

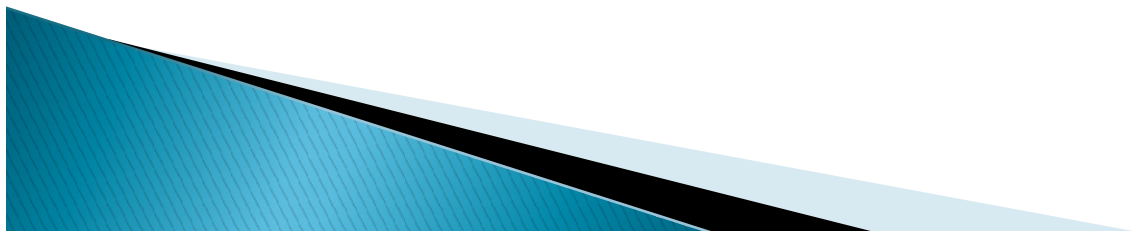


JALANIDHI:

An alternate service delivery model for sustainable rural water supply

Challenge on the ground

- ▶ Kerala is covered with hard rock formations with limited recharge options due to complex hydrogeological setup.
- ▶ As per the 2011 Census, about **62%** of the population of Kerala depends on groundwater for the purpose of drinking alone.
- ▶ Kerala Water Authority (KWA) reported that during the year 2003, **48% of the total 45 lakh wells in the state dried up during the summer.**
- ▶ **5 blocks over-exploited, 15 blocks in critical and 30 block in semi-critical** state of groundwater availability. (CGWB)



90% of the open wells in Kerala are subjected to bacteriological contamination

Contaminants	Affected Districts
Salinity	Palakkad
Fluoride	Palakkad
Iron	Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kannur, Kasaragod, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad
Nitrate	Alappuzha, Idukki, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad

Centre for Water Resources Development and Management (CWRDM),
Kozhikode



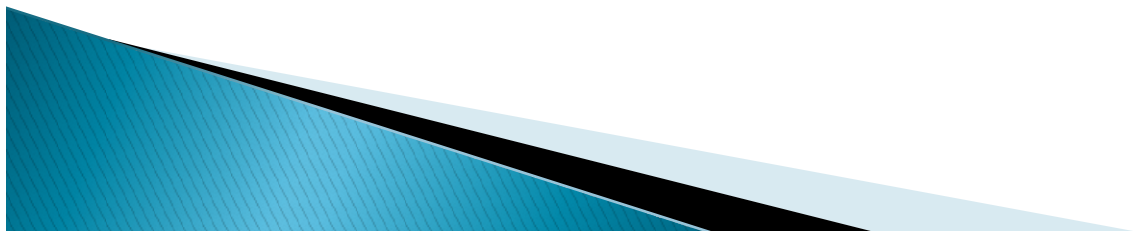
Jalanidhi concept

- ▶ Community built rural water supply and sanitation project financed by World Bank for sustainability of service delivery & investment
- ▶ Mostly small water supply schemes benefitting 50-150 households.
- ▶ Implemented through community driven approach with the technical assistance & capacity enhancement from KRWSA -an SPV created for this purpose.
- ▶ Community form registered Society to implement the scheme and takes up joint ownership with GP
- ▶ Run operate and maintain by the society thereafter

