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PANCHAYATI RAJ & DRINKING WATER DEPARTMENT
RESOLUTION

The 22nd March, 2018

In supersession to this Department Resolution No.5128, dated the 15th March, 2018 and the Corrigendum issued in this regard later on dated the 21st March, 2018 bearing No.5475, the following Resolution is issued as **Operational Guidelines on “BASUDHA” (Buxi Jagabandhu Assured Drinking Water to Habitations)”** for smooth implementation of rural drinking water programme in the State .

1. Background:

The **priority as well as commitment** of the State Government is to supply safe drinking water to all. The State has about 1,57,773 nos. of rural habitations in 6798 Grama Panchayats having rural population of 3.49 crores as per 2011 census. Out of the total habitations, drinking water has been provided @ minimum 40 LPCD (Litre *per capita* per day) to 1,38,873 nos. of habitations either through hand pump tube wells / piped water supply projects. But still, 15,838 nos. of habitations are getting less than 40 LPCD. In addition to that, 3,062 nos. of habitations are affected with water quality problems such as fluoride, chloride and iron etc. Similarly, coverage of population with piped drinking water is only 42% in the State against the national average of 54%.

Government have given priority for provision of safe drinking water to the rural people in terms of potability, adequacy, convenience, affordability and equity on a sustainable basis adopting decentralized approach and involving PRIs and community organizations. Therefore, Government of Odisha made provision in the State budget as **“Odisha Rural Drinking Water Programme” (ORDWP)** in the year, 2014-15 for universal access of drinking water to all rural people which was subsequently renamed as **BASUDHA (Buxi Jagabandhu Assured Drinking Water to all Habitations)** during

2017-18 as a tribute to Buxi Jagabandhu in the bicentenary year of Paika rebellion. The objective of BASUDHA is to provide adequate safe water to the rural people for drinking and domestic purposes on a sustainable basis. This basic requirement should meet minimum water quality standards and be readily and conveniently accessible at all times and in all situations. All households should have access to use safe and adequate drinking water within a reasonable distance, enable the communities to monitor and keep surveillance on their drinking water sources, ensure potability, reliability, sustainability, convenience and equity.

The Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department has prepared a Strategic Plan for rural drinking water sector. The major thrust areas of the Strategic Plan are:

- a. To ensure that every rural household has the access to safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic needs throughout the year.
- b. To scale up habitations covered with tube-wells to pipe water and make optimal utilisation of ground water and surface water.
- c. To increase minimum supply level of water in pipe water project from 40 LPCD to at least 70 LPCD.
- d. To increase the coverage percentage of rural population at par with national level and above with pipe water.
- e. To promote water quality and ensure water safety
- f. To empower community for ownership of water assets and also build enabling environment to promote PPP models around water management.
- g. To promote renewable energy interventions in energy scarce areas to improve access to drinking water.

GUIDELINES:

1. Components:

To meet the emerging challenges in the rural drinking water sector in the State, the following major components of work shall be admissible under BASUDHA.

(a) New Piped Water Supply (PWS) schemes:

New pipe water supply schemes shall be taken up in the villages / habitations as per priority. The basis of prioritising the villages/GPs to be taken up in a phased manner is as follows:

- Cover villages where production sources are existing and viable

- Cover GP headquarters villages: in case the same is unsustainable at least one village in each GP
- All Upanta or remote habitations
- Water scarcity and water quality affected habitations
- Open Defecation Free villages
- Partially covered habitations

Projects in energy scarce areas using renewable energy shall be taken up to provide access to drinking water in difficult areas. Solar dual pump water supply schemes shall be taken up in thinly populated (less than 500), isolated and energy starved habitations to ensure 24x7 water supply from existing hand pump tube-well. No additional new tube well shall be taken up for this. To execute Solar dual pump water supply, guide line of MNRE (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy) shall be followed. The work shall be executed through OREDA (Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency).

The cost of exploration of the sources for new PWS shall also be taken up as part of the project cost.

(b) Augmentation/Improvements of existing Piped Water Supply schemes:

Existing old pipe water projects shall be augmented for additional coverage of habitations with existing source of water supply. Improvement of existing water supply projects with respect to source of water, carrying capacity of pipe lines and storage etc shall be taken up so that house hold tap connection can be facilitated.

(c) Installation of Spot sources:

Installation of hand pump tube-wells or sanitary wells shall be taken up in isolated habitations, tribal concentrated habitations, partially covered habitations, UPANTA or remote like habitations, schools, anganwadi centres, SC/ST hostels as per requirement.

(d) Construction of Overhead Tanks (OHTs) / Underground reservoir (UGR)/ over ground reservoir(OGR):

Storage facility for water in existing old PWS schemes having no such provision earlier shall be provided in shape of overhead tank / underground/ overground reservoirs as per the requirement for sustainable water supply system. The objective shall be to create adequate pressure in the distribution system for house hold tap connection, minimum half day storage etc. While planning for storage additional pumping should be avoided.

(e) Water Quality and Water Safety:

Water quality testing, improvement of existing laboratory services, water purification measures in already existing water supply projects be it PWS or spot sources shall be taken up in quality affected habitations. Also convergence will be done with MGNREGA to undertake water conservation and ground water recharging measures. Convergence will be done with SBM(G) to establish waste water management mechanisms in the rural areas.

