

# PROCESS DOCUMENT ON COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM



Implemented by



Supported By





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**Based on the Project**

**Implemented by**



**Abhyuday Sansthan**

**in Supported of**



**HDFC Bank PARIVARTAN**

# Abbreviations

CWSS:	Community Water Supply System
HRDP:	Holistic Rural Development Project
INR:	Indian National Rupee
NOC:	No Objection Certificate
NRM:	Natural Resource Management
PHED:	Public Health and Engineering Department
PRI:	Panchayati Raj Institutions
SDG:	Sustainable Development Goals
VDC:	Village Development Committee
WASH:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WUC:	Water User Committee

## Process Document on Community Water Supply System

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# Process Document on Community Water Supply System

## Background

Life on earth is tantamount to the presence of water. It is difficult to imagine sustenance of any form of biological life on this planet in its absence. However, the advancement of civilization among other things has shed light on the struggles of people across the globe to access the quantity and quality of water they need for drinking, cooking, bathing, handwashing, and growing their food. The global statistics are startling- 844 million lack basic drinking water access which is more than 1 of every 10 people on the planet. Two-thirds of the global population (4 billion people) live under conditions of severe water scarcity for at least 1 month of the year. Without access to clean water, communities are trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty for generations, where women and children get impacted the most. As more and more time is spent fetching water, the family struggles to make a living; children drop out of school, and women and girls impact their health by often carrying the burden of bringing water from distant sources.

Many of the villages in Sagar district, Madhya Pradesh were grappling with similar challenges of the water crisis. Sagar along with adjoining districts of Madhya Pradesh forms part of one of the most underdeveloped and backward zones of the State. To address the challenges of this region and help people come out of the adverse effects of drought such as hunger and food insecurity the HRDP<sup>1</sup> (Holistic Rural Development Project) was launched in 20 villages of Sagar by Abhuday Sansthan with the support of HDFC Bank (Parivartan). The intervention under HRDP comprises facilitating soft skills and physical intervention in respect of water resource development, land treatment, allied practices as a potential business, safe drinking water, forest development, the input of renewable energy options, plantation, water recharging, waste disposal.

## Introduction to the intervention location

The intervention, being supported by HDFC Bank (Parivartan) targets *Saliya Ghazi, Dalpatpur, Belai, Giltoara, Sultanpura, Masanjhiri, Suatala and Kajrai villages* of Sagar District of Madhya Pradesh. The region is characterized by a typical subtropical climate marked with long spells of summer. The annual average rainfall has declined from 902 to 846mm over the years. May is the hottest month of the year with temperature shooting up to 48.30°C, which further went up to 49.09 °C this year. Although water issues are being combated with reactive measures and attention is being given to the quantity of

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<sup>1</sup> The Holistic Rural Development Project was started in the year 2017 in 20 villages of Sagar district in Madhya Pradesh with a vision to ensure the socio economic development of vulnerable communities through participatory and convergence models. The project primarily targets 4268 families (population of 19, 123) of 20 villages under five core components such as; NRM, Livelihood, Education, Health, and WASH of the sustainable development goals (SDGs).

water available to communities in some areas, yet targeted villages under HRDP could not get enough attention from the local administrations. These villages struggled as they lacked access to a safe and adequate volume of water for their daily needs. Under the HRDP project, supported by HDFC, special focus was given to securing water access for each family in the identified villages.

The Community Water intervention covered a population of 3281 people across 770 families in the abovementioned 8 villages of Sagar. The majority of the families in these villages belong to Scheduled Castes (45%) and Scheduled Tribes (28%) and Other Backward Caste (28%). The overall average literacy rate of the district stands at 76%. Nearly 80% of the families fall under the Below Poverty Line category and face severe food insecurity for months almost every year. Further, 65% of the population in these villages is food insecure for months like other parts of the Bundelkhand region. The seasonal agriculture is completely rain-fed resulting in the cultivation of only 69% of the farming area, of which 45% of the arable land may be categorized as irrigated. Almost every household is dependent on seasonal agricultural employment (largely impacted by drought conditions and lacking irrigation facilities) and unskilled manual wage work for ensuring survival. About 18% of the families migrate annually for unskilled wage work in nearby areas.

