



Government of Gujarat

Users as Managers

Facilitating Local Self-governance for Drinking Water Supply



Water and Sanitation Management Organisation

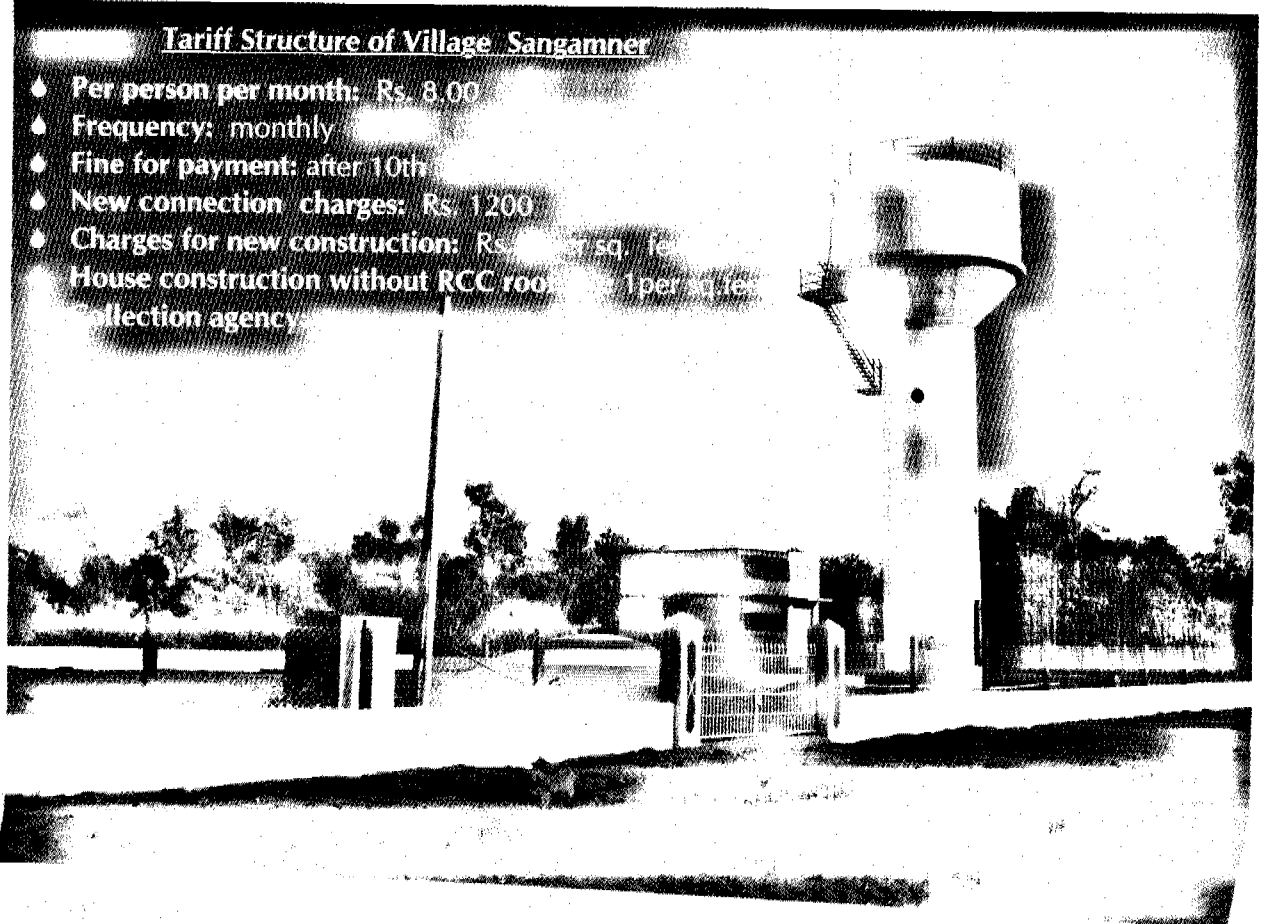
Government of Gujarat

822.ING406-18965



Tariff Structure of Village Sanganner

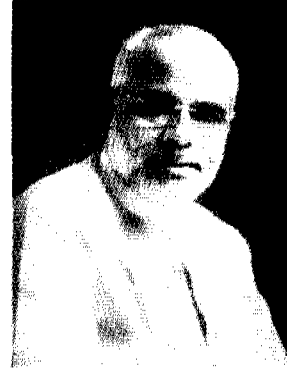
- Per person per month: Rs. 8.00
- Frequency: monthly
- Fine for payment: after 10th
- New connection charges: Rs. 1200
- Charges for new construction: Rs. 20 per sq. feet
- House construction without RCC roof: Rs. 1 per sq. feet
- Collection agency:





