

Annual Report
April 2014-March 2015

Decentralised Drinking Water Security in 6 Arsenic Affected Gram Panchayats of Sahibganj District



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Contents

S. N.	Topic	Pg. No.
1	Abbreviations	2
2	Executive Summary	3
3	Context	7
4	Project/ Project task Brief	9
5	Key Activities Undertaken	11
6	Key achievement and Challenges	34
7	Annexure	38

Abbreviations

ACS	Additional Chief Secretary
ACT	Arid Communities and Technologies
AE	Assistant Engineer
CBWM	Community Based Water Management
CLs	Citizen Leaders
DPR	Detail Project Report
DW&SD	Drinking Water and Sanitation Department
GP	Gram Panchayat
GPS	Global Positioning System
GoJ	Government of Jharkhand
JE	Junior Engineer
MVS	Multi-Village Scheme
NRDWP	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
NGO	non-government organisation
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
PRIA	Participatory Research in Asia
PFR	Pre-Feasibility Report
SATHEE	Society for Advancement in Tribes, Health, Education, Environment
SIRD	State Institute of Rural Development
SPMU	State Programme Management Unit
TSG	Technical Support Group
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats
VWSC	Village Water and Sanitation Committee
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WSP	Water Security Plans
NBA	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sahibganj is one of the water quality affected districts in Jharkhand. As per the guidelines of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) the Drinking Water and Sanitation Department, Government of Jharkhand (DW&SD, GoJ) is building a multi-village scheme (MVS) to provide safe drinking water to three water quality affected (two of which are arsenic affected) blocks in Sahibganj. To implement its MVS, effectively, the DW&SD, GoJ had requested Arghyam's support in software activities that are planned under MVS. On the basis of this request Arghyam and PRIA did a rapid reconnaissance survey during September 2012 to assess the ground situation in Sahibganj and lay out a suitable entry strategy for Jharkhand. During the reconnaissance it was also realized that that poor water and sanitation (WATSAN) status in Sahibganj is a combination of governance issues, weak and nascent village/Gram Panchayat (GP) level institutions and low community participation. Arsenic has found its way into drinking water due to geogenic reasons. And, therefore, considering optimal use of Arghyam's resources and its partner's expertise, it seemed that Arghyam and PRIA will be better suited to support a decentralised water security Project in other arsenic affected blocks (where the MVS is not planned) of Sahibganj. The idea was to develop a broader menu of safe drinking water options, add complementarity to DW&SD, GoJ's initiatives in Sahibganj and help widen its impact by increasing the outreach of services.

Keeping all these issues in mind it was decided that a project with a title '**Decentralised drinking water security in 6 Arsenic affected Gram Panchayats of Sahibganj district**' would be implemented. Specifically, the project aims to improve the water security (in terms of quantity and quality) in 6 Gram Panchayats (GPs) of 2 arsenic affected blocks (Udhwa and Mandro) in Sahibganj. To implement the project it was agreed upon that Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA), will play a Central Anchor role for this project while SATHEE, a Godda (a district neighbouring Sahibganj) based non-government organisation (NGO), will be engaged as a field partner¹. The duration of the Project is expected to be 3 years (Starting from September 2013 to August 2016). About 30,000 people, residing in 6 GPs of Udhwa and Mandro, is expected to benefit from this project. A substantial part of the Project

¹ Arghyam has discussed the selection of central anchor and field partner with the DW&SD, GoJ and final decision on the NGOs was made following DW&SD, GoJ's in-principle approval and signing of the MoU.

beneficiaries will include tribal, scheduled castes/tribes and other socio-economically weaker sections of the population and equity in interventions will be attempted to serve the interests of different sections of the beneficiaries.

Key activities planned during April 2014 to March 2015

- **Baseline Survey and Situational Analysis**
- **Capacity Building to Develop WSPs and to Monitor Implementation of WSPs**
- **Programme Management**
- **Planning of Second Year**
- **Sustainability**
- **Liasioning and Advocacy**

Some of the key achievements of the reported period could be summarized as follow-

- The base line survey report is finalised and shared with various stakeholders, from GP level to the state level.
- The team has been able to develop rapport with the institutions like State Women Commission and State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Department of Rural Development, Government of Jharkhand. Regular meeting have been organised with these institutions to explore the possibilities where these institutions could be engaged to make the outputs of the project more effective and sustainable.
- Linkages have also been established with the organisations like Arsenic Network (Hyderabad), ACT (Gujarat), Samarth (Chhattisgarh) who are working on the issues related to water security, water quality, water management etc. in different geographical locations.
- The project has been able to utilize and converge the local knowledge connected with modern techniques to fulfilment of water and sanitation (WASH) requirements at local level,
- *Jal-Sahija* and VWSC have been able to found a new direction for and of the work of at the village level,
- The overall process have increased community engagement and trust on Gram Sabhas and PRI system,

- In this process the team members and villagers also get familiar with the Toposheets and came to know that how these sheets could be used for drafting of WSPs.

Although the activities were developed by keeping all the possibilities and constraints in mind but it was realised that some deviations took place, during the last six months, because of various external constraints. Since the election for the Jharkhand Legislative Assembly took place during the month of November and that forced the team members to minimise their field activities. Because of these elections the district and state officials also took excuses on various occasions and that delayed the PFR and DPR preparation process. In short various deviations could be seen as follows –

Positive

- One of the positive deviations could be seen in the form of document ‘*Samuday Adharit Jal Suraksha Yojana*’ that has been drafted for the practitioners in the area of water security.
- Another positive deviation could be seen in the form of documentary that was developed (in house with no extra cost) on the basis of the field experiences of Sahibganj.

Negative

- Because of state elections preparation of PFR and DPR got delayed. This time was used constructively and the team members were sent to Gujarat for exposure purpose.
- Since WSPs of Ambadiha and Mohanpur are yet to be implemented all the activities related to sustainability could not be started.

Some of the key challenges that are realised during the last six months could be seen as follows –

- It was very challenging to draft WSPs (as it not included in the activities of first year’s plan) in such a short period of time. Though the team of ACT supported the process it could have organised in a more comprehensive manner by following all the steps of participatory planning.

- During the preparation of WSPs the participation of AE/ JE was very limited. Because of this limited participation of department officials the process related to costing of activities under WSPs took extra time.
- The limited capacities of the Jal-Sahiya and members of VWSCs in drafting the plans also consumed extra energy and resources.

2. CONTEXT

Sahibganj is one of the water quality affected districts in Jharkhand. Arsenic contamination is one of key problems related to water quality. As per the guidelines of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) the Drinking Water and Sanitation Department, Government of Jharkhand (DW&SD, GoJ) is building a multi-village scheme (MVS) to provide safe drinking water to three water quality affected (two of which are arsenic affected) blocks in Sahibganj. To implement its MVS, effectively, the DW&SD, GoJ had requested Arghyam's support in software activities that are planned under MVS. On the basis of this request Arghyam and PRIA did a rapid reconnaissance survey during September 2012 to assess the ground situation in Sahibganj and lay out a suitable entry strategy for Jharkhand. Following the reconnaissance, Arghyam and PRIA had several rounds of discussions/brainstorming sessions to decide the nature of engagement in Sahibganj. Arghyam had involved the DW&SD, GoJ and other relevant institutions during these discussions.

During the reconnaissance it was also realised that the Poor water and sanitation (WATSAN) status in Sahibganj is a combination of governance issues, weak and nascent village/Gram Panchayat (GP) level institutions and low community participation. Arsenic has found its way into drinking water due to geogenic reasons. And, therefore, considering optimal use of Arghyam's resources and its partner's expertise, it seemed that Arghyam and PRIA will be better suited to support a decentralised water security Project in other arsenic affected blocks (where the MVS is not planned) of Sahibganj. The idea was to develop a broader menu of safe drinking water options, add complementarity to DW&SD, GoJ's initiatives in Sahibganj and help widen its impact by increasing the outreach of services.