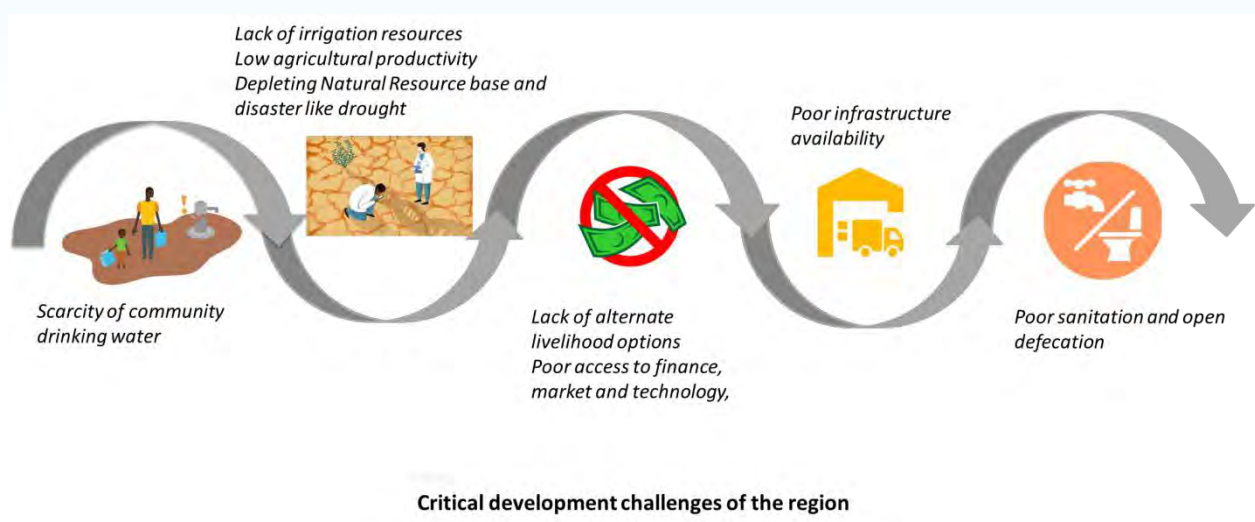


Figure 1: Critical Development Challenges of the Region

## Intervention objectives

This intervention supported by HDFC aims to ensure community water to all by supporting an integrated and sustainable community development process through participatory and convergence models.

## Intervention components and Implementation process

A community-led intervention was planned to ensure drinking water systems in the identified villages. The model had an in-built component of sustainability wherein efforts for community ownership were made right from the commencement of the intervention. The step-wise processes are elaborated below:

### Need Identification and Assessment

The intervention villages were struggling with an acute water crisis whereby 80% of the families in 8 villages were forced to walk for kilometers to fetch water. 75% of the hand pumps in the region had gone completely dry. The active water sources are distantly located making it a toiling exercise particularly for women and children who devote 4-5 hours everyday fetching water for their family. This situation compels a trade-off with other essential activities such as going to school, household chores, farming, occupation, etc. The *Naljal* project of the government is yet to be implemented in these villages. Thus, in the wake of poor convergence with government schemes, the socio-economic conditions of these communities kept deploring.

Frequent spells of drought-like conditions have further worsened the quality and availability of water in already water-stressed zones. Absolute lack of infrastructure and poor facilities to monitor and maintain adequate water availability is prominent in this region. Furthermore, in most of the villages, users are unaware of the quality of the water being supplied to them for drinking. Under such conditions, major projects like canals and dams get priority over ensuring the sustainability of water sources and delivery mechanisms.



Figure 2: Rapid Rural Assessment in process

Hence, it became imperative to introduce an immediate solution to sustainable community water self-sustained and self-managed by the community themselves, as per preference of the HDFC Bank (Parivartan)

### Mobilization and Rapid Rural Assessment

The mobilization phase began with a spate of meeting with the community and the Village Development Committee (VDC). The meetings were attended by influential people in the community, Panchayat members, Project team, and the technical experts to discuss potential models of community drinking water supply intervention in the identified villages. These discussions helped build consensus amongst villagers for initiating the process. Sample of meeting minutes are being given in the Annexure- I. The main objective of the mobilization phase of an intervention is to bring all the community members on a common platform and involve them in the decision-making process right from inception.

The community was led through a series of participatory activities such as Rural Rapid Assessment to identify the development challenges of their region and discuss potential solutions for addressing them. While these exercises are useful in availing critical field-specific information, they also help establish rapport with the community. In this phase key details around accessibility to adequate volumes of quality water such as analysis of existing water sources in the area and supply gaps, distance from the water source, groundwater availability, time dedicated per day to fetch water, baseline water availability per household per capita, etc. were generated. In addition to the key water-related information, initial discussions were also held on potential sites for CDWS intervention and systems to be introduced for managing and maintaining the water infrastructure.



Figure 3: VDC meeting

The water resource mapping and the following analysis necessitated the launch of water supply systems comprising the installation of *community overhead tanks, iron structure, community water posts on the inlet and out basis, water-lifting pumps of required capacities at identified water sources and underground pipelines for water supply.*

### Institutionalization

Basis discussions held during the mobilization phase, efforts were undertaken to institutionalize the implementation measures around CDWS. The proposed intervention was passed through a VDC resolution upon obtaining a NOC from Panchayat. A Water User Committee (WUC) comprising of 10 members was formed by way of MoU signing which spelled out rights and responsibilities such as levying and collection of user fees, regular monitoring, and maintenance of water infrastructure, record keeping, monthly meeting with user families and regular filing of minutes, etc.

### Model of CDWS

Two water supply system models were considered for the intervention villages of Sagar under the HRDP project, involving overhead tanks in some, and without overhead tanks in others. The decision about the model was taken by VDC based on the distance of the source water, the density of the population, and the layout of the village. The diagram below depicts the water supply system to households with overhead tanks.



