

Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Program

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Past Scenario in the WATSAN Sector in Uttarakhand

- Build-forget-rebuild syndrome in WATSAN sector.
- Inadequate community participation.
- Focus on 'quantity' of water rather than 'quality' of water
- Sources susceptible to natural calamities
- Catchment area protection works implemented in isolation
- Lack of convergence of other programmes with water and sanitation projects
- Latrine coverage around 30%

Prior Roles of Existing Institutions in WATSAN Sector

- Uttarakhand Peyjal Nigam (UJN) - construction of water supply schemes.
- Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan (UJS) - operation and maintenance of the water supply schemes
- Swajal-Project Management Unit (PMU) - community managed water supply and sanitation systems.

Rationale for the SWAJAL Project was to demonstrate that

- People are willing to pay for water
- Willing to participate in planning and construction of schemes
- Willing to do future O&M without Government support
- Community-based decision-centered model is better than the traditional supply driven model
- Government's role should be that of a facilitator and not of provider
- Water, sanitation and catchments protection works can be integrated.

Swajal-I and other community based initiatives in Uttarakhand

- Swajal-I implemented as a pilot project from 1996 to 2003(1146 schemes)
- Sector Reforms Project in district Haridwar from 2002 to 2005 (103 schemes)
- Swajaldhara initiated in 2002 (38 schemes completed, 75 in process)
- Total Sanitation Campaign launched in 2003 (1,636,98 HSLs constructed)

Sustainability

A Service is Sustainable When

- **It functions and is being used.**
- **It is able to deliver an appropriate level of benefits.**
- **It remains operational beyond the life cycle of the initially installed equipment.**
- **It has all its O&M cost recovered.**
- **Its management is institutionalized.**
- **It requires feasible external support only.**

Sustainability Evaluation

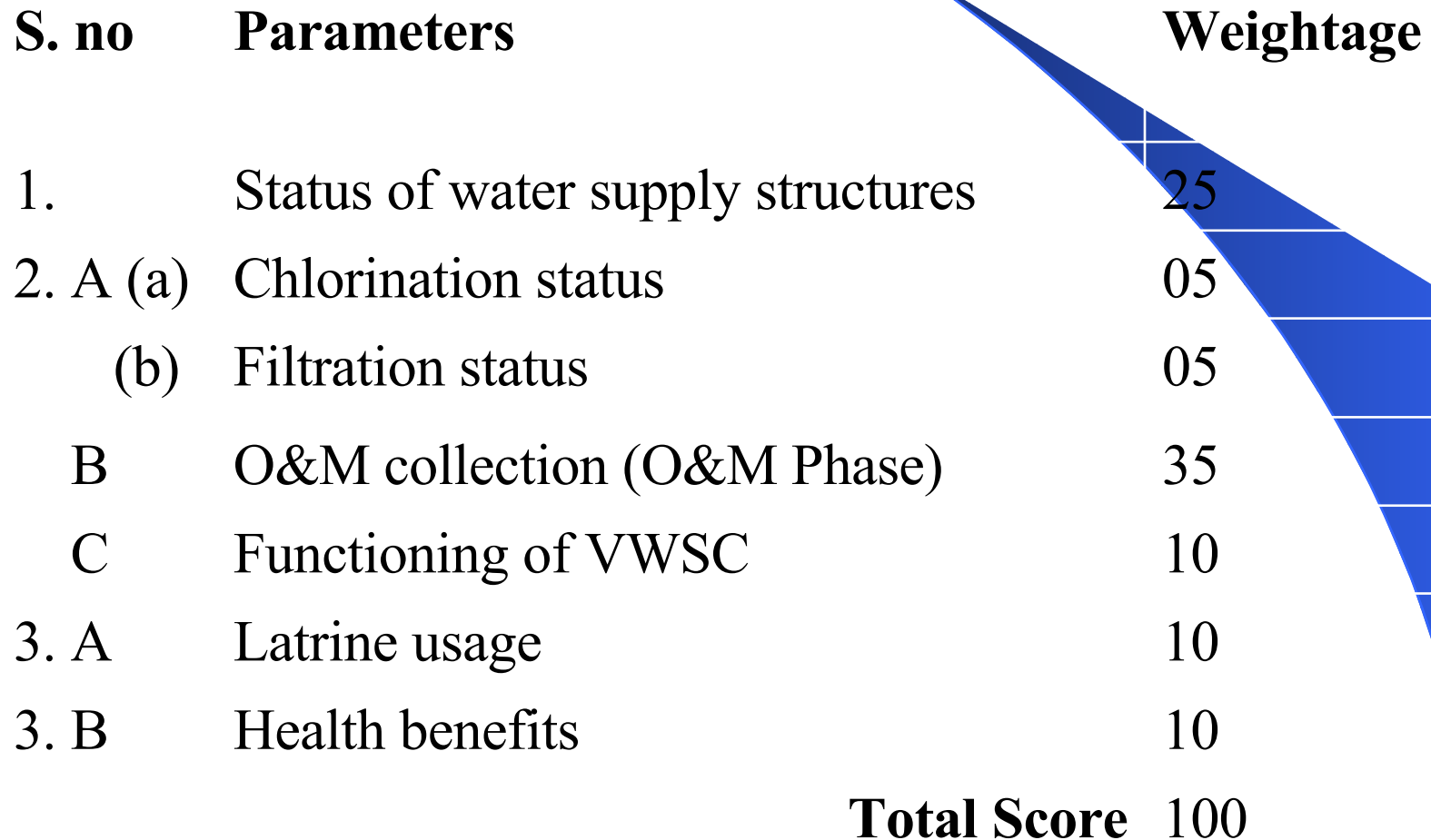
Sustainability Evaluation Exercise (SEE) methodology was utilized to assess the existing status of Project villages on certain pre-defined parameters where water supply and sanitation schemes have been completed. The **Objectives of SEE** are as under :