Keeping all these issues in mind it was decided that a project with a title 'Decentralised drinking water security in 6 Arsenic affected Gram Panchayats of Sahibganj district' would be implemented. It was also decided that the project will use arsenic mitigation as an entry-point for field interventions but will eventually attempt to address the larger issue of water

security by improving WATSAN governance systems², through targeted communication, promoting appropriate technologies, and developing capacities of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to manage systems. Specifically, the project aims to improve the water security (in terms of quantity and quality) in 6 Gram Panchayats (GPs) of 2 arsenic affected blocks (Udhwa and Mandro) in Sahibganj. In line with the broader definition of water security, the Project will also seek to facilitate access to improved sanitation in these 6 GPs.

Table – 1

Details of GPs of Sahibganj covered under the project

S. N.	Block	Gram Panchayat	No. of Villages	Total Population
1	Udhva	Purvi Udhva	1	5215
2		Mohanpur	17	6020
3		Amanat Diyara	1	5216
4	Mandro	Mahadev Baran	3	6149
5		Damin Bhita	27	2369
6		Ambadiha	17	5539
TOTAL				30508

Source: Census 2001.

To implement the project it was agreed upon that Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA), will play a Central Anchor role for this project while Society for Advancement in Tribes, Health, Education, Environment (SATHEE), a Godda (a district neighbouring Sahibganj) based non-government organisation (NGO), will be engaged as a field partner³.

2 Improving WATSAN governance includes improved technologies, capacities and systems and better institutional arrangements related to open wells, sanitary wells, single GP piped water supply schemes (single and/or multi habitation), treatment, distribution, pricing models, operation and maintenance, generating demand for safe sanitation facilities, building capabilities of PRIs for monitoring usage and disbursement of incentives and planning related to drainage and onsite storage facilities, liquid waste management etc.

3 Arghyam has discussed the selection of central anchor and field partner with the DW&SD, GoJ and final decision on the NGOs was made following DW&SD, GoJ's in-principle approval and signing of the MoU.

The duration of the Project is 3 years (Starting from September 2013 to August 2016). About 30,000 people, residing in 6 GPs of Udhwa and Mandro, is expected to benefit from this project. A substantial part of the Project beneficiaries will include tribal, scheduled castes/tribes and other socio-economically weaker sections of the population and equity in interventions will be attempted to serve the interests of different sections of the beneficiaries. By the end of this Project, the goal is to develop a replicable decentralised water security model for implementation in other arsenic/water quality affected blocks of Jharkhand. The project has been discussed with the DW&SD, GoJ and a MoU has been signed in this context.

3. PROJECT/ PROJECT TASK BRIEF

The Project is following a phased approach. First phase involves social mobilisation through targeted communication/IEC campaigns and generating baseline information about the existing WATSAN status in the six target GPs.

Second phase involve discussions/consultations regarding technology selection and capacity building sessions for PRIs and other relevant stakeholders leading up to preparation of water security plans (WSPs) in 6 GPs. This phase will also include demand generation among the beneficiary community and developing monitoring and oversight capabilities of PRIs to facilitate safe sanitation. The discussions and capacity building sessions will be jointly facilitated by PRIA and SATHEE.

Third phase will involve conducting refresher sessions on capacity building, continued social mobilisation in and around the Project location and preparing water security plans in rest of the target GPs. It will also involve making adjustments in the overall approach following the lessons learnt in the first two phases.

Last phase will involve preparing a framework/template to showcase the overall approach and preparation of policy briefs for advocating Project lessons to a wider audience. During this phase, the Project will also be evaluated for a better understanding of the process and outcomes.

Based on these phases the broad objectives of the current project could be seen as follows -

- To develop/improve upon the decentralized WATSAN governance system for GPs to sustain its positive outcomes in the project areas
- To support provision of safe (free from arsenic and microbial contamination) drinking water and facilitate access to safe sanitation in the project areas
- To build a template for replicating the decentralised water security model in other arsenic/water quality affected blocks in Jharkhand

To achieve these objectives following activities were planned during April 2014 to March 2015

- **Baseline Survey and Situational Analysis**
 - Draft Report related to Current Status of CBWM in Sahibganj
 - Sharing of Report at District Level
- **Capacity Building to Develop WSPs and to Monitor Implementation of WSPs**
 - Orientation of Stakeholders on Participatory Planning (on issue related to water)
 - Handholding support to GPs to develop their Water Security Plans
 - Capacity Building of Project Team on Water Security Plan (Based on the learning of Year 1)
 - Orientation of Stakeholders (PRIs, Jal Sahiya, CLs) on Preparation of WSPs
 - Preparation of DPRs
 - Exposure of Team Members
- **Programme Management**
 - Monthly Team Meeting
 - Meeting of State Advisory Group
 - Quarterly meeting of District Project Advisory Group
 - Planning meeting to develop second year's plan
- **Sustainability**
 - Handholding support to 2 GPs in implementation of their WSPs (drafted in year 1)

- Handholding support to 2 GPs in implementation of their WSPs (user group)
- Handholding support to 2 GPs in WASH System and Process at Community level
- Handholding Support to 4GPs in preparation of their WSPs
- **Liasioning and Advocacy**
 - Sharing of WSP of GPs with Gram panchayats in Gram Sabhas
 - Liasioning with DPC to make the WSPs a part of Comprehensive District Plans

4. KEY ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

Activities which were organised during the reported period with their Achievements are listed below-

4.1.1 Baseline Survey and Situational Analysis

Base line survey is one of the important activities of this project. This activity was incorporated to understand the three important dimensions related to water security plans, in the selected GPs. These are –

- a) Current status of community based water management in the selected GPs,
- b) Role of various stakeholders, including PRIs, in overall water management, and
- c) Capacities of PRIs to do water management at the local level

During the month of March 2014 the draft report of base line was prepared. During the preparation of Base Line Survey report it was also realised that people, especially, the representatives of Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) and panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) have very limited information about the



quality of water that they are using in their day to day lives. Keeping this in mind PRIA in consultation with Arghyam, SATHEE and the district officials of the department of Drinking Water and Sanitation organised a skill building programme to test the quality of water. Water Testing Kits (of Merk) that can test Iron, Fluoride, and Arsenic were purchased for this purpose. All the project team members participated in this training programme and develop their capacities on water quality test. This programme was organised on 9th March 2014 at Sahibganj.

Acquainted with the capacity to test the quality of water the team members shared the Base Line Survey report with the villagers GPs, selected under the project. In all, more than 270 participants, from 6 GPs, attended these report sharing programmes (Table–2). During the sharing of report water quality tests were organised to demonstrate the quality of the water that people are using in their daily life. This water was brought by the people from various sources of their villages. The participants also shared that they had to travel a lot to bring water for their domestic uses, especially during the summers.



Glimpses from GP level sharing programmes

Table – 2

Details of the GP level Sharing programmes

S. N.	Name of Block	Name of GP	Date of Sharing	Number of Participants
1	Mandro	Ambadiha	10.3.2014	52
2		Mahadev Baran	11.3.2014	54
3		Damin Bhita	12.3.2014	68
4	Udhwa	Mohanpur	10.3.2014	28
5		Amanat Diyara	11.3.14	32
6		Purvi Udhwa	12.3.2014	37
Total				271

After getting their inputs and by incorporating those, in to the report, the baseline survey’s report was shared with various block level stakeholders of Mandro and Udhwa block offices on 25th and 26th March 2014, respectively. In all, 78 participants attended these programmes and develop their understanding on various issues related to water, its quality and management.



Glimpses from the Block level sharing meetings

After the sharing of reports at the GP and Block levels, it was realised that most of the water sources are also contaminated with bacteria. To address this issue it was finalised that 25 water sources from each GP would be selected and they would be tested to assessed on various parameters of quality (e. Iron, Fluoride, and Arsenic, and micro-biological aspects). It was also came out, in one of the discussions that water quality data could be shared, with real time, with all the stakeholders by using the Global Positioning System (GPS).