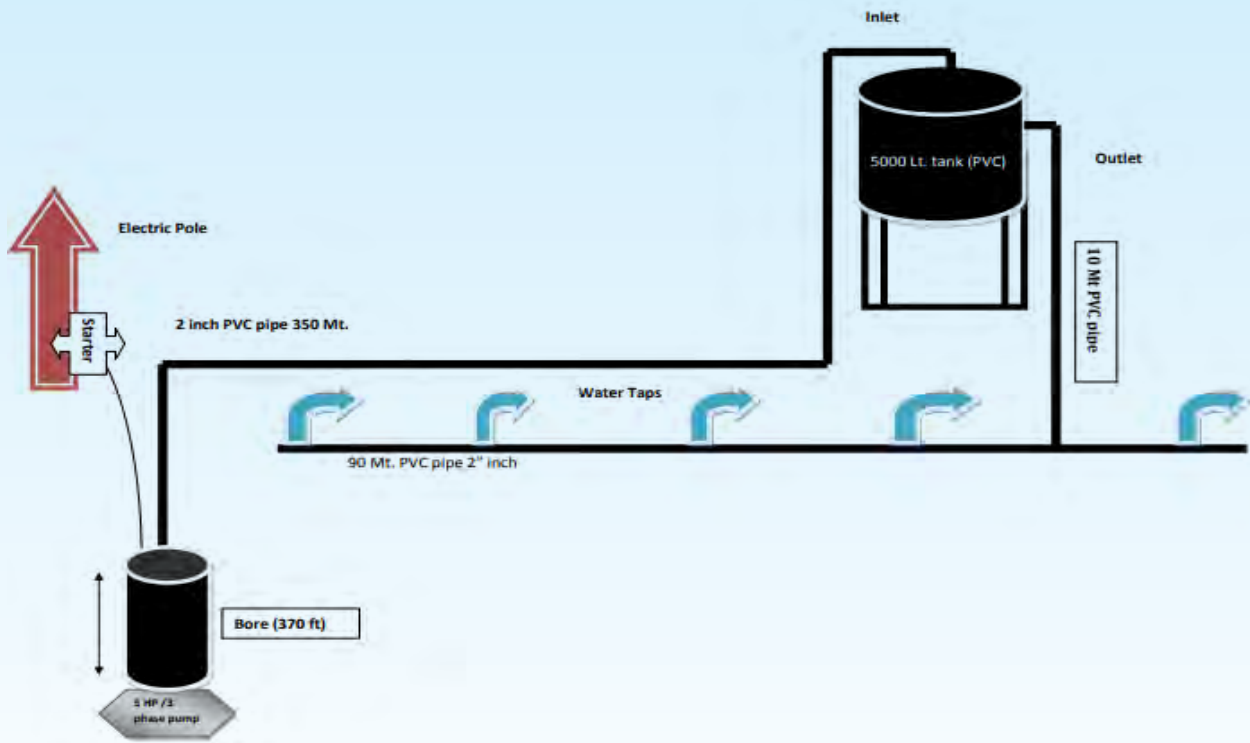


Figure 4: Typical Layout of Piped Water Distribution System

### Selection of site and beneficiaries

Site selection was carried out jointly by the community members, the project team, along with the technical experts in overall guidance from HDFC team, to assess the suitability of the site for the intervention. The site was evaluated from all aspects including installation of overhead tanks, community post pipelines, and water source appropriateness. Factors considered were technical feasibility, based on the water availability and the number of beneficiaries, water required for other purposes, and community willingness to manage and pay for the services.



Figure 5: Site selection in the process

### Construction of CDWS

The construction process of CDWS was made cost-effective to the extent possible by careful use of available local resources, and participatory procurement processes of the accessories-water tank,



submersible pump, pipe, taps, etc. Procurement norms were adhered to throughout the process of purchasing the required materials. Villagers and the community representatives were involved at every stage of CDWS construction from the market survey for prices to vendor selection, to complying with other procurement norms. The installation process was completed in the presence of community members, PRI representatives, and VDC members. This not only ensured that the reduced wastage of resources but also resulted in complete wholehearted involvement of the community and increase trust levels



Figure 6: Overhead tank installed; construction work in progress



Figure 7: CDWS in different Villages

### Sustainability measures

The model has laid a strong focus on sustainability at each stage of the intervention through establishing mechanisms of participatory governance and implementing the effective model of CDWSbased on the

community consensus. The Water User Committee has been entrusted with the responsibility of holding a regular monthly meeting with the community, look after the maintenance of the infrastructure, and collect user fees in collaboration with the Village Development Committee. Convergence with Panchayat is further explored to ensure continuity of the systems.