सत्यमेव जयते

Narendra Modi
Chief Minister,
Government of Gujarat



Foreword

Citizen's involvement for management of service delivery in drinking water supply in rural areas was taken up in Gujarat in a 'mission mode'. Within a period of four years, a paradigm shift has been achieved in the role of governance from provider to facilitator. Capacity building of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and constant facilitation and support has instilled a lot of confidence and ownership feeling amongst the community. Local leaderships have led the movement of achieving the self-governance of water service delivery whose efforts and ingenuity needs to be recognized.

Empowerment of PRIs from introduction, planning and implementation with specific need based support created an atmosphere in the state where 'Pani Samitis' are emerging as strong institutions of Panchayats. Gram Sabhas are working as social audit mechanisms and it is culminating into bringing more accountability and transparency. Successful operation and maintenance of community managed schemes through 'tariff mechanism' decided in Gram Sabhas speaks of the ownership feeling of community. Sustainable tariff structures, collection, rules, penalties for defaulters, concessions for underprivileged and mechanisms for operation and maintenance demonstrate the power of PRIs and community for self governance.

I must congratulate the rural community for cutting through all types of resistance to maintain their own drinking water systems. I am confident that with such strong commitment, Gujarat will emerge as torch bearer for achieving self-reliance in rural drinking water supply.

December 2006


(Narendra Modi)



Rural Drinking Water Scenario 1



WASMO's Approach 5



Paying for Water 14



Process Support - Capacity Building and IEC 26



Challenges 30

Annex

Annex - I 31

Annex - II 32

Annex - III 33

Abbreviations 59

Sources 60



Rural Drinking Water Scenario

1.1 Water resources in Gujarat

Gujarat has diverse geological, hydrological, climatic and soil conditions all of which has implications on the status of surface and groundwater resources in the state. Most part of Gujarat state comes under scarcity prone area. The distribution pattern of rainfall in the state ranges from over 2000 mm in the Dangs in South Gujarat to about 200 mm in Kutch. Typical geological formations across the state make water storage in the aquifers and percolation for ground water recharge difficult. Gujarat has long coastline and two huge gulfs – the Gulf of Cambay and the Gulf of Kutch. The entire Little Rann of Kutch and Greater Rann of Kutch are inundated with saline sea water for a long period of the year which deteriorates the ground water quality in adjoining areas. In a large area of the state over drafting of ground water mainly for agriculture and subsequent depletion of aquifers has had a great impact on the water availability during the recent past. The status of water resources in the state are given in Annex 1.



The water quality problem in terms of excessive fluoride and nitrate content as well as salinity is observed in significantly high number of habitations with Dangs being the only district without any quality affected sources. Moreover, new areas are emerging as being quality-affected. Recurrent emergence of not covered (NC) or partially covered (PC) habitations is observed every time a fresh survey is carried out in spite of taking up strong measures to cover these habitations. Supply through tankers is not an uncommon phenomenon in the state during drought years as well as summer months during non-drought years. During the drought year of 2000, water trains too had to be run. Thus, the state administration is required to put in lot of efforts and financial resources during drought years for relief measures.

