

Annual Report on
District Level Monitoring of
Swajaldhara (SjD) Programme
In Three Provinces & 14 Districts of:
Jammu, Kashmir & Ladhak of J&K State
Viz: DODA; JAMMU; KATHUA; POONCH; RAJOURI; UDHAMPUR;
ANANATNAG; BADGAM; BARAMULLA; KUPWARA; PULWAMA; SRINAGAR;
KARGIL & LEH
(Quarter: 1st October'06 - 31st March'07)

Commissioned by

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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- Swajaldhara is demand responsive community based rural water supply programme. It is a centrally sponsored scheme where up to 90 percent of the share is that of Central Government and 10 percent of the projects capital cost is to be contributed by the community. The scheme is in operation in all the 14 districts of the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- The study has been undertaken on behalf of the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. The objective of the study is to present physical and financial progress, activities undertaken as per the preambles of the scheme, involvement of officials and other agencies in the implementation of scheme etc. It is a monitoring assignment and the field investigation has to been done on quarterly basis for the last two quarters of the financial year 2006-07.
- The present report is based on the survey study conducted during the quarter October–December 2006 and January–March 2007. The study has covered 448 Gram Panchayat of 14 districts – and collected information from officials / offices engaged in implementing the scheme at the district and, Gram Panchayat level and a number of individual's household's schools, etc.
- The study has been conducted through a combination of primary and secondary data. The primary data for the study has been collected through a set of 6 structured formats viz. (1) District Schedule; (2) Gram Panchayat Schedule; (3) Individual Household Schedule; (4) School Schedule; (5) Anganwadi Schedule and, (6) Community Sanitary Complex Schedule.
- The secondary data have been collected from the records of the district and panchayat level offices dealing with the schemes. Information on some of the issues having bearings on the implementation of the schemes has been obtained through Focus Group Discussions.
- The field staff faced a number of constraints in the collection of data and other information. These mainly led to (a) making a number of visits to different offices, (b) non-availability of

concerned / dealing officials at certain time and (c) disturbances due to strikes, bunds / insurgency etc.

• **The findings of the study are as follows:**

- The institutional structure for implementation of Swajaldhara comprises of office of the Secretary, Public Health Engineers Department at the State level, office of Deputy Commissioner / District Development Commissioner and District Water and Sanitation Committee at the district level. Superintending Engineers (PHED) implements the scheme at the district level. Executive Engineer and Assistant Executive Engineer assist him/ her. At the village level Gram Panchayat, and, Village Water and Sanitation Committee implement the scheme.
- The Government releases the funds directly to Deputy Commissioner of the district. This is further disbursed to each Block as per sanctioned project funds. The incentive is disbursed mainly through PRIs and back ended.
- At district level, there are wide variations on the release of central share from the start of the scheme to date under Swajaldhara. The amount of grant of released funds of central share ending March 2007 is as high as Rs.375.00 lakh in the district of Srinagar and Udhampur and as low as Rs.136.52 lakh in Leh district.
- There are wide variations among the districts on the share contributed by the Community under Swajaldhara. It is as high as 15 percent in Srinagar district and as low as 3 percent in Kathua district.
- There is under utilization of allocated funds under the scheme. It is evident by the fact that:
 - (a) so far about 71 percent of the released funds have been utilized; and
 - (b) in almost all the districts, Swajaldhara projects for the ensuing financial year has been started with the opening balance of the year. This is manifest by the fact that out of 14 districts only 4 districts viz. the districts of Badgam, Jammu, Leh and Pulwara- have reported receipt of Swajaldhara funds during the financial year 2006-07.
- A quarterly analysis of utilization of funds reveals :
 - About 15 percent of the funds have been utilized during the last quarter of the financial year 2006-07;