### Intervention Implementation Process

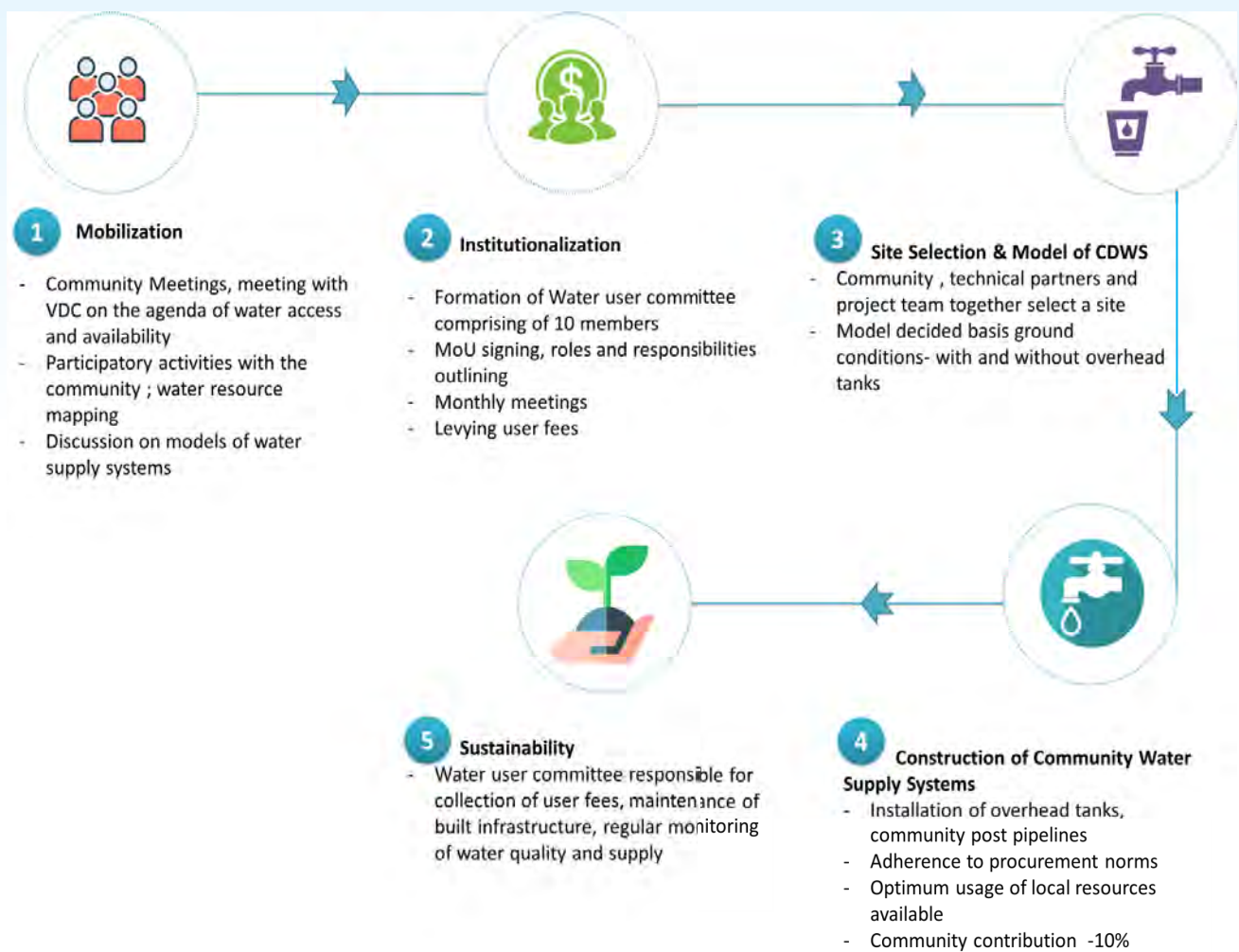


Figure 8 : Intervention Process

## Impact of the intervention

The community water supply intervention has proved to be immensely beneficial to the poor families in these 08 villages. It has emerged as one of the most trusted and sustainable models under HRDP, which has put the rural community at ease. This intervention has been successful in resolving the water challenges of decades by creating 24x7 accesses to water at their doorstep. The details about the type of CDWS in each of the intervention villages are mentioned as below:

S l	Village	Source of water	Distance from water source	Type of system (with tank/without tank)	Number of Taps	Number of families benefitted	Pre-intervention Average water availability per family in Lt.	Post-intervention Average water availability per family in Lt.	Contribution (monetary/labor)
1	Giltoara	bore well	1km	with tank	12	78	50lt	200lt	10%
2	Sultanpura	well	2km	with tank	8	132	50lt	500lt	11%
3	Belai	bore well	1km	with tank	4	530	50lt	200lt	12%
4	Masanj hiri	well	2.5km	with tank	4	61	50lt	200lt	13%
5	Suatala	bore well	1.8km	with tank	10	81	50lt	500lt	14%
6	Kajrai	bore well	0.2km	without tank	10	90	50lt	200lt	15%
7	SaliyaGaji	bore well	0km	with tank	18	107	50lt	500lt	16%
8	Dalpatpur	well	1.5km	without tank	10	75	50lt	200lt	17%

The intervention has enabled the youths and family heads to devote maximum time to their economic or income generation activities like regular occupation and farming, which is helping the economic growth of families. It has enabled the children to continue to attend their schools instead of being engaged in carrying water. Women are now able to take care of their household chores as well as their children because of having sufficient time to devote. The intervention has also supported women and girls to get rid of physical ailments caused by bearing water on their heads from a long distance. Being a community-led mechanism through the formation of water user committees in respective villages, the rural families have understood the importance of institutional capacities to deal with local challenges and reduce their dependency on other forces.