The detailed analysis of the habitation survey data (GWSSB, 2003) indicates that 10287 habitations covering a total population of 11.65 mn. (34.4 per cent of the total state population) are getting drinking water supply at a level of at least 40 litres or more per capita per day. As per the survey conducted in 2003 for ascertaining the status of drinking water supply facilities in the habitations of Gujarat, the status is as under:

Fully covered habitations (FC)	25217
Not covered habitations (NC)	166
Partially covered habitations (PC)	9462
Total	34845

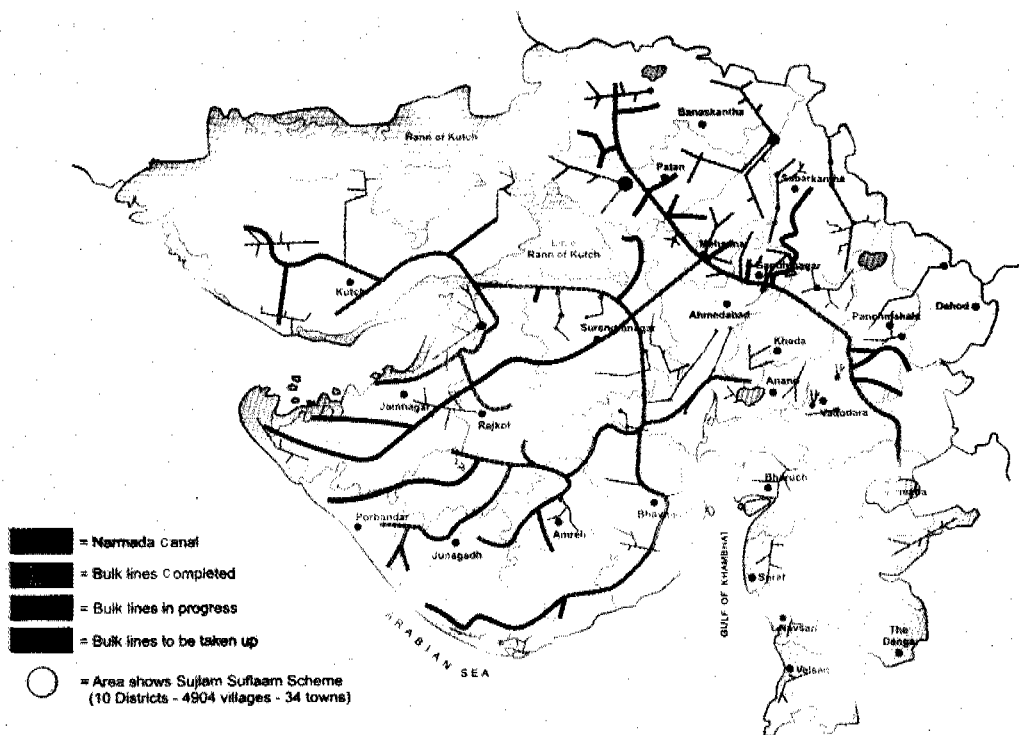
The problems in the state are recurrent droughts, low recharge of ground water sources, competing excessive water extraction for agriculture, recurrent slipping back of villages to 'Not covered' and 'Partially covered' categories and water quality problems.

1.2 State resolve

The state government has decided to tackle and solve the drinking water problem on a permanent basis by adopting a combination of strategies such as region specific methods of rain water harvesting, artificial recharge and water conservation, inter basin transfer of water, enabling village community to plan, construct, own, operate and maintain in-village water supply systems and putting a policy and regulatory framework in place. A major paradigm shift in the sector is that it is steering away from the government-controlled, supply-driven, centralized programmes to community-managed, demand-driven, decentralized water and sanitation programmes.

A 'Statewide Drinking Water Grid' is being established, which on completion in 2007, would provide drinking water to about 14,000 villages and 154 towns, covering three-fourth population of the state. Thus, the state is shifting from ground water based water supply system to surface water based systems and about 75% drinking water supply in the state will be from surface resources. Already more than 50% population has been covered through surface water supply by establishing the water grid. The result is that the water scarce areas have become drought-proof with regard to drinking water supply as well as quality problems of drinking water have been addressed. Simultaneously water harvesting structures such as check dams, village and farm ponds, embankments, contour bunds and rooftop collectors, are being constructed to capture water and increase ground water recharge to augment the local water sources so that the people can avail of a dual water supply system, rather than being dependant solely on one type of system.