To assess the status of schemes having at least six months of operational period.

- To categorize the villages on a sustainability scale.
- To make micro-level interventions in the villages falling in various scales of sustainability.
- To make macro-level policy adjustments at implementing agency levels on the basis of feedback

SEE Index Parameters and Weightage Given

S. no	Parameters	Weightage
1.	Status of water supply structures	25
2. A (a)	Chlorination status	05
(b)	Filtration status	05
B	O&M collection (O&M Phase)	35
C	Functioning of VWSC	10
3. A	Latrine usage	10
3. B	Health benefits	10
Total Score		100



Results of SEE Undertaken

SEE	Total Village where SEE conducted	HSV No./(%)	MSV No./(%)	LSV No./(%)
VI	813	237 (29)	523 (64)	53 (7)
VII	73	25(30)	49(59)	9(11)

Sustainability monitoring is a continuous process

SWAJAL I - Lessons Learnt :

Village Level

- Users are prepared to pay for improved services as long as they are involved in decision making.
- Decentralized management increases transparency and reduces corruption.
- Community management leads to better quality of material and construction
- Involvement of women makes it more sustainable

Village Level

- Community is able to resolve many of the local problems related to project implementation such as land acquisition, source related disputes, laying of pipe lines etc.
- The scheme is better managed when managed by the user group themselves rather than any outside agency.
- Even 10% contribution leads to sense of ownership
- Village communities started insisting on transparency in other government implemented projects too

Lessons Learnt Government Level

(Contd.)

- State:
 - Lessons from Swajal applied to other development programs
 - Alternate delivery system possible
 - Government - NGO - Community partnership works
- GOI:
 - Sector Reform Project initiated on the basis of Swajal Concept in 67 districts across India
 - Swajaldhara Project initiated in the entire country

Lessons Learnt

(Contd.)

Global Level

- The Swajal experience added to global learning in the RWSS sector
- Swajal demonstrated internationally that demand responsive approach is the right strategy
- Other RWSS projects around the world designed with inputs from Swajal

Benefits Accrued to the Stakeholders as a result of community based initiatives

Community:

- Salvation from the clutches of bureaucracy.
- Down time of machines/ repair time for restoration of schemes drastically reduced due to timely interventions for redressal by the community.
- MTBF considerably improved due to better quality of repairs and strict control/ supervision by the community.
- Travel time and travel cost eliminated:
 - in lodging no-water complaints.
 - making payment of bills/ getting corrections in wrong bills.
 - getting sanction of water connection.

Benefits Accrued

contd...