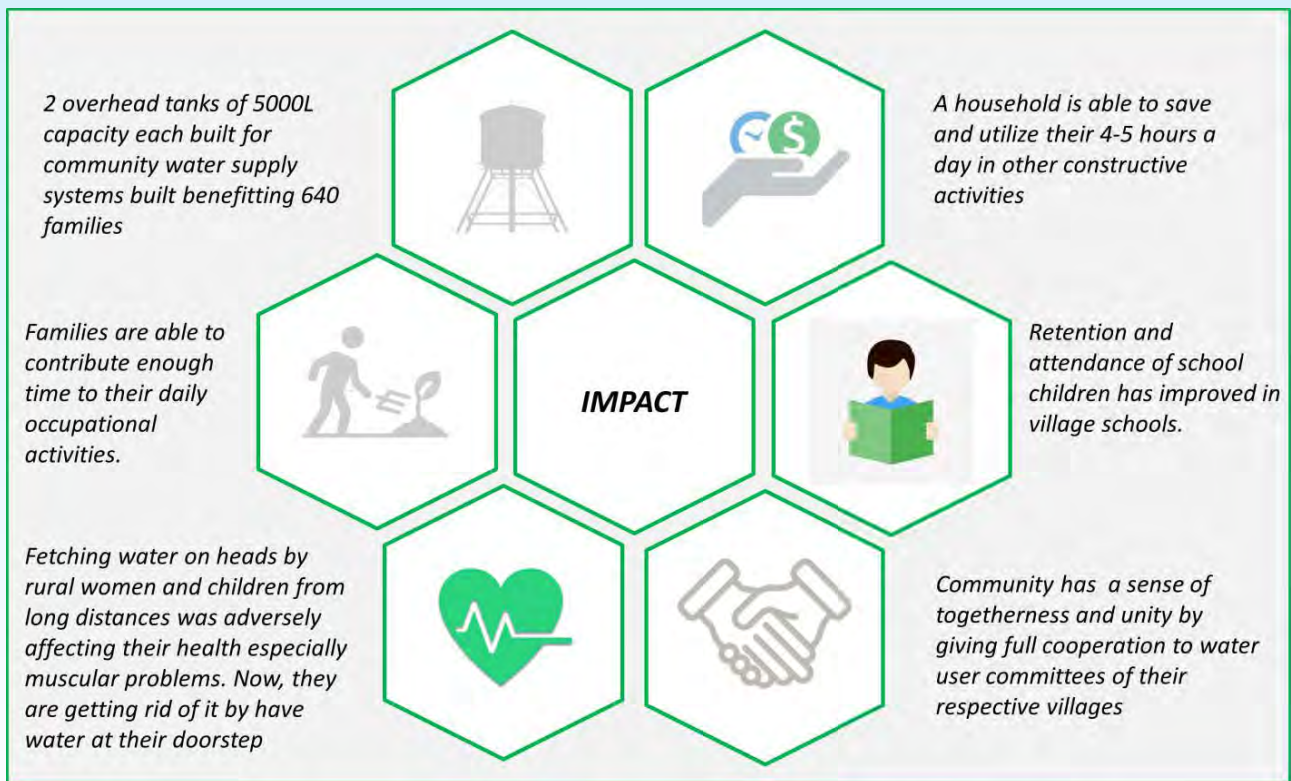


Figure 9: Expected Impact of the Interventions

a.) Number of beneficiaries

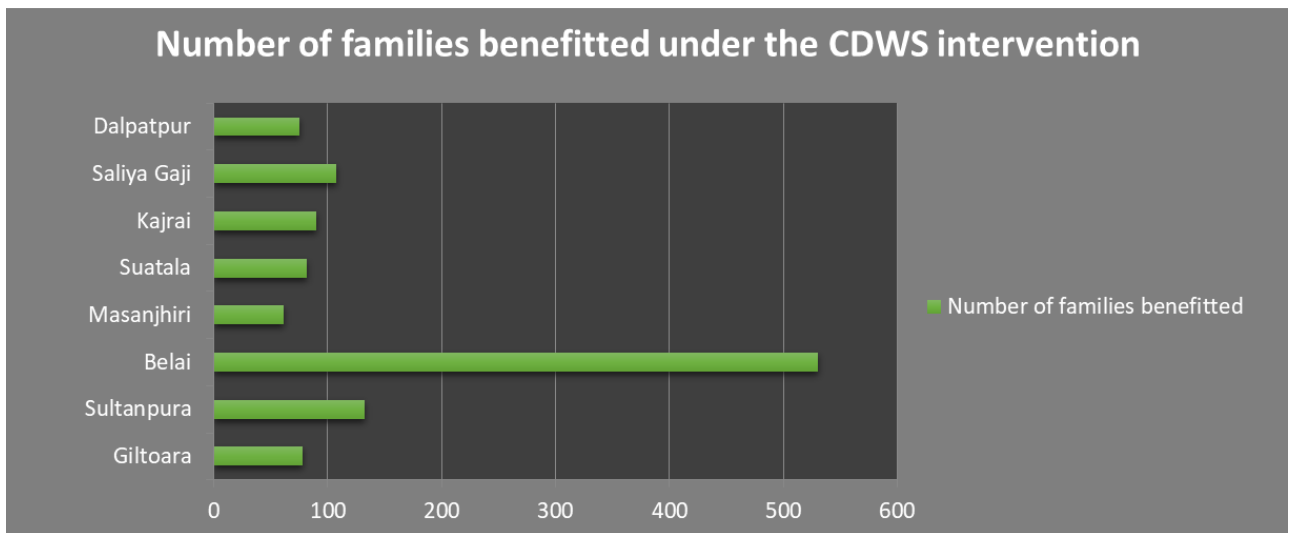


Figure 10: Number of Families benefitted under the project

b.) Per capita water availability



Figure 11: Change in per capita water availability

## Keysuccess factors and ways ahead

### Right design

The intervention focused on the participatory selection of the CDWS design based on the need of the community and the profile of the village. It met the critical need for the availability of the drinking water closer to the doorsteps of the people. The flexibility of the design (with tank/without tank), equitable selection of the location of taps, and timely availability of the water supply ensured the high usage and benefits to the community.

### Community ownership

The intervention involved the community from the initial stage of need assessment, site selection, construction, and the governance of the CDWS. The formation of the Water User Committee ensured participatory decision making and governance. The community contributed 10%-15% of the cost in cash or labor. The processes thus created community ownership which became a critical factor for sustained efficient usage of the infrastructure and its repair and maintenance.

### Sustainability measures

The intervention put governance structures in the form of the Water User Committee in place to ensure the supervision and management of the infrastructure. The levying of user fees (@INR 50 per month) creates financial resources at the disposal of WUC to undertake necessary repair and maintenance work from time to time. The water usage policy including the timing of water supplies, code of conduct at the site, etc. was decided through consensus of the community which ensured fair access and usage of CDWS. The WUC is responsible for maintaining the water quality, cleaning of structures, and cleaning/filtering at the source.