Water Supply Grid - Gujarat State



1.3 Universalisation of sector reforms

Reforms in drinking water sector essentially aim at sustainability of the sector in terms of water availability in assured quantity as well as financial viability. It also aims at involvement of citizens in service delivery for effective management at local levels. Decentralisation and empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI's) is the basic principle, wherein water supply infrastructure is planned and maintained by community and the 'users to pay' principle is adopted. The government of Gujarat has taken up reforms implementation in a 'mission mode' and for this a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) was created in May, 2002 in the form of Water and Sanitation Management Organisation (WASMO) to facilitate PRI's for taking up community managed in-village water supply projects. The programme is 'demand' driven and it is envisaged to achieve a paradigm shift in the role of governance from provider to facilitator.

The state government in line with the sector reforms, is committed to transfer power and funds to local bodies and build up their capacity for effective decentralisation and sustainability of in-village water supply. A decision was taken to launch all in-village water supply schemes in the reforms mode from April 1, 2004. So far, through various projects, in-village water supply and sanitation schemes in more than 3,766 villages have been taken up with a commitment of Rs. 500 crores from the Government. Today the works have been completed or are nearing completion in over 1987 villages. This document focuses on WASMO's approach in project implementation and the factors that have made community-management and O&M a reality in many of its project villages.

The state government now adheres to the fundamental reform principles of Swajaldhara in terms of adoption of a demand-responsive approach with community participation. It is based on empowerment of villagers to ensure their full participation in all stages of the project through a decision making role in the choice of the drinking water scheme, planning, design, implementation, control of finances, management arrangements including full ownership of drinking water assets. The community has to share partial capital cost either in cash or kind or both, 100 per cent responsibility of operation and maintenance (O&M). An integrated service delivery mechanism is also promoted which includes taking up conservation measures through rainwater harvesting and ground water recharge systems for sustained drinking water supply.





WASMO's Approach

In 2002 Government of Gujarat established Water and Sanitation Management Organisation (WASMO) as an independent and autonomous organisation to facilitate reforms in the rural drinking water supply and sanitation sector. A Special Purpose Vehicle, WASMO aims at promoting decentralised, community owned and managed water supply and sanitation systems. WASMO is registered as a society under the Societies (Registration) Act of 1860 and as a trust under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. WASMO has also been retained as the State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) for universalisation of sector reforms.

The role of WASMO is to enable drinking water security and habitat improvement by ensuring empowerment of the community to facilitate and enhance community management of natural resources, leading to an improvement in their living standard. Leading to the paradigm shift in the government's role from service provider to facilitator, WASMO is a platform for the convergence of efforts of the government, NGOs, community-based organisations and research institutions. The organisation has a role to play in four major areas:

- ◆ Management and sector monitoring
- ◆ Information, Education and Communication (IEC), institution-building and networking
- ◆ Promotion of new technologies and innovations
- ◆ Policy development

2.1 WASMO's strategy

WASMO has devised a strategy that involves building partnerships, and forging alliances for community action and creating and strengthening institutions at various levels from the state to the village. All projects are implemented in programme mode with extensive coverage of software and hardware components. Software activities mainly consist of IEC to facilitate creation of an enabling environment and behaviour change, and capacity building for taking on project responsibilities and executing it. Hardware activities include development of infrastructure like - in-village water storage facility and distribution network, cattle troughs, sanitation units and washing facilities, rooftop rain water harvesting structures, sanitation units and drinking water facility in school, soak-pits; water resource management; village cleanliness; health and hygiene; cleanliness in schools and planting of saplings in school campus.



Flexibility is inbuilt into projects so that new approaches and interventions can be introduced when needed and as per the requirement of the community. Issues of transparency and equity are also addressed in all projects implemented by WASMO. Transparent systems for the management of resources and assets are ensured through measures at different levels, and the capacities of the village communities are also developed so that they can demand transparency.

