**PRELIMINARY SCHEME REPORT (P.S.R.)**

**FOR PROVIDING IMPROVED ACCESS TO WATER THROUGH HOUSEHOLD CONNECTIONS IN EXISTING WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES**

**(PUNJAB RURAL WATER & SANITATION SECTOR IMPROVEMENT PROJECT)**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **COMPONENT OF PRWSSIP** | **:** | **2** |
| **SUB-COMPONENT** | **:** | **2 (a)(i)** |
| **NAME OF SUB DIVISION** | **:** | **Water Supply and Sanitation Sub Division** |
| **NAME OF DIVISION** | **:** | **Water Supply and Sanitation Division** |
| **NO. OF WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES/ VILLAGES COVERED** | **:** | **SCHEMES - NO.**  **VILLAGES- NO.** |
| **BLOCK** | **:** |  |
| **DISTRICT** | **:** |  |
| **TOTAL COST** | **:** | **RS.......... Lacs** |

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**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 2018**

**DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION**

**GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB**

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| untitled | Preliminary Scheme Report for Providing Improved Access to water through Household Connections in existing schemes of Block................. District:............ under sub-component 2 (a) of Punjab Rural water & Sanitation Sector improvement project | **Preliminary Scheme Report** |

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# chapter I: introduction

# introduction

## 1.1.1 State of Punjab

The state of Punjab situated in the North-West of India is a land locked state and shares its borders with Himachal Pradesh on its North-East, Jammu and Kashmir in the North, Haryana and Rajasthan in the South. Punjab has an international border with Pakistan on its West. The total geographic area of the state is 50,362 square kilometres, which is about 1.57% of India’s geographic area. The rural area of the state constitutes around 48265 square kilometers; i.e around 96% of the state’s area.

The state of Punjab was reorganised in 1966 with presently having 5 divisions, 22 districts, 82 sub-divisions, 82 tehsils, 146 Blocks and 12,827 Gram Panchayats. There are 12581 inhabited villages comprising of 15,3704 habitations.

## 1.1.2 Present Scenario in State of Punjab – RWS sector

The state of Punjab has high service coverage for water (95 percent). Department of Water Supply and Sanitation (DWSS), which is the lead agency for implementation, has successfully implemented the World Bank (IDA) supported Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (PRWSSP, Cr 42510-IN; 2007-14) under a sector-wide approach (SWAp). The PRWSSP promoted community driven development (CDD) for the first time in the state that included

1. Gram Panchayat Water and Sanitation Committees (GPWSC) taking full control over financial resources and decision-making, O&M, and collection of user charges;
2. changing the role of the DWSS from direct service provider to that of supporting the GPWSCs; and
3. Building the capacity of the GPWSCs for sustainable operations.

**1.1.3 Present Challenges**

Despite the above-mentioned achievements, Punjab’s RWSS sector continues to face major challenges.

1. The urban-rural divide is narrowing and the aspirations of rural people are growing, leading to demands for services that are close to urban norms.
2. While coverage appears high, a large number of water supply schemes are serving only a limited population with house connections. As a result, many households continue to depend on the collection of water from public stand posts, particularly by women and children.
3. The rapidly deteriorating water quality is leading to serious health problems.

## 1.1.4 Plan of Action under PRWSSIP

DWSS has envisioned its Medium Term Sector Program (six years from 2015-21) to address the above mentioned challenges as well as long term needs of water sector.

Following intervention areas have been identified under the MTSP.

1. Improved service delivery in schemes through low investments with a focus on transfer of management to communities
2. Addressing water quality issues- monitoring and mitigation
3. Addressing water supply issues in difficult areas (water logged areas)- Rehabilitate damaged schemes in water logged areas
4. Improve service levels in schemes to 70 lpcd and transfer to communities for management.
5. Improved access to water through household connections

**1.1.5 Objectives of this Project Component**

To achieve the target of improved access to water through household connection, sub component 2 (a) has been proposed. In which, it has been envisaged to promote delivery of minimum 10 hours of water supply through private household connections, thereby reducing the need for women and children to carry water from public stand-posts or other sources. The component focuses on villages that have well-built water schemes (either on 40 / 70 LPCD based executed under SWAp / Non SWAp) which are relatively old and connections are limited to a few households, thus not effective in delivering services. Private water connections will be provided inside all households, including to households in relatively new clusters (not remote) where there is presently no water connectivity.