After that a training on GPS was organised on 26th April at Sahibganj in which all the team members of project build their capacities to use the GPS in data collection and its sharing though electronic media.



After the training programme 25 sources were taken from each GPs and their real time data has been uploaded by using the GPS devices⁴. During this work the *Jal Sahiyas* and other villagers also supported the project team members. The collected data could be seen on the google earth by using following links –

Mandro Block-

Ambadiha:

<http://maps.google.com/maps/ms?ie=UTF&msa=0&msid=205716576897293302304.0004f9437ab1f4aec0cd9>

Damin Bhita:

<http://maps.google.com/maps/ms?ie=UTF&msa=0&msid=205716576897293302304.0004fc05b6273733066f9>

Mahadev Baran:

<http://maps.google.com/maps/ms?ie=UTF&msa=0&msid=205716576897293302304.0004fc1b2b259fd80cb83>

Udhwa Block

Amanat Diyara:

⁴ Because of overlapping of coordinates the data of Purvi Udhwa and Mohanpur their links with the google earth could not be established till now.

<http://maps.google.com/maps/ms?ie=UTF&msa=0&msid=205716576897293302304.0004fcc79ed9a5a5cf59>

Purvi Udhwa:

<https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=z0OH9db1P-Oc.kNl6BuT4noto>

Mohanpur:

https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=z0OH9db1P-Oc.k_bSsdf573lg

4.1.2 Sharing of Report at District Level

The district level sharing of the Base Line Survey report was shared at the district levels in two separate meetings on 9th July. In

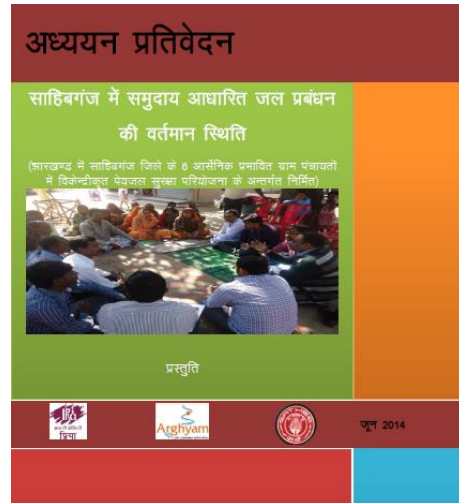
the first meeting the report was shared with the officials of the district administration on 9th July. More than 30 officials from different departments were present in this meeting. It was shared that iron and micro biological pollutants are common in three panchayats of Udhwa block with major presence of



arsenic in Amanat Diyara. It was also shared that iron and bacteriological contamination are common in three panchayats of Mandro block with presence of arsenic in few samples of Mahadev Baran panchayat.

After sharing of the report the District Collector asked the department officials to develop a concrete plan for the GPs like Damin Bhita who have only wells as a source of drinking water. He asked the Executive Engineer to monitor closely the activities of *Jal Sahiyas* and VWSCs. He also instructed the District Panchyati Raj Officer to establish a better coordination between the PRIs and VWSCs.

The second sharing programme was organised for other stakeholders of Sahibganj in a more structured manner, on the same day (9th July) at Hotel Atithi Palace. In all 33 participants attended this programme. During the programme the key findings of the report were shared with the participants. During the discussions participants and the panellists were of the opinion that the arsenic contamination in water has been impacting very badly on community health. Sighting the past experiences participants shared the cases where people died because of Arsenic's contamination. Regarding roles of PRIs and VWSCs in controlling of water quality it was said that there should be a massive awareness campaign to develop understanding for restoration of water security.



During the discussion the participants shared that water is important for life and therefore it should be seen and brought under 'Right to Live'. It was also highlighted that there is a need to develop capacities of the PRIs so that they could take necessary steps and initiate processes to make their water bodies and sources clean and safe. The elected representatives of PRIs opined that there is a lack of coordination between VWSCs (*Jal Sahiye*) and PRIs and that should be removed for a better planning and to improve the services related to water supply, including its delivery.



The report of Base line survey was also shared with the Additional Chief Secretary cum Development Commissioner (ACS cum DC) of the Government of Jharkhand on 10th July in his chamber. Along with ACS the officials of the State Programme Management Unit (SPMU), created under the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Panchayati Raj, UNICEF, etc. were also present during the presentation. After the presentation the ACS advised the SPMU officials to promote a Technical Support Group (TSG) in the intervened GPs to facilitate the preparation of Water Security Plan (WSPs).



4.2. Capacity Building to Develop Water Security Plans and to Monitor Implementation of WSPs

4.2.1 Orientation of Stakeholders on Participatory Planning

One of the important objectives of the Base Line Survey was to assess the capacities of various institutions that are expected to be engaged in the planning and delivery of drinking water to the rural people. On the basis of the report of the base line survey it was realised that the understanding and capacities related to planning is very weak among the PRI members, Jal Sahiyas and other members of VWSCs. Keeping this in to account a two days' training programme was organised for various stakeholders during 13-14 July at Sahibganj (Design attached as Annexure). The major objective of the plan was to develop concept and understanding on Participatory Planning among Project Team members and other stakeholders. In all 38 participants attended the programme.

During the programme various issues related to planning like significance of planning and micro planning, methods and steps of participatory planning, conducting SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats) analysis, etc. were covered under the programme. During the programme participants were also informed about the importance of a WSP and how it could be developed with the support of the community members. After the programme the participants also drafted tentative steps to draft WSP in their GPs.



To orient the members of PRIs, VWSCs and other volunteers one day's programme on participatory planning were also organised in each GPs of the project area. The participants were informed mainly on the importance of community participation during the planning processes at the local level.

4.2.2 Handholding support to GP to develop WSPs

In the month of July the base line survey report was shared with the ACS cum DC of the government of Jharkhand. During that meeting it was decided that efforts would be made to draft the WSPs in at least two GPs by 31st August 2014. And for that he assured full support from the side of the state.

Keeping this point in mind, efforts were made to support 2 GPs so that they could develop there WSPs. Training on Participatory Planning was already planned in the month of July and that was taken as opportunity to mobilise the stakeholders. Before this programme list of cadres was prepared and all those people were invited in the training on participatory planning.

In consultation with Arghyam a Gujarat based NGO, ACT was roped in to support the process related to formation of WSPs. Colleagues of ACT made a survey of Mandro and

Udhwa blocks during 12-15 July. The training on Participatory Planning was going on at Sahibganj at that point of time.

During the training programme, in consultation with participants and the project team members it was decided to initiate the process related to drafting of WSPs in one GP from each blocks and therefore Ambadiha (from Mandro block) and Mohanpur (from Udhwa block) were identified to start the planning process. It was also decided to start the field processes from the beginning of August. Accordingly, on 2nd August a meeting was organised at Sahibganj in which all the members of