2.2 Steps for facilitating empowerment

In the community-managed approach people are equal partners and not beneficiaries as is the customary approach to many projects in the social sector. Their participation is anticipated at every stage from mobilising the residents of a village and preparing plans for the water supply schemes to executing those plans and operating and maintaining the systems after they are established. In the case of WASMO programmes, fund management too rests in the hands of the communities. This means that the communities have to be equipped with information as well as appropriate skills to undertake the necessary functions of governance and service provision in a sustainable fashion. Keeping this in view, IEC material and training programmes constitute an important component of WASMO programmes

1. Project cycles

The projects are implemented in two cycles; first cycle consists of six months of community mobilisation and second cycle includes 12 months of work execution. Thus on an average works in each project village take about 18-24 months for completion, depending on the enthusiasm and fervour with which the community is able to resolve conflicts and reach a common understanding on what is required in the village and participates in planning and executing the works. The activities in the two project cycles are as follows:

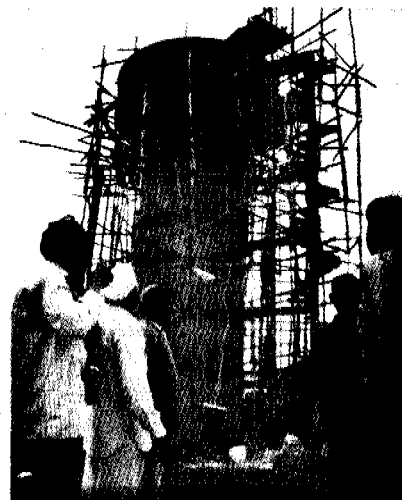
First cycle (6 months of community mobilization)

1. Introduction of the project
2. Formation of the Pani Samiti with involvement of the Gram Panchayat and ISAs
3. Assessment of requirements (Participatory Rural Appraisal)
4. Develop Village Action Plan (VAP)
5. Approval of VAP by the Gram Sabha
6. Fixing community contribution
7. Planning for work execution



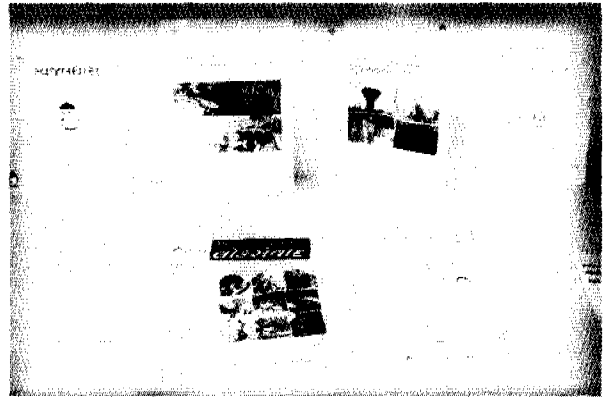
Second cycle (12 months of work execution)

1. Implementation of work identified as a part of VAP under the supervision of Pani Samiti
2. Technical support provided by engineers of ESC and ISA
3. Monitoring of physical progress, quality of work, timely completion of work, transparency in programme by the ISA and CMSU
4. Fixation of water tariff charges by the Pani Samiti and its approval in the Gram Sabha
5. Operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation systems by the community



2. Capacity building and IEC

As the communities go through all these steps, various types of information is made available to them and training is carried out for each phase of the work. For instance in the initial stages when the programme is being introduced pamphlets and posters on the community-managed approach, which is concept new to the communities, are distributed. Slogans and pictures are painted on walls of public spaces such as the panchayats ghar, schools, bus-stops and other places depicting the community participation, involvement of women, model village etc. so that people are motivated to participate in the programme.



Next the community is introduced to the concept of Pani Samiti, its constitution, role and responsibilities for which they are also provided a simple booklet. An orientation workshop is then organised for the Pani Samiti members so that they understand the spirit of the programme, roles and responsibilities of the Pani Samiti and other partners and to understand the various aspects of planning, implementation and operation and care of the water supply and sanitation system. Once the Pani Samiti is formed through a PRA an assessment of the existing situation followed by what is required and how the gaps can be filled is done and the Village Action Plan is finalised. Through the PRA it is ensured that all the different sections and faliyas of the community are involved and that everybody's needs are represented.

Once the VAP is finalised the Pani Samiti is given a preconstruction training on financial and technical aspects so that they are capable of handling construction management, procurement of material, tendering procedure, measurement and recording of the work and to maintain various records. The preconstruction training also enables Pani Samiti to understand the financial procedure of the programme and accounting and auditing systems. A financial and technical manual has been developed in a easy to understand language which provides a ready reference to all the procedures to be adopted in order to implement the scheme smoothly and in a transparent manner.