- During Jan-March, the Sajaldhara funds have not been utilized in the districts of Pulwama and Srinagar; and,
- In district of Doda utilized at 59% of the funds during Jan-March 2007.
- None of the district office has reported any activity under IEC. Start-up HRD etc. except Srinagar, which has, spend Rs.1.00 Lakh on IEC.
- Implementing agencies are not maintaining the records of the schemes.
- About 74 percent of the works taken up under Swajaldhara have been completed.
- Skills on operation and maintenance have been reported have been imparted in 7 districts out of 11 reporting district.
- Hygiene education has been imparted in 8 districts out of 11 reporting districts. Majority of the reporting districts have not identified master trainers in hygiene education.
- 72 percent of reporting Gram Panchayat prepared Panchayat water supply plan.
- About 40 percent of the Gram Panchayat, out of 448, gets the water tested as and when required.
- About 10 percent of the reporting GPs have conducted Healthy Home Survey.
- The number of Gram Panchayat reporting preparation of capacity development plan has increased from 33 during Oct –Dec 2006 to 44 during Jan-March 2007.
- Some of the GPs collect water tariff at the rate of Rs.30.00 per month from each household having water connection.
- About 20 percent of households get water from sources that have been created under Swajaldhara.
- About 31 percent of the households have reported that water supplied is not purified water. Majority of them are of the opinion that the sources of water are not maintained properly and/or GPs do not treat the water before releasing it to households.
- According to majority of the respondents, there has been reduction in water-borne such disease as diarrhea, cholera, typhoid and melanin among adults and children.
- About 13 percent of Boys Schools, 21 percent each of Girls Schools and Co-ed schools not have drinking water facility.
- Around 24 Water Supply System Cases Studies establishes under Swajaldhara in the district of Badgam (7);Baramulla (16); and Pulwma (1) have been collected. Relevant information relating to 9 WSS has been completed and analyzed in Chapter-II. The information presented reveals:
 - some of the WSS schemes in Baramulla district have been completed which below the estimated cost;

- The public contribution is less than 10 percent in most of the completed schemes of Baramulla districts.
- WSS schemes in Badgam district are partially completed and the concerned VWSS is waiting for the release of remaining portion of GOI share.
- Completed WSS are supply drinking water to the residents of the village;
- Water tariff has not been levied on the household getting water from WSS;
- The existing VWSS is managing the completed WSS system.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- *Activities relating to start-up, IEC and HRD may be taken up at Gram Panchayat, village level to create awareness among people at large and also to generate demands for drinking water facility.*
- *Media may be involved to give wider publicity of the schemes.*
- *VWSC may be entrusted to collect 10 percent of the contribution from the community under Swajaldhara schemes.*
- *VWSC may consist mostly of beneficiaries. This will have positive impact in the implementation of the scheme.*
- *NGOs may be involved in the implementation of the schemes under Swajaldhara.*
- *District and GP level offices engaged in implementing of Swajaldhara may be asked to maintain record on every component of Swajaldhara. Presently information is not available on such activity of IEC, start-up HRD, number of schemes approved implement and completed.*
- *Periodic survey is conducted to find the state and status of completed project i.e. whether it is functional, if not functional reasons there for, getting defunct, water quality of such project etc.*
- *Resource persons of the area may be involved in mobilizing people and creating awareness' among the people.*

- *Schools may be persuaded to avail of the facility under Swajaldhara. Officials of Education Departments may be involved in such components as HRD, IEC and start up. Their involvement will generate awareness among the sections of society that badly need drinking water facility and secondly create confidence among the people on the usefulness of the schemes.*
- *TSC and Swajaldhara being envisaged as a combined project, it is suggested that all the three department's viz. Rural Development; Rural Sanitation, and PHE & FC should work in close harmony. Negligence by any one of them will adversely affect the project. All the departments should work together and work out the plan for necessary improvement in future. Negligence by any one of them will adversely affect the project. All the departments should work together and work out the plan for necessary improvement in future.*

CHAPTER -I: INTRODUCTION;

*CHAPTER-II:
IMPLEMENTATION OF
SWAJALDHARA (SJD)
PROGRAMME;
AND
CASE STUDIES ON WSSI
SCHEMES COMPLETED OR
ON-GOING UNDER
SWAJALDHARA IN THE
DISTRICTS OF: BADGAM
BARAMULLA
& PULWAMA;*

CHAPTER III: IMPLEMENTATION OF SWAJALDHARA IN DISTRICTS

*CHAPTER IV: STATUS OF
SWAJALDHARA IN
HOUSEHOLD AND IN
SCHOOLS.*

CHAPTER V: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.