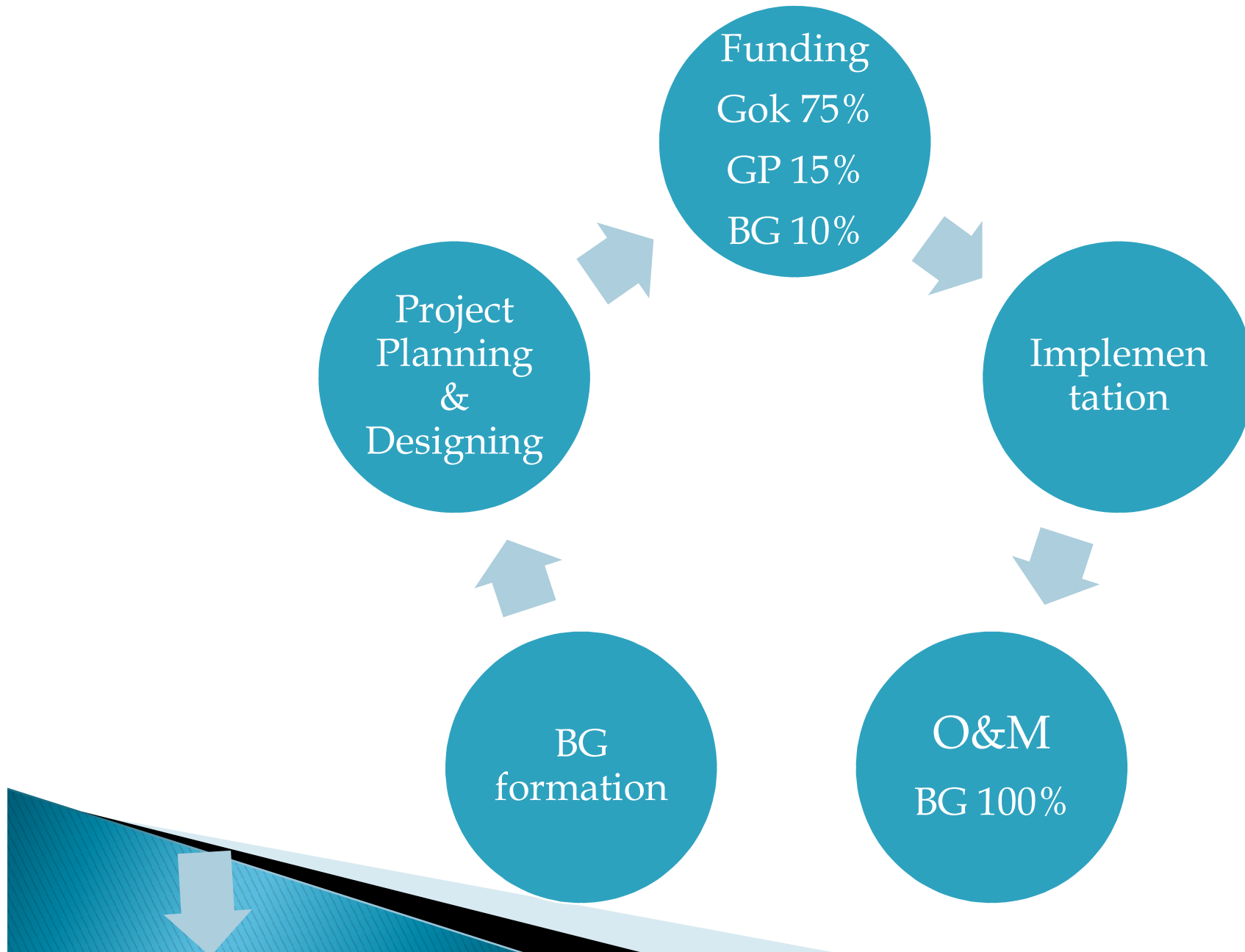


Project Philosophy

- Decentralized , demand-responsive approach in service delivery.
- Shift the role of the Government from service provider to facilitator by empowering community to build and manage water supply and sanitation schemes.
- Cost sharing– Beneficiary 10% + Grama panchayat 15% + GoK 75%
- Cost Recovery – 100% O&M cost borne by Beneficiary Groups(BG)
- Pro-Poor Approach –more than 51% beneficiaries come under BPL category