As the construction work begins the Pani Samiti is continuously trained on different technical aspects including water resource management with specific attention being given to quality control. For financial management too, one-to one training is carried out and the Pani Samiti is assisted in maintaining accounts.



Once the scheme is completed and commissioned the Pani Samiti is provided training on operations and maintenance of the water supply and sanitation systems. Appropriate O&M systems are the single-most important aspect for project sustainability and appropriate management of the assets by the community is essential to achieve water security. Training for O&M is provided in managerial, technical and financial matters like fixing tariff so that the people are equipped with the know-how for maintaining the assets.

The training approach is based upon the philosophy of adult learning where participants are fully involved. An action learning approach is used to enable participants to work in teams on their own problems in order to identify solutions. Practical sessions are carried out wherever necessary which provides the participants an opportunity to learn and apply the newly acquired skills. To be able to perform their various roles, on the job-training and one-to-one training is given at regular intervals to the Pani Samiti members as well as the community. Exposure visits to villages where work was either initiated or complete are part of the training methodology which helps to minimise doubts and to build up confidence in new villages. Simple easy to understand literature in the form of pamphlets, booklets, posters and manuals on all aspects of the community managed have been developed by WASMO to provide information bridge knowledge gaps and impart specific skills.

3. Role of the Gram Sabha

The accountability and effectiveness of the Pani Samiti can be influenced and monitored by the presence of a vibrant Gram Sabha. The community is encouraged to ask questions, leading to increased accountability, transparency and efficiency of the Pani Samiti. To stimulate questions multiple media awareness campaigns are held, so that clear messages are delivered. The Gram Sabha is an important tool in raising awareness among the community and eliciting their participation. It facilitates decision making, helps in resolving conflicts and contributes towards building up transparency in the entire process of programme implementation. Every important decision taken by the Pani Samiti is vetted and approved in the Gram Sabha so as to ensure equity and transparency and a wider acceptance of the programme. Social audit through Gram Sabhas is serving as an efficient tool for quality of works and transparency.



2.3 Factors vital to sustainability

With a view to facilitate sustenance of the vital infrastructure, the communities are involved from beginning of planning to implementation of the scheme of in-village water supply. Some of the factors responsible for realizing the goal of decentralised, demand-driven, community-managed programmes are:

1. Community participation

World over people's participation has become the central issue of the development dialogue for about two decades now. People-centered WATSAN action has been placed as the fundamental premise for achieving universal access to drinking water and sanitation by the global WATSAN community present at the World Water Forum at The Hague in 2000. The core points of the adopted Vision 21 were to place people first in using WATSAN as the entry point to human development and poverty elimination. The right to basic services was to be achieved

through 'committed and compassionate leadership' and a synergy of action between authorities, institutions and communities, with rural communities now being central to the sustainability of new or upgraded water and sanitation systems.

Strengths of community management

The current approaches of Sector Reforms, the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) adopted by the GoI are a vital step towards decentralisation and draw on the inherent strengths of community management, which primarily come from the following reasons:

1. Communities can make strategic decisions about the system. They can better manage local conflict and deal with equity issues including poverty.
2. Communities can take decisions on strategic issues, like service level and tariff system and level, based on local knowledge.
3. Local concerns drive the local agendas, leading to greater demand responsiveness.
4. Equally, it can adapt to local supporting mechanisms and make best use of potential capacity of all stakeholders.
5. Community management is flexible and can easily be adapted to the local circumstances
6. Community management is often small scale and therefore facilitates transparency.
7. Community management allows for self-monitoring and self-regulation, which leads to improved accountability and quicker feedback and learning.
8. Communities can more effectively mobilise resources to pay for operation and maintenance costs, and possibly for capital investments

(Source: Water supply and Sanitation: India Assessment 2002, WHO-UNICEF sponsored study)

It is with this concept that community participation is stressed on during the phase of introduction of the programme and social mobilisation. Moreover this is ensured by empowering the villages through a Government Resolution on the formation of the Pani Samiti which specifies that of the 12-15 members of Pani Samiti, one-third must be women and reservation for SC and ST members should be in proportion to their population in the village. The Pani Samiti is a functional sub-committee of the constitutionally recognised Gram Panchayat. While the Pani Samiti is the representative body of the village for implementation of the in-village system, the village assembly system of



local self governance and community contribution has been the instruments for bringing transparency at the forefront. As the community is bearing the cost, every person can question full implementation as well can check accounts and procedure at any point of time. Thus community participation is not merely in contributing towards capital and O&M costs, but also in ensuring that a good quality equitable system is put in place by following proper procedures.