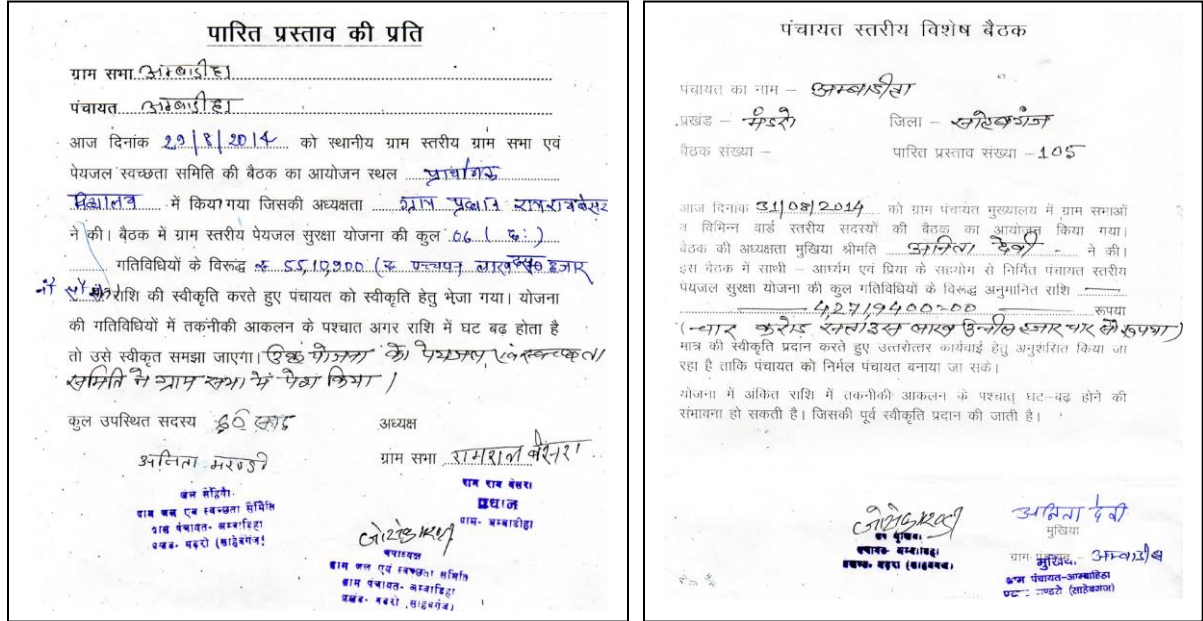


VWSCs, Jal Sahiyas, elected representatives of GPs, Pradhans and project team members participated. The strategy related to planning (data collection, verification, planning etc.) were finalised during that meeting.

The field level data collection and planning processes were conducted during 2 August to 31st August. During these period plans of each revenue village was developed, in consultation with the community people. The VWSCs and the PRI members supported this overall process by mobilising the community people to complete various exercises.

Department of Rural development and DW&S (of GoJ) were organising Special Gram Sabhas (during 15-31 August) to promote Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) and to converge activities under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and National Rural Drinking Water Scheme (NRDWS). This was seen as opportunity and the draft plans of Ambadiha and Mohanpur were placed before the Gram Sabhas during that period. These plans were placed by the VWSCs before the Gram Sabhas of their respective villages. After discussions Gram Sabhas passed the plans through a

resolution and forwarded that for to the GP for further action. Finally, the Gram Panchayats (Ambadiha and Mohanpur) compiled all the resolutions and drafted a comprehensive plan for the GP.



Copies of the resolutions passed by the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat

The draft plans was submitted to the block and district level officials for further actions from their side. A copy of the draft plans was also submitted to the SPMU so that they could follow it up from the state.

A document (booklet for practitioners), on the basis of learning those were received during the planning process would be developed in the coming future so that more and more people can learn about drafting of participatory water security plans.

4.2.3 Capacity Building of Project Team on Water Security Plan

During the first year of the project a training of trainers' programme on Participatory Planning was organised so that the team members can build their own capacities and, later on, of the community people on participatory water security plans. During the preparation of WSPs it was realised that there are several technical issues that are related to WSPs. Based on all these learning it was decided to organise another round of training programme for the team members (apart from the exposure visit to get a first-hand learning). This Training of

Trainers' (ToT) programme was organised during 2-4 February 2015 at Hotel Kalinga international, Sahibganj.⁵

Though the initial plan was to organise a two days' programme but on the basis of past learning it was decided to add some more contents in the training programme (preparation of questionnaire, field work and group meeting, data collection, data analysis, preparation of water budget, etc.) and to organise it as a three days' programme. Various stakeholders (core members of the project team, members of Gram Panchayat, members of Village Water Sanitation Committee, Jal Sahiya, local cadre, etc.) participated in this three days programme.



During the programme the participants were able to learn the experiences of the people who attended the exposure visit of Gujarat. With the help of various participatory tools (brainstorming, small and large group exercises, field visit and use of participatory rural appraisal methods, audio-visual aids and lectures) the participants were able to learn about different steps related to drafting of WSPs. During the field visit of Mahadev Baran Gram Panchayat the date to start the preparation of participatory WSP was also decided.

One of the important outputs of the field work could be seen as the fixing of meeting on 23rd February, by the Pradhan Mr. Prem Tudu, to draft the Water Security Plan of Naya Nagaria tola of Mahadev Baran Gram Panchayat.

4.2.4 Orientation of Stakeholders on Preparation of Water Security Plan

In the current year WSPs have to prepare, first time, in four Gram Panchayats – Purvi Udhwa, Amanat Diyara (both from Udhwa Block), Mahadev Baran and Damin Bhita (Both from Mandro block). To fulfil this objective it was decided to organise another round of

⁵ A separate report has been prepared and already submitted to Arghyam.

training programme in these GPs (as a similar type of activity was organised in the first year but a long gap has taken place after that training). These training programmes were organised during 16–28 January 2015.

Elected representatives of PRIs, Jal Sahiyas, VWSC members, cadres, Pradhans, and community members of the Gram Panchayats attended these orientation programmes. Members of the Technical Support Groups (TSGs that are consists of The other key members of TSGs are Junior Engineer, Up-Pramukh, Pradhan, cadre, Jal Sahiya and some other active community members) formed at the block

Technical Support Groups have been formed in both the blocks. These TSGs are headed by the Pramukh of a particular Block. One of the major objectives to form these TSGs is to take its guidance during plan preparation and to seek its support in finalisation of plans at various levels.

level, also attended these training programme. In all 371 participants (167 female and 211 male) attended these 6 orientation programmes. Key objectives behind these programmes were –

- To refresh the learning related to preparation of water security plan
- To share the learning gained during the exposure visit of Gujarat
- To share the roles and responsibilities of PRIs, Jal Sahiya and community leaders in insuring access to safe drinking water and sanitation at the local level,
- To share the information regarding the support mechanism that is available at the GP level
- To engage community in preparation of WSPs by clarifying their phases and level of engagements,

Table - 3

Gram Panchayat wise date, venue and number of participants attended the orientation programme on Preparation of WSPs

Date	GP	Venue	No. of Participants		
			F	M	Total
16-17 January	Mohanpur	Panchayat Bhawan	20	31	51
18-19 January	Purvi Udhwa	Panchayat Bhawan	12	34	46
20-21 January	Amanat Diyara	Panchayat Bhawan	10	30	40
22-23 January	Ambadiha	Panchayat Bhawan	29	45	74
24-25 January	Mahadev Baran	Panchayat Bhawan	83	29	112
27-28 January	Damin Bhita	Panchayat Bhawan	13	42	55
TOTAL			167	211	378

During the programme participants were told about the WSPs and its relevance. Experiences of Mohanpur and Ambadiha (where the WSPs have already prepared) were also shared during these meetings. In the programme of Ambadiha and Mohanpur the updates related to WSPs were shared with the participants. During the programme the experiences of Gujrat and work done under WSPs were also shared during these programmes.



Apart from other issues related to WSPs participants were told about the Najari Naksha and it was shared that it is one of the important document that is required during the preparation of WSP and its pre-feasibility report (PFR). During these programmes it was realised that community people have limited information about Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) or Swacch Bharat Mission (SBM). In the programmes organised at Ambadiha and Mohanpur the updates related to WSPs of their respective GPs were also shared.

4.2.5 Preparation of DPRs

After getting a feedback from the state government officials in the month of September 2014 the activity related to preparation of PFR and DPR was added in the second year's plan. The process related to preparation of PFR and DPR was started in consultation with the State Programme Management Unit (SPMU) established under the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of Jharkhand. During this process it was also realised that there are limited people, in the department, who have the capacities to draft PFRs and DPRs and because of these limitations the state government is highly dependent on the consultants. Again, the consultants who are rendering their services in the state are charging huge fee (1-5 per cent of the total plan) and that makes almost impossible for any non-government organisation to take their services.

After various rounds of discussions the project team is now able to get services of a consultant⁶ (the fee of the consultant is yet to be fixed and an MoU is yet to be signed). It was also decided that consultant will provide the DPR of each villages and PFR of the Gram Panchayat but this PFR will be included the budget and activity details of all the villages assigned.