Project cycle – Onetime Investment



JALANIDHI PROJECT - WSS

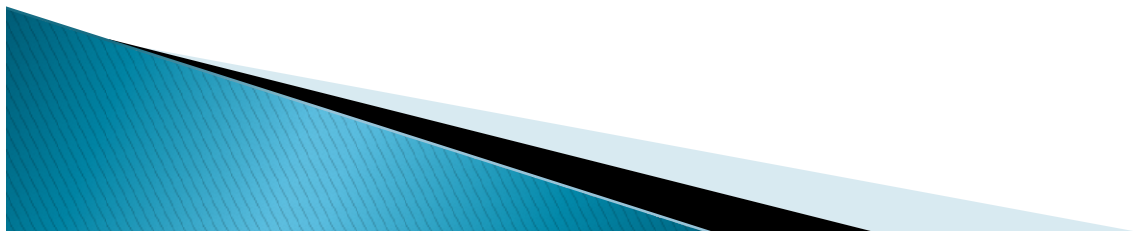
Commencement Date : January 1, 1998

Area of Operations : 14 Districts

Household Covered : 4.52 Lakhs

Population Covered : 22.26 Lakhs

Gram Panchayat Covered : 227



Implementation Partners

KRWSA

GRAM PANCHAYAT

NGO's

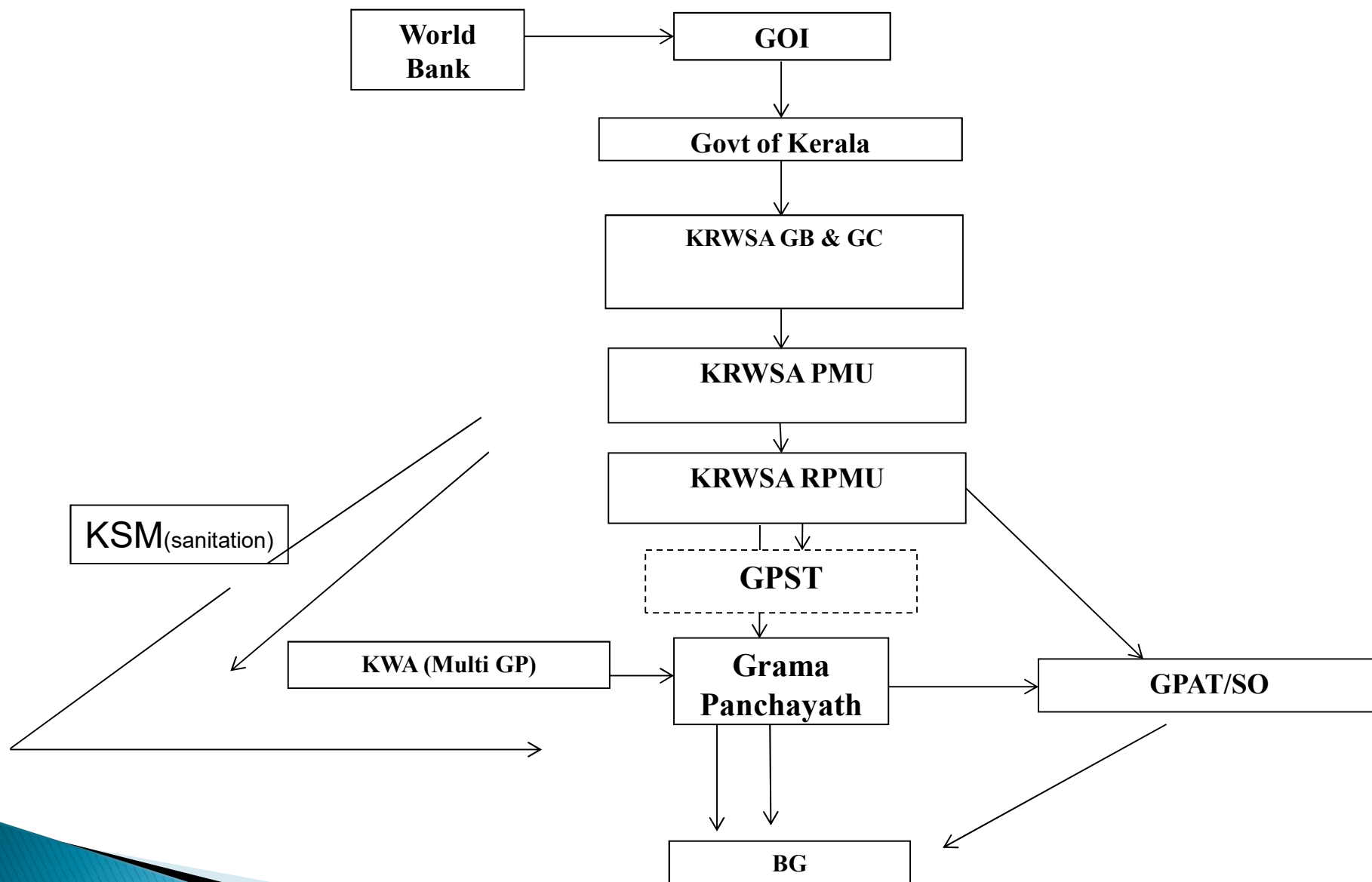
BENEFICIARY SOCIETY

KWA

SANITATION MISSION



Institutional Arrangements for implementation

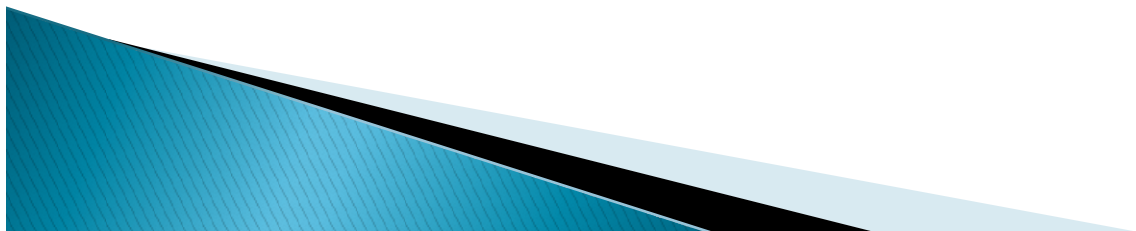
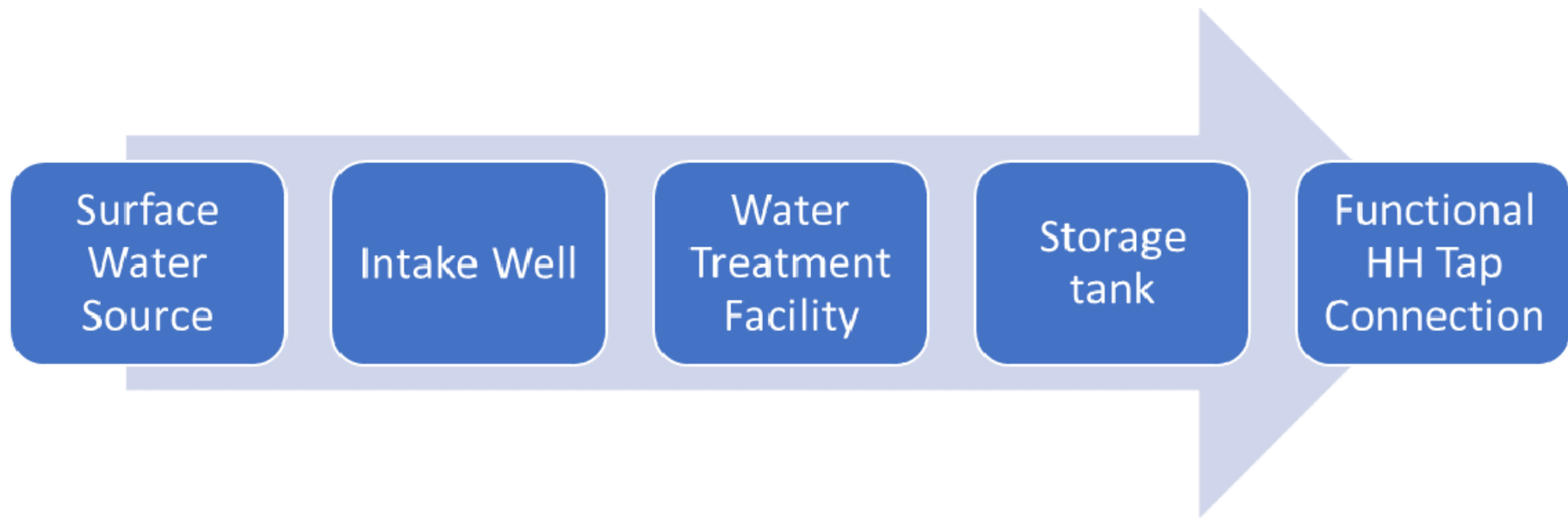


