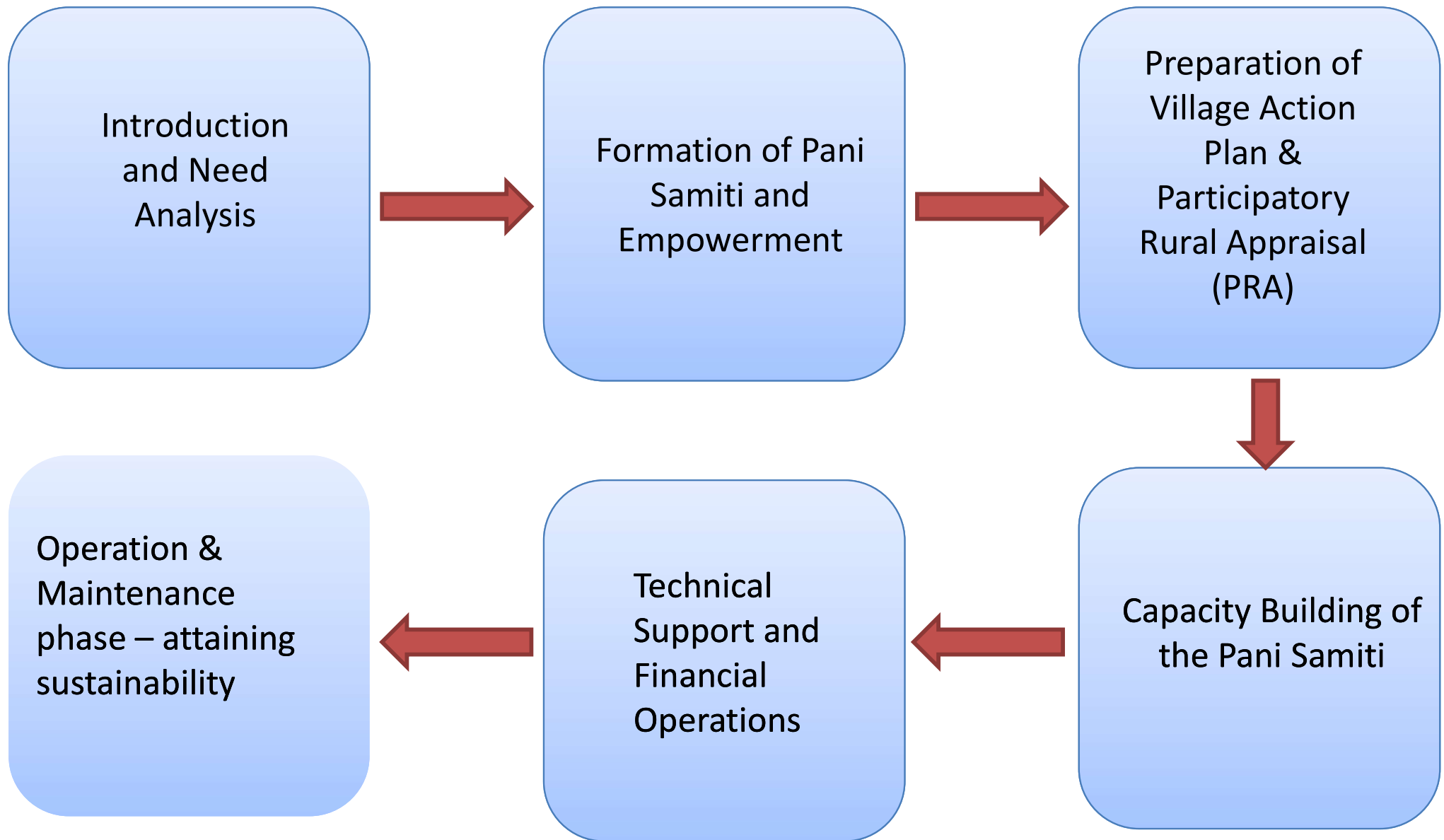
- 💧 Users are the best managers
- 💧 Building partnerships and working together

How We Are Different!