DPR of Water Security Plan	
Village- SRIRM CHAUKI	
PANCHYAT:- AMBADIHA	DISTRICT :- SAHIBGANJ
: SALIENT FEATURES :	
1 Name of Scheme.	Sri Ram Chauki Water Supply Scheme. Under GRAMMIN NAL JAL YOJANA Panchayat : Ambadiha Block :: Mandro District :: Sahibganj State :: Jharkhand
2 Average Rainfall.	1239 mm
3 Location	The Sri Ram Chauki village is situated at distance of about 11 kms away from Block headquarter Mandro. The nearest railway station is situated about 10 kms away, Sahibganj Railway Station.
4 Population.	
2015	256
2025	319
2035	381
6 Rate of Water Supply.	70 LPCD
7 Daily Demand. (In MLD)	
2015	0.026
2025	0.032
2035	0.038
8 Existing W/S arrangement	(a) Source :- Hand pump & Drinking Well This village has no individual water supply scheme based on an existing source. There is no internal Distribution system in all villages to direct.
9 Details of Proposed Component.	DRINKING WATER SUPPLY : Source :-Propose Sanitary Well

⁶ Mr. Balram Dasaundhi, a retired Engineer from the State Government's service.

The first visit of consultant took place in the month of February. As suggested by the Superintendent Engineer the field staff prepared the Najari Naksha of all the villages of Ambadiha. With the help of community's participation a PFR was drafted for Ambadiha. Members of the project team and community supported the consultant in identification of traditional water sources, its expansion with the suitable water sources, land to build some infrastructure, etc. After that the DPR of the Sri Ram



Chauki (Santhali) village was drafted. Now this draft PFR and DPR would be presented before the district level officials (District Level Project Advisory Group) and then with the state level officials (State Level Project Advisory Committee).

Najari Naksha of all the villages of Mohanpur has also been drafted with the help of local community. It is expected that after Ambadiha the PFR and DPR related to WSP of Mohanpur GP will be started.

4.2.6 Exposure of Team Members

During the review of first year and planning for the second year it was realised that to build the capacities of project team an exposure cum training programme should be organised. On the basis of this realisation an exposure programme was added in the project. Filed area of ACT, the organisation who supported the first year's water security planning exercises in Ambadiha and Mohanpur, was selected for this exposure cum training programme. The aim of the exposure visit is to know the real implementation of water and sanitation in other areas for the motivation of staff to work towards sustainability point of view.

This exposure visit cum training to build perspective on use of Hydro-geology for water securities was attended by project team members from PRIA and SATHEE⁷. The exposure cum training visit was organised during 7-12 December 2014 in the working area of ACT at Bhuj, Katchh district of Gujarat. A group of 9 people⁸ from PRIA and SATHEE visited ACT, Bhuj for exposure cum training on perspective building on use of Hydro-geology for water securities.

Some of the prime objectives of this programme could be seen as follows -

- To learn the hydro-geological technical inputs for development and implementation of WSPs in other intervening GPs of Sahibganj.
- To understand various local terms of hydrogeology and science of water management as well as how to learn about water management i.e. hydrological cycle, aquifer, water table, recharge, discharge, seasonal fluctuation etc.
- To learn about Hydro-geological principles and use of them for planning
- How to see particular area from local to regional scale of problem and How to frame strategies and how to find local aquifer.
- To build the understanding on Traditional wisdom of planning "How to use geological and hydrological understanding for sustainable planning even at larger scale like urban areas. How this science can be used to mobilize different communities and what are the new techniques for decentralized



7 A separate report of this exposure has already submitted to Arghyam.

8 Abhishek Singh–District Coordinator, Braj Kishor Mishra–Assistant District Coordinator, Manisha Marandi–Senior Animator (Mandro Block), Saurav Kumar–Senior Animator (Udhwa Block), Varun Mandal, Animator-Amanat Diyara, Ajay Malto, Animator - Damin Bhitha (all from SATHEE), Kumar Sanjay–Senior Programme Officer, Tanavi Singh–Programme Officer (all from PRIA).

solutions in urban area context. How to select the different techniques and technical aspects of design.

A very important part of the training was on type of soils and their relation with ground water and surface water for example sandstone act as an aquifer⁹ i.e. absorb rain water and recharge the ground water at the same time clay sand does not absorb any water so the rain water gets collected on the surface area only. The team also got a clear understanding on the different type of rocks and aquifers which gave a clear picture on what type of intervention needs to be done keeping in mind about the soil and rainfall in the area. For example the team saw a fault in Bhuj were after the earthquake the flow of the ground water was stopped at a point due to the tectonic disturbances called fracture as one rock gets lifted up stopping the flow of the ground water to the other side.

4.3. Programme Management

4.3.1 Planning meeting to develop second year's plan

One of the important activities under the project management was to organise a meeting to develop the plan for the second year of the project. Since most of the project team members were busy in the preparation of WSPs during the month of August and a state level consultation is also planned in coming future it was decided to postpone this activity till finalisation of WSPs and the state level consultation (to share the process of preparation of WSPs).

The meeting to finalise the second year's plan finally took place during 21-22 October at Sahibganj. In this meeting the core team members of the project team (from SATHEE,

⁹

Type of rock or soil	Properties	Example
Aquifer	Collects and store water	Sandstone
Aquicludes	Does not absorb water, so cant recharge ground water	Clay
Aquifuse	Has no interconnected openings and hence cannot absorb or transmit water.	Limestone
Aquitard	Has interconnected openings and hence absorb and transmit water	Hardstone

PRIA and Arghyam) sat together and reviewed the programmatic and financial aspects of the project. During the review meeting it was realised that there is a need to add some more activities in the plan. It was also discussed that during the preparation of WSPs of Ambadiha and Mohanpur the ACT¹⁰ facilitated the overall planning processes but there is a need to develop similar capacities at the local level. During the discussion it was also shared that after submission of WSPs of Ambadiha and Mohanpur the government officials are now asking for the **pre-feasibility report (PFR) and detail project report (DPR) of** the activities that are mentioned in the plans. Accordingly the plan of the second year was revised. New activities to develop capacities and to develop PFRs and DPRs were added in the plan. Special components were added to establish frequent communication with the community people.

During the review of administration and management part it was also realised that reports are not being drafted and shared by the field staff and therefore various activities were getting delayed. To address this issue it was decided to earmark certain resources so that a field office of SATHEE could be established at Sahibganj. Similarly, provision was made such that a laptop could be purchased by SATHEE.

This meeting was also associated by financial review of the first year expenditure. Colleagues of Arghyam visited SATHEE's office on 19th October and reviewed their account system. The similar activity took place at PRIA and its account was reviewed during 29-30 October 2014. Finally, the activities and budget for the second year programme were finalised by the 15th November 2014.

¹⁰ ACT (Arid Communities and Technologies) based in Gujarat, a resource centre in Participatory Groundwater Management (PGWM) in collaboration with other NGOs, government departments, and academic institutions. It aims to demonstrate how a village, community, or group of stakeholders relying on a given aquifer can reduce water stress and conflicts by adopting PGWM methods.

4.3.2 Monthly Team Meeting

Regular monthly meetings have been organised at the district level in each month during the last six months. The purpose of these team meetings is to keep update all the team members about the developmental changes that are taking place in the intervened areas. Most of the team members were there in these monthly meetings. During these meetings all the members had been sharing their progress made during the last month and plan of action related to next month.



In the month of January 2015 two staff meetings were organised. The additional meeting was organised to discuss the issue related to preparation of Najari Naksha that was required to draft the Pre-Feasibility report (PFR) and Detail Project Report (DPR) related to WSPs those have been drafted for the Mohanpur and Ambadiha GPs during the first year of the project.