Community participation not restricted to members only

- ◆ Language was a problem in Pirvadi village of Kutch, in the initial days of the project. The women spoke only Kutchi and did not understand Gujarati. This made it difficult to explain what the project encompassed and elicit their involvement in the activities. Later, as the women continued to attend the meetings and the men explained the project to them, it was easier to enjoy the support of the community and collect the funds. In fact, now, although only about four women are officially members in the Pani Samiti, all the village women attend the meetings. "They are all like members," smiles the Pirvadi village Sarpanch, Musabhai. "It is difficult to remember who is a member and who isn't."
- ◆ In Virpur village of Sabarkantha district, villagers initially hesitant to contribute towards a government programme now express satisfaction and experience a sense of ownership after scheme completion. The experience with Swajaldhara has encouraged them to take on other initiatives such as regular cleanliness drives (not a part of the Swajaldhara programme) in their village as well.

2. Feeling of ownership

Ownership: For successful O&M activities and sustainability, communities should have a strong sense of ownership of the new systems. When there is ownership, there is also an acceptance of responsibility. While in part, ownership is created with the communities contributing at least 10% of the capital cost of the asset, it has been found to be more meaningful when the people not only owned the new systems, but also participated in dealing with problems as they arise and finding solutions.

Willingness to Pay: Closely related to O&M, are the dual aspects of willingness and capacity of the communities to pay for the partial capital and full O&M costs. Attitude, trust and levels of income are some of the major factors that affect these aspects. Willingness to pay (WTP) is a strong prerequisite for the financial sustainability of water supply system. A critical examination of the villages where water and sanitation tariff structures are already in place has shown there are a number of factors which affect the community's willingness to pay. Among these is the strong evidence that WTP directly depends on making available assured, safe and reliable water along with quality of services. The realities on the ground went contrary to the popular belief that communities will not pay for services that are perceived to be the responsibility of the government.



When the benefits from improved water supply were believed to be important and the members save on time and efforts in water collection, WTP increased. Satisfaction with the level and standards of services also contributed significantly to WTP as communities will pay for those services that correspond with their desire for comfort and convenience. Regular supply of water not only gives communities, especially women, enough time to attend to their livelihood activities, but also fulfills the daily needs of bathing themselves and their children. The environment in the village with regard to tariffs has a bearing on WTP, and greater cohesion within the community has led to higher WTP.

For the greater part, the contribution of 10% capital cost by the people has in itself been an evidence of WTP. Yet, sometimes, WTP has been adversely affected due to the lack of transparency in panchayat and leaders, and the lack of trust that the government can effectively meet their needs. Nevertheless, once willingness was brought about through frequent meetings and the building of trust, the communities became ready to own the water and sanitation systems, and pay for them as well. Good and transparent financial management also strengthened the community's willingness to pay. In fact, at occasional instances where transparent financial systems have not been established, there have been difficulties in collecting tariffs.

Another aspect which has influenced WTP has been the active participation of women in the Pani Samiti and community meetings. Wherever women have been at the centre stage, even in very poor villages, they are willing to pay Rs. 1 per day per family.

3. Gender sensitivity

The role of women in drinking water and sanitation is crucial as they are the potential users and are responsible for management of it. In the project area where influence and visibility of women in public is insignificant and gender discrimination is prominent, carefully planned efforts were made to empower women for their involvement in the project.