Resolving water scarcity- multi-stakeholder solution attempts

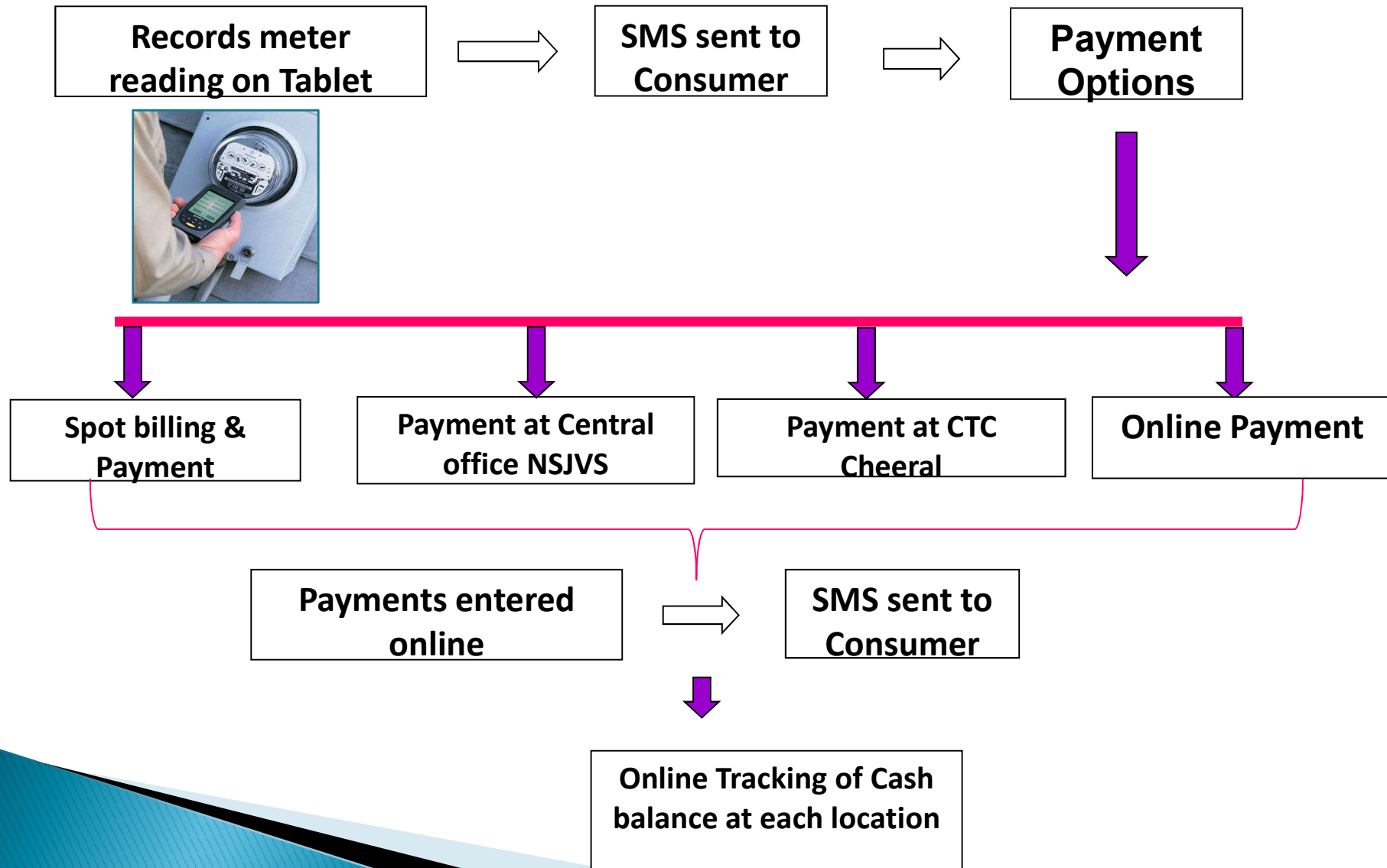


Treated water through FHTC
In every villages

Distribution System

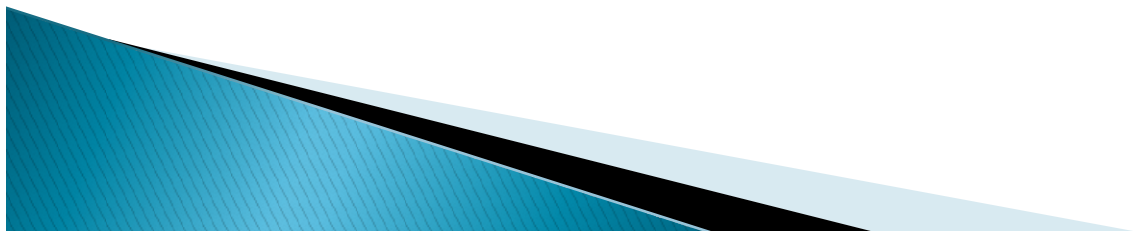


Tariff collection process



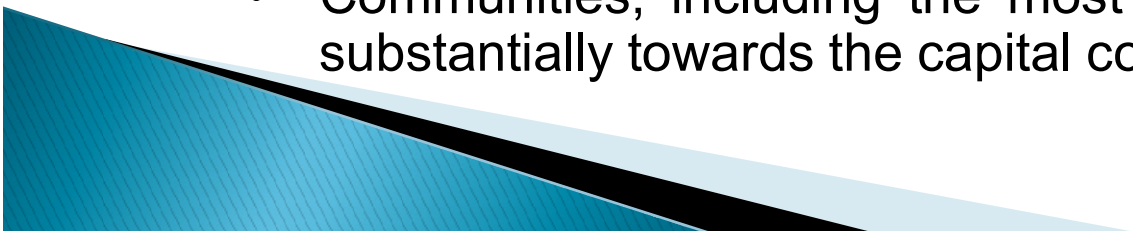
Impacts

- **Users are the Managers and Users are the Owners.**
- **Alternate sustainable service delivery for the last 22 years.**
- **Optimum utilization of available resources-Rehabilitation of 407 KWA/GP schemes.**
- **Decentralized implementation to the grassroots level of beneficiaries.**
- **BGs with 10 HHs to 30000 HHs are getting benefitted.**