Sector Institutions

- Free of burden of management of :
 - O&M personnel including their trade union activities.
 - water complaints emanating from commissioned schemes.
 - Water quality monitoring systems in villages.
 - Billing & collection of consumers of villages.
- Savings in annual O&M budget – 2.88 crores
- Savings till March, 2007 – 19.20 crores
- Total projected savings by the end of design period – 57.60 crores excluding energy charges

Millennium Development Goal (MDG)

- The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) regarding ‘Water and Sanitation’, states that by year 2015 “Reduce by half the proportion of people without suitable access to drinking water and basic sanitation”.
- The Govt. of Uttarakhand has prioritized RWSS as a key area of its development agenda.

Status of Habitations in Uttarakhand

As per RGNDWM Survey 2003:

● Total Habitations	:	39967
● FC Habitations	:	20355
● NC Habitations	:	4734
● PC Habitations	:	14091

An uphill task to saturate the habitations !!

GoUA Sector Policy

The key elements of the policy include:

- decentralized service delivery through devolution of administrative, executive, and financial powers to the three-tier Panchayati Raj Institutions as per the **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act**;
- scaling up of the key reform principles
- establishment of the SWSM and DWSMs, which will oversee the policy and planning for the sector;
- establishment of the envisaged sector institutional framework where UJN and UJS shift their roles from service providers to facilitators;
- adoption of the integrated approach to service delivery, linking water supply, sanitation, health and hygiene, catchment-area management, and community-development initiatives.

Vision 2012 of Uttarakhand Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Sector

- “The rural local government in partnership with rural communities; shall plan, design, construct, operate and maintain their water supply and sanitation schemes; so that they get potable water and attain health and hygiene benefits; the Government of Uttarakhand and its sector institutions shall act as supporter, facilitator and co-financier and as per need shall provide technical assistance, training and cater for bigger construction works and sectoral contingencies”.

Sector Wide Approach (SWAp)

An approach involving :

- Integration of water supply, sanitation, health & hygiene and catchment area protection works
- Uniformity of policies, fund flows and implementation procedures
- Users participation at scheme level
- Sector institutions as facilitators

Expected Benefits of SWAp: Enhanced Development Impact

- **Stronger state ownership & leadership**
- **Coordinated & open policy dialogue** for entire sector
- **More rational resource allocation** based on priority
- **Scaling-up of benefits** to entire sector
- **Sector-wide accountability** with common fiduciary and environmental/social safeguard standards
- **Reduced duplicative reporting & transactions**
- **Greater focus on results**

SWAp features for Uttarakhand RWSS Sector

- User groups/PRI are the program implementers
- Sector institutions – Swajal-PMU, UJS, UJN are the main program facilitators
- Decentralized decision making at district level
- Uniform policies for SVS and intra village MVS
- Phasing out traditional single village models run by sector institutions
- Scaling up demand driven community / PRI run models
- % of total expenditure to be funded by WB
- Single financial management and procurement procedures
- Maximum use of state safeguard policies
- Joint M&E with GOI and GoUA for the whole sector

Objective of Uttarakhand Sector Program

- To increase the effectiveness of rural water supply and sanitation service delivery through the involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions and the local communities.

Sector Programme At a Glance

- **Program implementation** : **Five years (2007 - 2012)**
- **Credit ID** : **4232-0 IN**
- **Sector Program** : **\$ 350 million (1505 Cr.)**
- **Sector Financing:**
 - IDA** : **\$ 120 million (516 Cr.)**
 - GoI** : **\$110 million (472 Cr.)**
 - GoUA** : **\$114 million (492Cr.)**
 - Community** : **\$6 million (25 Cr.)**

- **Sectors to be covered : Water supply (80%)^{Contd...} and Sanitation (20%)**
- **Agencies : UJN, UJS & PMU**

Coverage:

- **Gram Panchayats: 3347**
- **Habitations :17741**
- **Population: 12 Lakh**

Number of schemes: 7327



Implementation: UWSSCs/GPs

Programme facilitation: PMU/UJN/UJS

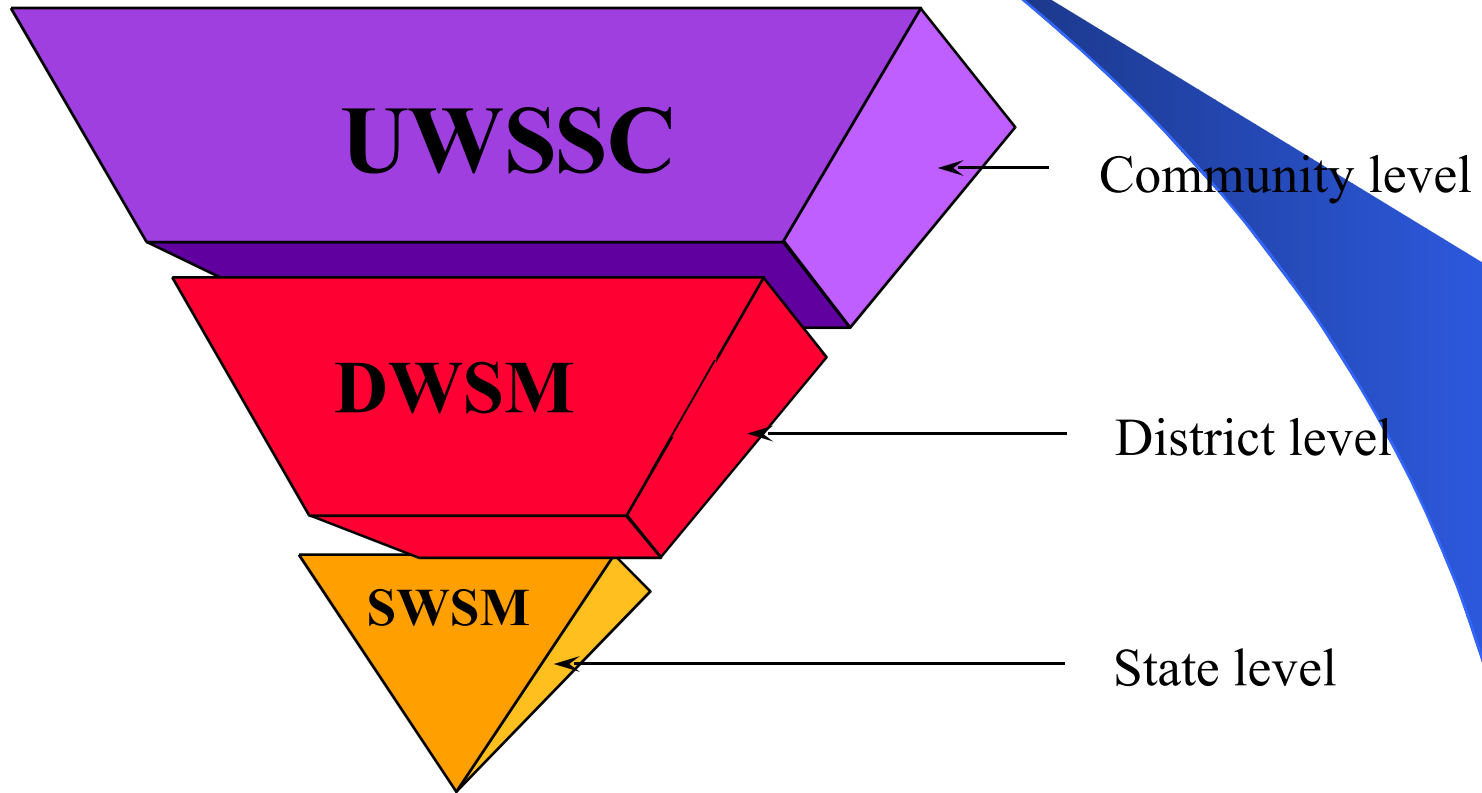
Programme Components

A. RWSS Sector Development

B. New Rural Water supply & Sanitation
investments

C. Program Management and Monitoring &
Evaluation

The Institutional Structure



Inverted Pyramid

Legal Status Of UWSSC

- UWSSC : User Water and Sanitation Sub Committee has been provided legal status as a subcommittee of the Gram Panchayat as per the G.O. No. 308/86(16)/2005 dated 19 May, 2005. Institutional sustainability is thereby ensured.

Keys to Sustainable Development in WATSAN Sector

- Choice and voice of the users is integral
- Community contribution leads to tremendous sense of ownership
- Capacity Building of the users/stakeholders
- A well defined and executed process/cycle
- Regular O&M recovery by user committees
- Fall back mechanism in case of exigencies

The way ahead ...

- Uttarakhand is on the mode of upscaling reforms in the RWSS sector on the Sector Wide Approach.
- Batch-I implementation of Sector Program is in progress.
- A dedicated and united, cohesive effort by all the stakeholders can ensure the success of the program.



Thank you