Increase in number of household connections to these new clusters also needs to be supplemented with small investments in extension of pipelines in streets that have no pipelines, with minor upgrades. A village without a GPWSC can be covered provided the GP agrees to constitute a GPWSC and authorizes it to take over O&M of the scheme.

**1.1.6. Eligibility conditions for inclusion of village against component 2(a) under PRWSSIP.**

To achieve this objective a committee as per PAD (as per para-30) headed by Chief Engineer with Superintending Engineer and Executive Engineer In-charge of scheme as members will scrutinized the inclusion of villages under component 2(a) based on willingness of the communities to participate and manage water supply schemes by taking over from DWSS and strictly by meeting the following eligibility criteria:

* All villages named as fully covered (FC) which are about 5 years old (partially covered (PC) villages that needs investments on bulk systems have to be covered under 1a).
* The GPWSCs which are seeking to implement 100 percent coverage of water supply with 10 hours supply and the current proposal will allow them to recover 100 percent cost of operations through user fee.
* Technical assessment revealed that performance improvements through minor investments and extension of lines with new connections will allow delivery of more than or equal to 70 lpcd of water for over 10 hours. In addition, it will also lead to 100 percent cost recovery.
* No Government operator is in place or unlikely to be in place after commissioning (DWSS to certify).
* Villages with arsenic and fluoride contamination will not be taken up in the project without adequate treatment system in place to ensure safe water free from any contamination.

Schemes/ villages taken in the estimate fulfils the above eligibility conditions.

# 1.2 Need of Present Estimate

To ensure the availability of qualitative potable water with individual households connections to all (100% households) for “inclusive coverage of water to benefit women and poor” in rural Punjab, for a minimum 10 hours uninterrupted supply.

Estimate is prepared in following components:

1. Sub Component 1 : Minor repair of existing structures of the scheme.
2. Sub Component 2 : Connections on existing distribution line
3. Sub Component 3 : Additional distribution line and connections , water meters (if community is convinced).

# 1.3 Execution

Scheme will be executed by the respective GPWSC with the technical assistance of DWSS.

Work for sub component 1 & sub component 2 will be executed together. Where the estimated cost of water under component 1 is less than Rs. 5 lacs, the work of component 1 & 2 executed by the GPWSC under the technical supervision of DWSS officers.

Work of laying additional pipeline in left out abadies/ streets under sub component 3 shall be started only after ensuring the actual availability of water with adequate pressure in that area after executing the work under sub component 1 & sub component 2.

Works under sub component 3 with estimated of less than Rs. 5 lacs shall be executed by the GPWSC under the technical supervision of DWSS officers.

Works under sub component 1 or sub component 3 with estimate cost more than Rs. 5 lacs respectively, shall be carried out by GPWSC through competitive bidding under National shopping or NCB in accordance with World Bank Procurement Guidelines.

# 1.4 O & M

The scheme will be operated & maintained by GPWSC. After the execution of the work the power consumption charges during Operation and maintenance for initial 3 Months, will be borne by the DWSS from the project funds, to ensure the water supply for 10 hours per day to the users.

**1.5 Sustainability of the Water Supply Scheme**

The schemes to be provided with 100% connections have to be operationally, technically and financially sustainable in order to provide services at desired level.

# 1.6 Funding Pattern

The major funding of the proposed scheme will be under the Assistance of World Bank. World Bank will provide 64% of the project cost and 36% of the project cost will be Under NRDWP

# 1.7 Rates

For estimates, following rates have been used:

* Govt of Punjab, Latest Common Schedule of Rates
* For the items which are not available in CSR, market rates are considered

**1.8 Time**

The scheme will be completed in 4 months.

**1.9 Cost**

Total cost of No. scheme covering No villages have been worked out to Rs........... lac including 1% contingency charges.

**Sub Divisional Engineer, Executive Engineer,**