4.3.3 Meeting of State Advisory Group

During the reporting period regular meetings were organised with the state level officials and the members of the SPMU that has been established under the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, GoJ. The officials of the department of DW&S and SPMU have been briefed about the progresses that are taking place in Sahibganj, under the project, on a regular basis. The officials of the state have been very supportive during these meetings and supported the project by taking necessary actions from time to time.

Apart from sharing the report of the Base Line Survey (on 10th July) a state level workshop is planned to share the process related to preparation of WSP. This programme will take place on 3rd September 2014 at Ranchi.

During the last months regular meetings have been organised with the state level officials to share the updates about project and its progress. Meetings were organised with the officials of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation of the Jharkhand government. Sharing about project was also done with the Engineer in Chief cum Secretary of the SPMU and other officials.

Minutes of the Arghyam meeting with the ACS, Panchayati Raj, NRLM, UNICEF & DWSD
Venue: ACS Office, Nepal House, Dornada, Ranchi
Date: 10th July 2014

Members present:

1. Sudhir Prasad, Additional Chief Secretary, DWSD	9. Hemant Murmu, Sathee, Godda
2. P. Upadhyay, Special Secretary, R.D.	10. Rakesh Dubey, Sathee, Godda
3. Shashi Ranjan Singh, Director, PR	11. Ravindra Bohra, SPMU Ranchi
4. Kumar Premchand, UNICEF, Ranchi	12. S.L. Bakshi, SPMU Ranchi
5. Ayan Biswas, Arghyam	13. James Toppe, SPMU Ranchi
6. Alok Panday, Pria, Ranchi	14. Asha p George, SPMU Ranchi
7. Kumar Sanjay, Pria Ranchi	
8. Niraj Kumar, Director, Sathee, Godda	

Agenda of the meeting:

- Sharing of the baseline survey and finding on the community based water security plan and sanitation programme in Sahibganj district. (As per the TOR with Arghyam & DWSD).
- Sharing of project objective to improve safe drinking water & sanitation programme with decentralized planning with the Panchayats and VWSC.
- Discussion on further action plan and way forward for the intended project objective with necessary support and convergence with the other Departments.

Major discussion and base line survey findings:

- Community based water security plan and sanitation programme project is in 81 villages of 6 Panchayats of Udхва & Mandro blocks of Sahibganj. (3 panchayats in each block).
- This project started in Sept. 2013 with conducting base line survey (10% sampling) with necessary capacity building and orientation with the PRIs, water testing and initiated participatory planning process in the villages and sharing workshop at GPs and District.
- All the 6 panchayats are having water quality problem such as with Iron and microbiological, 4 panchayats (17 villages) with Arsenic and 1 panchayat with fluoride.
- Some project villages located besides the river Ganga having chemical water contamination. Special focus should be given to those villages including IHHL, school, Anganwadi, sanitary complex and SLWM.
- Issue of water pollution and decreasing water table during summer has noticed in Damin bhita Panchayat due existing mining/ crasser.
- Damin bhita village has only one well for drinking water source and water scarcity takes place during summer. Distance for water fetching is also more than 500 metres.
- Almost 70% households in Mohanpur panchayat get less than 50 liters of water per day per person.
- Improper Jal Sahiya selection, less working knowledge on WASH, irregular water testing, FTK unutilized/ expiry etc has been observed.
- Community participation in water management, water quality issue & its priority, involvement of the PRI etc was found less.
- GPS mapping of all water sources has been made and data bank is prepared for planning.
- Skin infection and other diseases were reported due to water microbiological contamination

On the basis of the suggestions given by the state government in one of the meetings, took place in July 2014, WSPs of Ambadiha and Mohanpur GPs were drafted and shared with the state government. This was followed by a state level consultation that took place on 3rd September 2014 at Ranchi¹¹. The objective of this state consultation was to

- (a) Share the experiences of water security plans piloted and developed by Gram panchayats in Sahibganj district of Jharkhand with facilitation and technical inputs of PRIA and SATHEE,
- (b) Work out with the state government and to develop a strategy for upscaling water security plans by engaging Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI) and District planning committees (DPC) in preparation of plans and effective delivery of services (e.g. water).

¹¹ A separate report of this state level consultation has already submitted to Arghyam.

Over 45 participants from CSOs, Government departments, village community, elected representatives of panchayats, local groups and individuals working on water and sanitation issues and media attended the Consultation. In the programme a panel was also formed that consists of Mr. Ram Krishna Soren (President Zila Panchayat, Sahibganj), Mr. Nitya Jacob (Director, Policy advocacy, Water Aid) Ms. Mala Subramaniam (CEO, Arghyam), Dr. Rajesh Tandon (President, PRIA), and Dr. Niraj Kumar (Secretary SATHEE). This programme was widely covered by the print media of the state (Annexure).



After this state level consultation a separate meeting was organised with the Chief Secretary, Government of Jharkhand (on 4th September) as he could not attend the state level consultation because of the visit of a team from Election Commission of India (ECI). During the meeting it was decided that the WSPs would be submitted to the SPMU who, later on, will review all the technical details and feasibilities related to implementation of WSPs.

4.3.4 Quarterly meeting of District Project Advisory Group

Regular meetings were organised with the members of the District Project Advisory Group during the last one year. Officials like Chairperson of the Zila Panchayat, Deputy Commissioner (DC), Deputy Development Commissioner (DDC), Executive Engineer, Coordinator of BRC and other key stakeholders were regularly updated about the project, in this period. Because of this regular interaction the President of Zila Parishad participated in the state level consultation that was organised at Ranchi (in September).

Draft copies of the WSPs of Mohanpur and Ambadiha have been shared with the district and block level officials of the department of Drinking Water and Sanitation. On the basis of their suggestions the process related to preparation of PFR and DPR has been started in

Ambadiha. Updates related to project were also shared with the Coordinator of BRC so that their support could be mobilised during the implementation of the WSPs. Liasoning was also done with the Lokpal, placed under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

(MGNREGS) so that some of the activities of WSPs could be covered under MGNREGS and resources could be mobilised by making convergence with MGNREGS also. The district level officials of the department of DW&S, including Executive Engineer (EE) extended their



support in building capacities of the project team members as and when required. However, during the preparation of WSPs the participation of the Assistant Engineers / Junior Engineers remained limited.

4.4 Liasoning and Advocacy

During the last one year efforts were made to advocate the issues related to WSPs at various forums, in and outside the state. Liasoning were also done with various stakeholders in this regard. Following are the key activities that were undertaken during the last six months.

4.4.1 Sharing of WSP of GPs with Gram panchayats in Gram Sabhas

After preparation of WSPs in Ambadiha and Mohanpur Gram Panchayats it was decided to share those WSPs with the community people. The purpose for these sharing was to bring all the community people on a common platform and to enhance their stakes in the WSPs.

Sharing programme were organised in Ambadiha and Mohanpur Gram Panchayats during 4 to 12 January 2015. In both the GPs two sharing programmes were organised so that maximum number of people can get information about the WSPs. The following table shows the details about the GP level sharing.

Table – 4

Detail of WSP sharing of Both Panchayat

Date	Venue	Participant detail		
		Male	Female	Total
12/1/15	Ambadiha Panchayat Bhavan	33	19	52
4/1/15	Sriram Choki	31	24	55
5/1/15	Mohanpur	35	23	58
7/1/15	Banghikendra School	38	21	59

4.4.2 Liasoning with DPC to make the WSPs a part of Comprehensive District Plans

To advocate the issue related to WSP and to make it part of the comprehensive district plan various forums were used during the last six month. In the state level workshop that was organised in September 2014 at Ranchi the Chairperson of the Sahibganj Zila Parishad was purposively invited and the issue of WSP was shared with him. During and after the meeting he assured the project team that he will take every step to get these WSPs implemented.