### Convergence with government schemes

The government scheme-NaJal- is yet to reach these villages. The WUC will explore required convergence with government schemes from time to time, including seeking the help of the PHED Dept. to undertake water quality testing, water treatment at source, installation of more taps, etc.



# PHOTO GALLERY

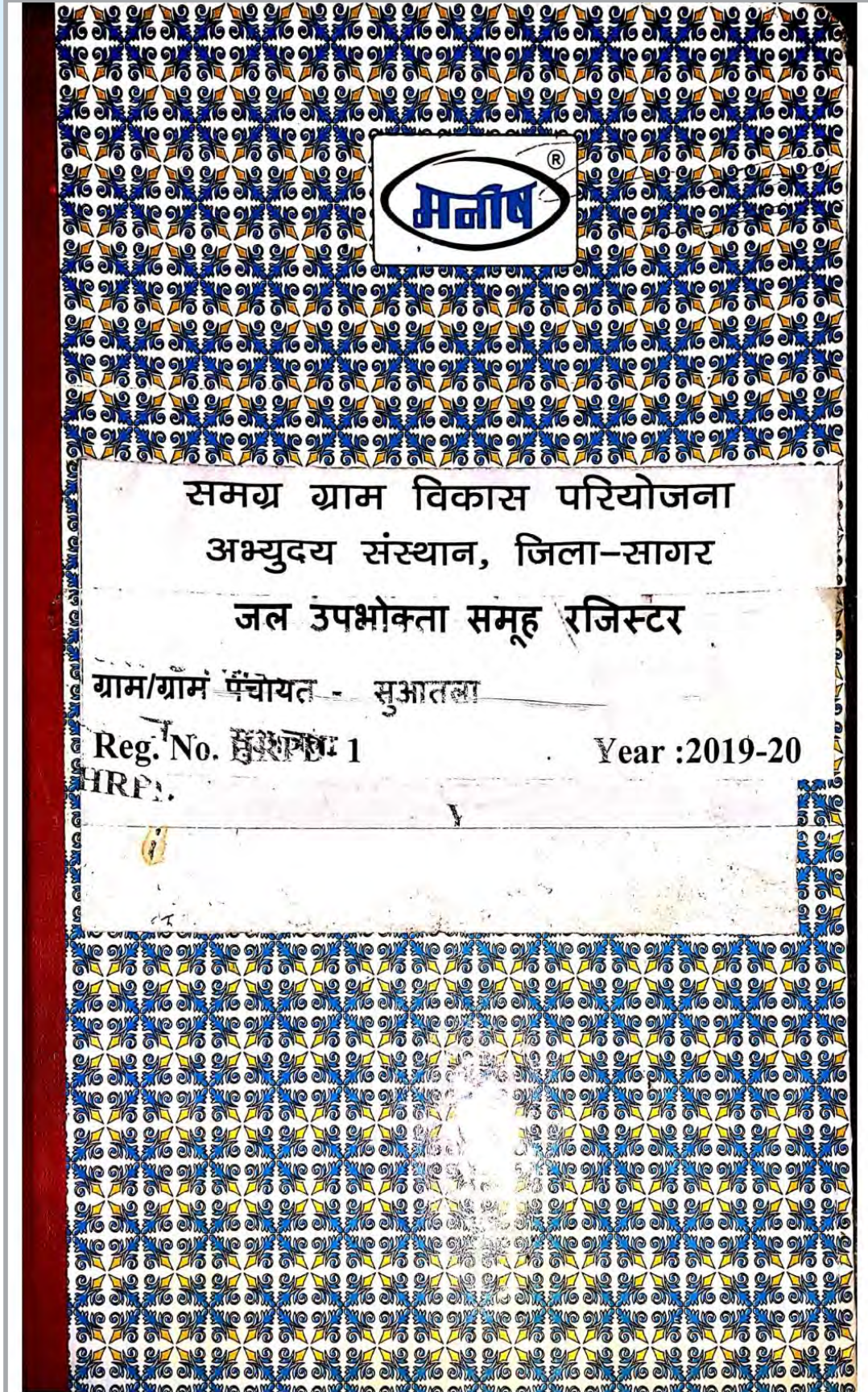








Sample Minutes of VDC meeting





01

अभियुक्त संस्थान सागर मण्डल  
पमाणित किया जाता है कि  
उपरोक्त खनिज में पीन संख्या  
01 से 33 तक है।





- ग्राम पेयजल समिति -

(02)