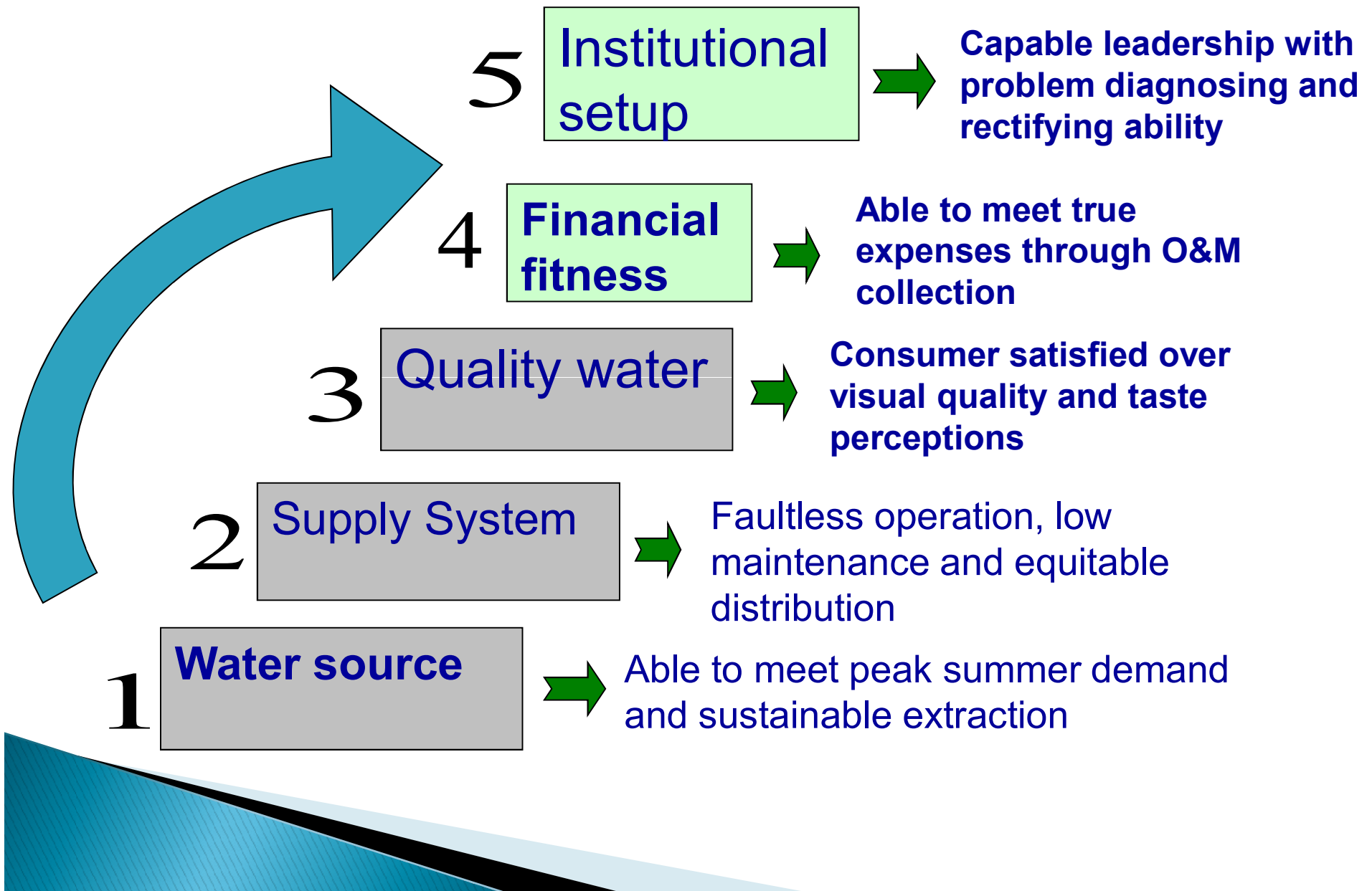


Impacts

- ❑ **Successfully demonstrated that communities, including the poorest and the vulnerable groups, can**
 - Demand, plan, design and implement and manage water supply and sanitation schemes
 - Contribute to partial capital investment and bear total cost of operation and maintenance.
 - Mandatory representation of women in BG committees.
- ❑ **No more burden on the Public Exchequer**
 - 100% O&M cost are borne by the communities.
 - Communities, including the most vulnerable groups contributed substantially towards the capital cost in cash and labour.



5 steps towards sustainability



IEC ACTIVITIES



BG FORMATION IN TRIBAL SETTLEMENTS



BG LEAD CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES





Receiving the Water Charges at the Office of the WSS



Several hundreds of women function as Pump Operators and Scheme Managers





Thank you