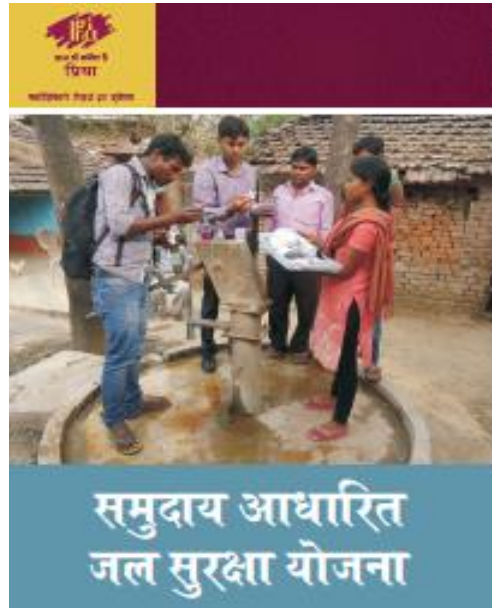
Members of the project team also supported the state government to show case the experiment of Sahibganj at the national and international levels. For that the project team provided all the data, related to community based water management, to the state government. On the basis of those data the state government qualified for an award also.



Colleagues of PRIA also attended various programmes at Ranchi, Bhubaneswar and New Delhi and advocated this issue with the state officials, donors and other key players. To advocate the process related to preparation of WSP a **small documentary has also been developed. This documentary was shown in the National Conclave on ‘Nourishing India’s**

Tribal Children: Voices of front liners, good practices and policy implications’ during 15-16 January 2015 at Bhubaneswar¹². This documentary was also presented during the ‘India Wash Submit’ during 16-18 February at New Delhi¹³.

A document for the practitioners in the field of WSP has also been prepared during this period. The document titled with ‘*Samuday Adharit Jal Surksba Yojana*’ is prepared on the basis of the experiences those were realised during preparation of WSPs in Ambadiha and Mohanpur Gram Panchayats. In this document concept of WSP is given in detail. Similarly, all the key steps related to preparation of WSPs are also given in this document. The document also talks about the interrelationship among various tiers of the government and the DPC. Some important notifications issued by the state government to support the preparation of plans at the local level are also given in this document. It is expected that this document would be used by the practitioners in a large scale.



5. Key Achievement and Challenges

During the last one year some new achievements have made. In this journey of last one year the team members (and for that matter the project) also faced various challenges. Some important achievement and challenges of the last one year could be seen as follows –

Achievements

¹² The conclave was organised by the UNICEF in collaboration of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India and the state government of Odisha.

¹³ India WASH Submit was organised by Water Aid in collaboration with the World Bank, WSP, UNICEF, Share and others.

- The base line survey report is finalised and shared with various stakeholders, from GP level to the state level.
- The team has been able to develop rapport with the institutions like State Women Commission and State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Department of Rural Development, Government of Jharkhand. Regular meeting have been organised with these institutions to explore the possibilities where these institutions could be engaged to make the outputs of the project more effective and sustainable.
- Linkages have also been established with the organisations like Arsenic Network (Hyderabad), ACT (Gujarat), Samarth (Chhattisgarh) who are working on the issues related to water security, water quality, water management etc. in different geographical locations.
- One of the achievements could be seen in the form of document '*Samuday Adharit Jal Suraksha Yojana*' that has been drafted for the practitioners in the area of water security.
- Another achievement could be seen in the form of documentary that was developed (in house with no extra cost) on the basis of the field experiences of Sahibganj.
- Colleagues of PRIA also attended various programmes at Ranchi, Bhubaneswar and New Delhi and advocated this issue with the state officials, donors and other key players. To advocate the process related to preparation of WSP a small documentary has also been developed. This documentary was shown in the National Conclave on 'Nourishing India's Tribal Children: Voices of front liners, good practices and policy implications' during 15-16 January 2015 at Bhubaneswar⁸. This documentary was also presented during the 'India Wash Submit' during 16-18 February at New Delhi.
- The project has been able to utilize and converge the local knowledge connected with modern techniques to fulfilment of water and sanitation (WASH) requirements at local level,
- *Jal-Sahiya* and VWSC have been able to found a new direction for and of the work of at the village level,
- The overall process have increased community engagement and trust on Gram Sabhas and PRI system,

- In this process the team members and villagers also get familiar with the Toposheets and came to know that how these sheets could be used for drafting of WSPs.

Challenges

Some of the key challenges that are realised during the last six months could be seen as follows –

- It was very challenging to draft WSPs (as it not included in the activities of first year's plan) in such a short period of time. Though the team of ACT supported the process it could have organised in a more comprehensive manner by following all the steps of participatory planning.
- During the preparation of WSPs the participation of AE/ JE was very limited. Because of this limited participation of department officials the process related to costing of activities under WSPs took extra time.
- The limited capacities of the Jal-Sahiya and members of VWSCs in drafting the plans also consumed extra energy and resources.
- The field partner has yet to establish its office in Sahibganj. This has hampered the liasioning process at the district and below levels.
- In the absence of office and related infrastructure (Computer, printer, etc.) planning and reporting process also getting delayed.
- During the preparation of WSPs the participation of AE/ JE was very limited. Because of this the process related to costing of activities under WSPs took extra time.
- The field partner has yet to establish its office in Sahibganj. This has hampered the liasioning process at the district and below levels. In the absence of office and related infrastructure (Computer, printer, etc.) planning and reporting process also getting delayed.
- Due to high cost of consultant (hired to prepare PFR and DPR) a lot of time was consumed in exploration and negotiation. The MoU with the consultant is yet to be finalised.

- During the preparation of WSPs the participation of Assistant Engineer/ Junior Engineer of the department of Drinking Water and Sanitation was very limited. This gap was also realised during the preparation of PFR and DPR.
- A lot of government officials got transferred during the last six months, especially after the election. These transfers happened from the district to state levels. Though it could be seen as an opportunity (to get some new ideas from new people) but to convince the new officials on the objectives and outputs of the project consuming a lot of time and sometimes it frustrates also.
- Because of state elections preparation of PFR and DPR got delayed. This time was used constructively and the team members were sent to Gujarat for exposure purpose.
- Since WSPs of Ambadiha and Mohanpur are yet to be implemented all the activities related to sustainability could not be started.

03 हिन्दुस्तान
देवघर • गुरुवार • 10 जुलाई 2014

आर्सेनिक मुक्त पानी के लिए मल्टी विलेज स्कीम

साहिबगंज | प्रतिनिधि

जल सुरक्षा योजना को लेकर पंचायत जनप्रतिनिधियों के लिए शहर के न्यू रोड स्थित एक होटल में बुधवार को कार्यशाला हुई। इसमें आर्सेनिक मुक्त शुद्ध पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए तैयार किए गए मल्टी विलेज स्कीम की जानकारी दी गई। बताया गया कि किस प्रकार समुदाय आधारित जल प्रबंधन किया जाएगा एवं जल की गुणवत्ता कैसे बनाई रखी जाएगी। योजना को लेकर जिले के आर्सेनिक प्रभावित उधवा प्रखंड के अमानत दियारा, मोहनपुर, पूर्वी उधवा एवं मंडरो प्रखंड के अम्बाडीहा, महादेववरण व दामिनभीटा पंचायत के कई गांवों में सर्वे किया गया है।

कार्यक्रम नई दिल्ली की संस्था 'साथी' और 'प्रिया' एवं बैंगलुरु की अर्धम संस्था के सहयोग से चलाया जा

रहा है। इस दौरान शुद्ध पेयजल के लिए केन्द्र सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाओं की जानकारी दी गई। कार्यशाला में मनेरगा लोकपाल अब्दुस सुमान, पेयजल व स्वच्छता विभाग के डॉ. संजय कुमार, मुखिया गौरी देवी, डॉ. आलोक पंडेय, रमेश कुमार समेत अन्य थे।