उपस्थित	भाज दिनांक 14/09/2019 को ग्राम सुआतलामें	इन्वार्डर
असह्य	अभियुक्त संख्या एवं स.उ.न.उ. बैंक के द्वारा	
श. राजकुमार	चलाई जा रही। समग्र ग्राम विकास परियोजना के	
	अंतर्गत ग्राम विकास समिति के द्वारा ग्राम पेयजल	राजकुमार
	समिति का गठन किया गया, बैंक में अभियुक्त	
श. कुन्दन	संख्या के कार्यकर्ता भी उपस्थित रहे एवं	कुन्दन
	स.उ.न.उ. अध्यक्ष श्री राजकुमार चंदर भी उपस्थित	
	रहे।	
श. मजपटेल	बैंक का उद्देश्य ग्राम की	
	पेयजल व्यवस्था सुचारु रूप से चलाने हेतु	मजपटेल
	समिति की प्रत्येक माह बैंक से एवं प्रत्येक	
श. शमाशील	माह प्रत्येक घर से 50-50 रुपये एकत्रित	शमाशील
	करें, क्योंकि कमी भी ग्राम पेयजल इकाई बंद न हो	
	हमेशा चाफू रहे।	
श. वैजलीपटेल	- कार्यवाही -	वैजली
	बैंक के दौरान संख्या के कार्यकर्ता द्वारा कहा	
	गया कि ग्राम पेयजल समिति का जो गठन हुआ है।	
	उन सभी सदस्यों की निगरानी रहेगी जिससे कमी भी	
श. आशाबानी	पेयजल व्यवस्था बंद न हो। एवं समिति के सदस्यों	आशाबानी
	के द्वारा प्रत्येक माह 50-50 रुपये प्रत्येक घर से एकत्रित	
	करना जिससे पेयजल व्यवस्था सुचारु रूप से चले रहे।	
	ठहराव	
श. रामी गौड़	इसी प्रकार से अध्यक्ष श्री राजकुमार चंदर एवं समिति	रानी
	सदस्यों के द्वारा कहा गया कि हम सभी समिति सदस्य	
	ग्राम पेयजल व्यवस्था पर पूरा ध्यान देंगे एवं कभी	
	ग्राम पेयजल इकाई बंद नहीं होगी। एवं प्रत्येक माह प्रत्येक	
	घर से पैसे एकत्रित करेंगे। जो कि आगे कमी न रहने	
	पर ग्राम पेयजल व्यवस्था सुचारु रूप से चले सके।	
14/09/19	श. राजकुमार चंदर	
	ग्राम पेयजल समिति अध्यक्ष	
	नाम 1) राजकुमार चंदर - अध्यक्ष - 9340440277	
	2) कुन्दन पटेल - सदस्य - 6266597262	
	3) मजपटेल - सदस्य - 9617423047	
	4) शमाशील पटेल - सदस्य - 979755809168,	





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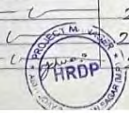
6266597287  
9877473042

⑤ बैलढी वॉल M.O - 9877473042  
⑥ आकाशनी पटेल M.O - 987473042

⑦ रानी जोड़ M.O - 7828998671

मार्च 2019 माह - नवम्बर - 2019 -

क्र.सं.	नाम	ग्राम	तमा राशि	क्र.सं.	नाम	तमा राशि
01	शशि विठ्ठलका	सुभाखा	200/-	27	भरत/खिलोषवी	800/-
02	बाबू विठ्ठलका	---	200/-	28	करन ठाकुर	100/-
03	राजेश पटेल	---	200/-	29	श्रीकाराम	100/-
04	निलीम	---	200/-	30	परशुराम/बाबू	200/-
05	श्रीकार पटेल	---	100/-	31	कमल पटेल	100/-
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08	इतन	---	200/-	34		
09	श्रीकाराम पटेल	---	100/-	35		
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11	शामाश्रीका पटेल	---	200/-	37		
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13	बलभद्र पटेल	---	100/-	39		
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16	श्रीवर्धन पटेल	---	100/-	42		
17	भरविठ्ठल - चंदा	---	100/-	43		
18	मिर्जाबाबू	---	100/-	44		
19	पवन	---	200/-	45		
20	कुलीचंद/कुंजरा पटेल	---	300/-	46		
21	मोहित	---	200/-	47		
22	सुरेश/केशरीपटेल	---	100/-	48		
23	शामराज पटेल	---	100/-	49		
24	रोहन/श्रीकाराम पटेल	---	200/-	50		
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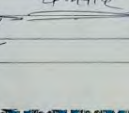

 जिलाधिकारी  
अवध  
ग्राम-सुभाखा वि. तालुका (स.स.)

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माह नवम्बर - जनवरी - 2019 - 2020

जल उपभोक्ता समूह - बैलढी

व्यक्ति	संख्या	संख्या	क्र.सं.	नाम	ग्राम	तमा राशि	व्यक्ति
अन	अन	अन	01	शिवलाल	सुभाखा	100/-	
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अन	अन	अन	27	शामराज	---	---	
अन	अन	अन	28	खेतोप ठाकुर	---	---	
अन	अन	अन	29	बाबूबाबू	---	---	
अन	अन	अन	30	परशुराम	---	---	
अन	अन	अन	31	करन पटेल	---	100/-	


 जिलाधिकारी  
अवध  
ग्राम-सुभाखा वि. तालुका (स.स.)