(f) Operation & Maintenance of Piped Water Supply (PWS) schemes :

Three kinds of operation and maintenance requirements for drinking water sector are as follows:—

- (A) Operation and Maintenance of departmental rigs, Vehicle mounted Reverse Osmosis Plants : The cost of the same shall be met from the revenue Account under MH-2215.
- (B) Payment of energy bills of the existing Pipe Water Supply projects. Honorarium of SEMs, Running costs of mobile vans for preventive maintenance, maintenance cost of all tube-wells of the State including cost of spare parts, maintenance of taps including replacement of the taps of existing PWS. The cost of the same shall be met from the CFC/SFC.
- (C) Operational and maintenance of multi GP / Block pipe water supply projects like repair of head works, damaged distribution lines, leakages in distribution or rising main, repair of overhead tanks, meeting the O&M cost of PWS projects that are beyond the period of 5 years, etc.. The cost of the same shall be met from BASUDHA.

This cost shall be placed in OWSM Society to take forward the repair and maintenance activities in a holistic manner.

(g) Project Management Cost:

The planning, implementation and monitoring of drinking water project needs to be taken up in a professional and methodical manner. The Project Management Cost shall take care of initiatives like:—

- third party quality monitoring,
- hiring of services of Authority Engineers for Mega Projects,
- providing for IT enabled MIS platforms,
- setting up call centre facilities for grievance and citizen interface.

- capacity building initiatives of engineers, geologists, field level workers, officers and staff, PRI institutions for water management,
- hiring of Project management unit to assist in smooth operations,
- branding activities and IEC campaigns,
- other miscellaneous expenses as decided by the Executive Committee/ Governing Body of the Odisha Water Sanitation Mission.

This cost shall be placed with the OWSM Society to be spent as per the delegation of administrative and financial powers defined by the bylaws and Memorandum of Association of the OWSM Society.

2. Earmarked Funds for components :

The funds under BASUDHA will be utilized as follows:—

Sl. No.	Component	Earmarked Fund
a	New Piped Water Supply (PWS) schemes including Solar based works	60%
b	Augmentation / Improvement of existing old Pipe Water Supply schemes	10%
c	Spot sources	5%
d	Construction of Overhead Tanks (OHTs) /UGR /OGR in existing PWS schemes having no such provision earlier.	10%
e	Water Quality and Water Safety	3%
f	Operation & Maintenance of Piped Water Supply (PWS) schemes	10%
g	Project Management Cost	2%

However, in case of exigency, the above allocation pattern within components under BASUDHA can be inter-changed with approval from the Department.

3. Earmarking of Funds for SCs and STs- SCSP and TSP Component :

At the State level, 23% of BASUDHA funds shall be earmarked under STSP and 17% for SCSP.

4. Planning :

Planning for water shall be made at District level under the chairmanship of District Collector taking into consideration the ongoing schemes, new schemes as well as schemes which will require augmentation / improvement and link to the habitations which are proposed as per prioritisation envisaged above. Proposals received from Hon'ble Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly for installation of hand pumps and rural drinking water supply schemes in habitations within their constituencies should be considered as per the norms and guideline while planning for water supply schemes. The District Water Plan would be discussed in the Governing Body of the District Water Sanitation Mission. The District will make efforts to pool all resources at its level like SFC/CFC, LAD, DMF, WODC, etc to make holistic planning at its level. On receipt of the same, the OWSM shall pool the same and make holistic planning for the State pooling other available resources like OMBADC, Special Area Development Funds for KBK etc. The Governing Body of the OWSM, headed by the Chief Secretary, shall provide necessary direction to steer the progress of the projects towards optimal outcomes.

5. Community Participation :

- I. Sustainable source of water shall be constructed before the proposal of any new pipe water supply project. For all new pipe water supply schemes so proposed should be consulted with the Grama Panchayat / local community in order to ensure community participation and also to ensure that the choice of technology/ system is appropriate and easy to operate and maintain. The Grama Panchayat shall deposit with the Executive Engineer RWS&S 10% of the total project cost or Rs.10.00 lakhs whichever is less towards convergent funds before execution of work under BASUDHA and NRDWP.
- II. Planning for Augmentation of existing old pipe water projects shall be done where yield of water source is adequate so that additional habitations can be covered with house hold tap connections without creating additional source. Improvement of existing water supply projects with respect to source of water, carrying capacity of pipe lines and storage etc shall be taken up only when the villagers are willing to avail house hold tap connection or inadequate water distribution or water supply is insufficient as per the norms due to less yield of water source or shifting of ground water source to surface source or any other reason which shall be specifically indicated in the water plan.

- III. Operation and maintenance of tube-wells and water supply schemes within the GP shall be maintained by the Grama Panchayat to the extent of payment of energy bills of the existing pipe water supply projects, honorarium of SEMs, running costs of mobile vans for preventive maintenance, maintenance cost of all tube-wells of the State including cost of spare parts, maintenance of taps including replacement of the taps of existing PWS to be met from the CFC/SFC.
- IV. Water quality, water safety, waste water management, water conservation, ground water recharge are areas that are possible only with community participation. The OWSM and DWSMs will take up various activities in convergence with other stakeholder departments /organizations/ technical institutions to create sustainable community participation in these areas.

In case of any doubt regarding implementation of the Scheme, the matter may be referred to the Government in Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department whose decision shall be final.

ORDER

Ordered that this Resolution be published in an Extraordinary issue of the *Odisha Gazette*.

By Order of the Governor

D. K. SINGH

Principal Secretary to Government