Towards Sustainability



Facilitation Processes



Formation of Pani Samiti

- ❖ Pani Samiti is standing committee of the Gram Panchayat and enjoys legal entity through a **GR**, issued by the Panchayats Department in the year 2016.
- ❖ Formation of **Pani samiti is done in Gram Sabha.**
- ❖ Headed by **Sarpanch of Gram Panchayat or by Panchayat member of respective village (in case of Group Gram Panchayat).**
- ❖ **Talati** or any other educated Pani Samiti member acts as **Secretary of Pani Samiti.**
- ❖ It consists of 7-12 members and 50% should be women members
- ❖ Pani samiti opens and maintains a bank account in nationalised bank for funds flow, the account to be operated by 2-3 signatories of the Pani Samiti.
- ❖ Responsible to plan, design and implement in-village water supply schemes.
- ❖ It is also responsible for O&M of the village and fix and arrange collection of water tariff for sustenance of system and services
- ❖ WASMO lays emphasis to form Pani Samiti, which has representation of all sections of society to deliver its roles and responsibilities in letters and spirit.

Operation & Maintenance of System by Community

- Training to Pani Samiti (PS) members on operation of the scheme
- Disclosing all financial details and progress made to villagers in Gram Sabha
- Fixing water tariff in Gram Sabha and arranging its collection.
Panchayat and Pani Samits to decide the rules and regulations for regular contribution
 - Water @ Rs 50 – 700 collected by villages from each household annually
 - O&M incentive (10% cost of scheme) is given
 - Electricity cost subsidized by Government
 - System functional without Government intervention
- Efficient use and care of the system through permanent setup for the maintenance of the structure
- Keeping record of the contribution and expenditure

Achievements at a glance

- 💧 No. of Pani Samitis formed : 18,245
- 💧 No. of Schemes Approved :18353
- 💧 No. of Schemes Completed : 16,345
- 💧 No. of schemes under progress: 1,457
- 💧 No. of Villages where Water Tariff Mechanism established : 10,537
- 💧 Rural Household Tap Connectivity in State:
77.47%
- 💧 Women Members in Pani Samitis – 73,000 plus

Myths Broken....

- Community incapable of bearing responsibilities
- Villagers are unwilling to contribute
- Gram Panchayats unable to implement construction
- Gram Panchayats unable to maintain fiscal discipline and transparency
- Villagers not willing to pay for O&M
- Water is a free commodity & responsibility of Government
- Villagers do not understand the issue of water quality
- Conflicts difficult to resolve
- Conservative society; women have no role to play

Attaining Sustainability of the System

- 💧 Water Tariff by users
- 💧 One time O&M incentive by Government
- 💧 Social capital building up and sustainability (institutional, financial and technical)
- 💧 Source sustainability
- 💧 Continuity through awareness and capacity building programmes
- 💧 Pani Samiti Awards to engage community for better management and improved services

Constraints we face in implementation

- 💧 Internal disputes of village communities (political as well as personal).
- 💧 Difficult to adopt the concept the Community Participation and Collection of community contribution for remaining (yet to join) villages
- 💧 Apathy of Pani Samiti towards scheme completion.
- 💧 Limited Post programme support for maintaining the institutional framework of the Pani Samiti.
- 💧 Difficult geographical locations in tribal areas lead to lesser enthusiasm towards adaptation of programme
- 💧 (technically and socially)

Recognitions

Prime Minister's Award for Excellence in Public Administration



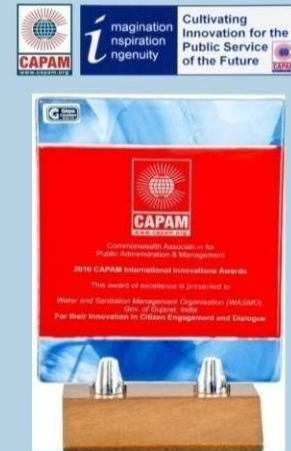
2008

United Nation's Public Service Award - 2009



2009

CAPAM - 2010 International Innovations Award



2010

Thanks