उपस्थित व्यक्ति	लेखक - कर्मचारी	हस्ताक्षर
राजकुमार	जल विभागे 01/02/2020 को ग्राम छुआखामे	राजकुमार
सुन्दर सिंह	जल उपभोक्ता समूह बैंक की गई। अध्ययन संलग्न	सुन्दर सिंह
रोहन सिंह	एव H2E बैंक परिचरन के द्वारा चलाई जा रही।	रोहन
दीपाशाम	समाप्त ग्राम विकास परियोजना के अंतर्गत बैंक की गई। बैंक में महसूस श्री राजकुमार	दीपाशाम
	एव समिति सदस्यों की व. सल्लाह के कार्यकारी भी उपस्थित रहे	दीपाशाम
राजेश सिंह	बैंक का उद्देश्य	राजेश सिंह
पवन ठाकुर	जल उपभोक्ता समूह के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक माह प्रत्येक घर से 50-50 रुपये	पवन ठाकुर
करन	जमा करते रहे।	करन
परमेश्वर	प्रस्ताव	परमेश्वर
कमल	ग्राम समुदाय पेप जल इकाई को	कमल
दीपाशाम	हमेशा-चाहूँ इन्हें हेतु बैंक के	दीपाशाम
	कार्यकारी सल्लाह के कार्यकारी द्वारा कहा गया कि जल उपभोक्ता समूह के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक माह प्रत्येक घर से 50-50 रुपये जमा करते रहे।	
	बिना किसी समुदाय पेप जल इकाई हमेशा मुलान्क कप से-चाहूँ रहे तो बिना किसी जल उपभोक्ता समूह की रहेगी	
	वध्या	
	बैंक के दौरान समिति अध्यक्ष एवं समिति सदस्यों द्वारा कहा गया कि हम लोग प्रत्येक माह में 50-50 रुपये जमा करते रहे हैं। बिना किसी हमारी ग्राम की समुदाय पेप जल इकाई अगर कभी भी खराब होती है तो यह पेप जल समुदाय पेप जल इकाई में कार्य करेंगे। बिना किसी अध्ययन संलग्न द्वारा समुदाय पेप जल इकाई को लगाया गया है। एव हम ग्रामवासियों की परेशानी को हटाने में मदद करेंगे।	



18-5-2020

~~सुभाष चंद्र बोस~~  
~~सुभाष चंद्र बोस~~

क्रमांक	नाम	नाम	जमा राशि		
					32
01	बालेश पटेल	सुभाष	150	राजेश पटेल	33
02	मधक निवर्षी	-	150		34
03	राजकुमार न्यायक	-	150	राजकुमार	35
04	पसीरम पटेल	-	150		36
05	<del>विक्रम</del>			Sakil	37
06	करन पटेल	-	150	करन	38
07	शिकाराम वाबूलाल	-	150	शिकाराम	39
08	मोती पटेल	-	150	मोती	40
09	वलन् सुभाषी	-	50 (50 वरु)		41
10	कमल	-	150	कमल पटेल	42
11	करन ठाकुर	-	150		43
12	रतन ठाकुर	-	150		44
13	रमा ठाकुर	-	50		45
14	वाबूलाल	-	150	शरणी	46
15	गंगाराम ठाकुर	-	150	अमित	47
16	रोहन	-	150	नैन	48
17	बांकर पटेल	-	50 (50 वरु)	शंकर	49
18	नरेन्द्र पटेल	-	150	नीतराम	50
19	नेमेश	-	150	नैन	
20	रौदेल	-	150	रोहन	
21	शिकाराम पारिजात	-	150	कुलकर्णी	
22	शिवलाल पटेल	-	150	वैजनाथ	
23	वलन् पटेल	-	200	वलन्	
24	बाबु अर्जुन	-	150		
25	रवि विश्वकर्मा	-	100 (50 वरु)	रवि	
26	राजू विश्वकर्मा	-	100 (50 वरु)		
27	शमचन्द्र पटेल	-	100 (50 वरु)		
28	पवन पटेल	-	150	राधा	
29	सुरेन्द्र पटेल	-	150	सुरेन्द्र पटेल	
30	चंद्र पटेल	-	100 (50 वरु)	चंद्र	
31	वलन् पटेल	-	150	वलन् पटेल	



दिनांक  
26-7-2020

उमर  
मई जून जुलाई

क्रमांक	नाम	ग्राम	जमा रशि	
(1)	पवन पटेल	सुआतला	150	राधा
(2)	राम शिखर पटेल	-	100 50वाकि	राम शिखर
(3)	नरेन्द्र पटेल	-	150	नरेन्द्र पटेल
(4)	परमोत्तम पटेल	-	100 50वाकि	<del>पटेल</del>
(5)	बाबू लाल	-	150	शशनी
(6)	कमल पटेल	-	100 50वाकि	कमल पटेल
(7)	सुरेन्द्र पटेल	-	50 100वाकि	सुरेन्द्र पटेल
(8)	दुर्गा पटेल	-	100 50वाकि	
(9)	राजेश पटेल	-	150	राजेश पटेल
(10)	पूरन पटेल	-	50 100वाकि	पूरन पटेल
(11)	राम ठाकुर	-	150	राम ठाकुर
(12)	बबलू पटेल (तीरनीवादी)	-	<del>500</del> 150	बबलू पटेल
(13)	मनीज आठिया	-	50	मनीज
(14)	गंगाराम ठाकुर	-	150	<del>ठाकुर</del>
(15)	चन्द्र पटेल	-	150	<del>पटेल</del>
(16)	टीकाराम पटेल बाबू लाल	-	150	टीकाराम
(17)	रवि विश्वकर्मा	-	50 100वाकि	
(18)	राजकुमार	-	100 50वाकि	राजकुमार ✓
(19)	बलराम / गणपत पटेल	-	1.50	कोमल
(20)	टीकाराम पटेल प्यारिलस	-	100 50वाकि	
(21)	प्रमान रबी चौर	-	1.50	प्रमान
(22)	पवन ठाकुर	-	150	पटेल
(23)	जगत पटेल	-	150	
(24)	जगत ठाकुर	-	150	दोट्ट
(25)	शूर पटेल	-	150	पूरन पटेल
(26)	बाबू आर डी डी	-	150	कोमल
(27)	राजु विश्वकर्मा	-	150	भवाराम

**Process document of the Water  
related interventions under  
HDFC Bank (PARIVARTAN) supported  
Holistic Rural Development Project**

**Implemented By:**



**Supported By:**



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