वाटर सेक्यूरिटी प्लान पर चर्चा

साहिबगंज। दिल्ली की संस्था आरोग्यम के तत्वावधान में वाटर सेक्यूरिटी प्लान पर चल रहे सर्वे का प्रेजेंटेशन बुधवार को विकास भवन के सभागार में किया गया। डीसी ए. मुधु कुमार की उपस्थिति में हुए प्रेजेंटेशन में पंचायत के लोगों को शौचालय व पानी के लिए अपनी सुविधा के अनुसार योजना तैयार करने की जागरूक बनाने पर चर्चा हुई। प्रयोग के तौर पर सर्वे कार्य मंडरो व उधवा के छह पंचायतों में किया जा रहा है।

• देवघर • शनिवार • 12 जुलाई 2014

हिन्दुस्तान

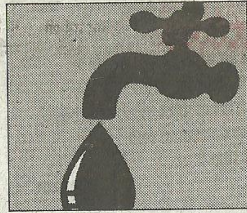
साहिबगंज में पेयजल मुहैया कराने पर हुई बैठक

रांची | हिन्दुस्तान ब्यूरो

साहिबगंज जिले के छह आर्सेनिक प्रभावित गांव में स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने की कवायद चल रही है। इस संदर्भ में तीन संस्थानों ने समुदाय आधारित जल प्रबंधन की वर्तमान स्थिति पर रिपोर्ट तैयार की है।

रिपोर्ट पर पेयजल स्वच्छता विभाग के प्रधान सचिव और विकास आयुक्त सुधीर प्रसाद के साथ संबंधित एजेंसियों के साथ शुक्रवार को बैठक हुई।

बैठक में विकास आयुक्त ने स्वच्छता समितियों की भूमिकाओं को बढ़ाने पर बल दिया। साथ ही शुद्ध पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए जल संहिता और ग्राम जल स्वच्छता समितियों



की भूमिका बढ़ाने पर बल दिया। मौके पर विभाग के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी व तीनों संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधि मौजूद थे।

किन संस्थानों ने तैयार की रिपोर्ट

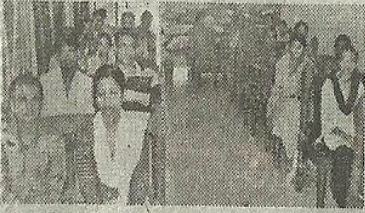
पेयजल स्वच्छता विभाग, नई दिल्ली की प्रिया, बैंगलुरु की अर्धम और साथ

संस्था साहिबगंज में विकेंद्रीकृत पेयजल एवं प्रबंधन योजना के तहत समुदाय आधारित जल प्रबंधन की वर्तमान स्थिति पर रिपोर्ट तैयार किया है।

क्या है रिपोर्ट में

साहिबगंज जिले के छह ग्राम पंचायतों में इस परियोजना पर रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है। इसमें पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के सशक्तीकरण व उनकी सक्रिय भूमिका द्वारा जल सुरक्षा का कार्यान्वयन और सामूहिक गतिविधियां शामिल हैं। ग्राम-पंचायत स्तरीय, प्रखंड स्तरीय एवं जिला स्तरीय सर्वेक्षण कर वर्तमान चुनौतियों के आधार पर ग्रामीणों को सुरक्षित व पर्याप्त पेयजल मुहैया कराने का लक्ष्य है।

पेयजल प्रबंधन सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का साझा कार्यक्रम आयोजित



ग्राम सभा में मौजूद जलसहिया.

साहिबगंज . समुदाय आधारित जन प्रबंधन की वर्तमान स्थिति पर बेस लाइन सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का जिला स्तरीय साझा कार्यक्रम का आयोजन शहर के होटल में किया गया. कार्यक्रम में लोकपाल अब्दुस सुभान मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में उपस्थित थे. मुख्य रूप से क्षेत्र में शुद्ध पीने के पानी की समस्या, पेयजल से संबंधित बीमारियों में लगातार वृद्धि, जल की गुणवत्ता, ग्राम पंचायत के स्तर पर पेयजल और उससे संबंधित प्रबंधन स्थिति, ग्राम पेयजल के स्तर पर पेयजल प्रबंधन को लेकर कौन-कौन सी संस्थाएं हैं इस पर चर्चा की गयी. इस अवसर पर गौरी देवी, एलटी संजय कुमार, रमेश कुमार सहित 6 ग्राम पंचायत के जल सहिया व पंचायत प्रतिनिधि व साथी संस्था के उत्प्रेरक उपस्थित थे.

स्थानीय समुदाय करे पानी की सुरक्षा

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जल प्रबंधन पर आयोजित कार्यशाला में वक्ताओं ने कहा कि स्थानीय समुदाय की ओर से जल प्रबंधन करने पर ही पेयजल और स्वच्छता की योजनाएं प्रभावी हो सकती हैं। बीएनआर होटल में आयोजित इस कार्यशाला का आयोजन प्रिया और साथी की ओर से संयुक्त रूप से किया गया था।

कार्यशाला में बोलते हुए साहेबगंज जिला परिषद अध्यक्ष रामकृष्ण सोरेन ने कहा कि स्थानीय समुदाय की ओर से बनाए गए ग्राम-पंचायत स्तरीय पेयजल योजनाएं सही दिशा में काम कर रही हैं। प्रिया के उपनिदेशक आलोक पांडेय ने



बीएनआर होटल में बुधवार को जल प्रबंधन पर आयोजित कार्यशाला में अतिथि।

उधवा और मडरो प्रखंड में आर्सेनिक और अन्य तरह के प्रदूषण की चर्चा की। बंगलुरु से आयी बाला सुब्रह्मणियम ने कहा कि सरकार के सहयोग से जल सुरक्षा योजनाओं को लागू कराना दूसरे राज्यों के लिए भी आदर्श हो सकता है। पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग के

जेम्स टोप्पो ने कहा कि ग्राम पंचायतों की ओर से बनाई गई 10 लाख तक की जल सुरक्षा योजनाएं सरकार मंजूर कर सकती हैं। परिचर्चा में स्वयंसेवी संगठनों की ओर से जल सुरक्षा योजना को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए एक्शन प्लान भी बनाया गया।

रांची, गुरुवार, 4 सितंबर, 2014
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जल सुरक्षा योजना पर कार्यशाला स्थानीय समुदाय की सहभागिता सुनिश्चित हो

कार्यशाला को संबोधित करते अतिथि.

रांची संवाददाता, रांची

स्वयंसेवी संस्था प्रिया, साथी और अर्चम के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में जल सुरक्षा योजनाओं के विकास पर बुधवार को कार्यशाला आयोजित की गयी। कार्यशाला को संबोधित करते हुए साहेबगंज के जिला परिषद अध्यक्ष रामकृष्ण सोरेन ने कहा कि जिला परिषद की भूमिका जलापूर्ति योजनाओं में महत्वपूर्ण है। उन्होंने स्वयंसेवी संस्थानों को स्थानीय समुदाय की सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने पर बल दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि ग्राम पंचायत स्तर से पेयजल की योजनाएं बनायी जानी चाहिए।

संस्थानों की ओर से सामाजिक एवं गवर्नेंस के मुद्दे पर कार्य करने का मामला उठाया गया। यह बताया गया कि साहेबगंज के छह आर्सेनिक प्रभावित ग्राम पंचायतों में विकेंद्रीकृत पेयजल योजना चलायी जा रही है। परिचर्चा में नयी दिल्ली से आये प्रिया के अध्यक्ष राजेश टंडन ने कहा कि पीने का पानी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए स्थानीय लोगों की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। उन्होंने कहा कि पेयजल की योजनाएं तभी स्थायी और सुचारु रूप से कार्य कर पायेंगी, जब इनका संरक्षण हो सकेगा। अर्चम बंगलुरु के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी माला सुब्रह्मणियम ने कहा कि सरकार के सहयोग से जल सुरक्षा योजनाओं को पंचायतों में लागू कराया जा सकता है। वाटर एंड नयी दिल्ली के नित्या जैकब ने जल संरक्षण के साथ-साथ स्वच्छता को भी जोड़ने पर बल दिया। पीएचडी के जेम्स टोप्पो ने जल सहिया और ग्राम जल स्वच्छता समिति की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डाला।