Involvement of women is ensured through their presence in meetings, reservation¹ in Pani Samiti, participation in all project activities right from planning to operating and formation of Self Help Groups (SHG). Trainings and workshops especially designed for women were conducted to build their capacity, to encourage them to participate in the project implementation and to adopt hygiene practices. Moreover, through various meetings and group discussions held with the communities, a general sensitivity is created towards the struggle that women and girls go through daily in order to fulfill the water requirements of the household. At many places women still have to walk a

distance of about 2.5 kms to reach the source of water. They reach home carrying heavy pots, not to rest but to do other household chores of cooking, washing, cleaning, caring of children and looking after livestock with little time for other productive work. The water crisis impacts the education of the girl child; if the girl is herself not collecting water, she is looking after the home and her siblings when her mother is away. The community is sensitised about this sheer drudgery in a rural woman's life is. In most of the project villages, women play active role in site selection, monitoring of construction activity and collection of O&M contribution as well as cleanliness and upkeep of water supply sites and systems.

4. Social equity – caring for under privileged and labour class

Communities have taken along all sections of society – rich and poor, and the systems design and technology options have been selected such that all sections and all faliyas (habitations) and have been taken care of. For instance, cluster storage systems have been developed in various villages so that labour class can collect water, whenever they return from work. Similarly, differential lower tariffs or no tariffs are in practice in various villages for poor families.

¹Government Resolution (GR) has mandated that one-third members of Pani Samiti must be represented by women.

5. Cohesion in groups

Whether a group works well or not depends on several factors ranging from personal abilities and motives of people to community and social context. Rural communities are organized differently, and may either be largely single-caste villages, or may be home to several castes and religions. They may also be small and compact, or have more dispersed hamlets. But for adopting the community-managed approach it is important for the communities to bring to the forefront and resolve conflicts or at least manage them in order to arrive at a consensus on what is required in the village. WASMO programmes follow a rigorous method of mobilising people through PRAs, meetings with different groups like women, youth, children, village elders, faliya meetings etc. so that the community can as a cohesive group take on the programme.

Marching together against odds

Rajapara village, Dwarka taluka, Jamnagar

Rajapara was chosen because of its long history as a no source village. With only six inches of annual rainfall, villagers learnt to cope up with available water. WASMOs initiatives were accepted but with a fraction of non-cooperative villagers supporting the Sarpanch it was difficult to move with further plans of supplying water and providing sanitation facilities. The Sarpanch's attitude did not hamper the spirits of the villagers. With the support of Up-Sarpanch and WASMO officials, they fought against injustice withstanding political pressures and attacks on Pani Samiti members. Such personal assaults only brought the villagers together to work towards a common goal. An FIR lodged with the police forced the Sarpanch to hand over the documents of the Pani Samiti and details of bank account. Later on, the Up-Sarpanch was entrusted to continue all the development work with the support of other Pani Samiti members and villagers. After the upswing, construction and repairing work was resumed in the village.

Sosiya village, Talaja taluka, Bhavnagar

The village of Sosiya has two distinct warring factions, one supporting the project and the other vehemently opposing the whole idea. It was difficult to plan or initiate any activity in the village. An old Darbar woman took matters in her own hands and called women's only meeting at her own place. The entire project, its entire conditions, benefits in the future and impacts were explained. After discussion all the women felt that the men folk would not be willing to contribute to the project in any way, either cash or kind. Not to be disturbed the women decided that they would all write to their parents and ask for Rs.150 to meet the O&M costs. When this decision was conveyed to all the men, they were quite shameful of their reluctance to pay for O&M and they promptly agreed to work together for the implementation of the project and contribute in cash and kind. Thus the women were able to exert some pressure on the men and get them to participate in the programme.

Rampar village, Bhavnagar district

In Rampar village of Bhavnagar district there were two distinct groups, one with loyalty to the current Sarpanch, Nakubhai and the other loyal to Dhirubhai, a former Sarpanch. These two conflicting groups were the cause of major hurdles in the progress of the village. Meanwhile, villagers were facing problems due to lack of drinking water for several years. No solution appeared in sight as the groups refused to work together. When the Ghogha project was introduced in the village by the NGO Medhavi and WASMO, initially there was no positive response from the community. Not willing to give up easily, efforts by these two organisations continued. Gradually the villagers began to understand the novel approach proposed and the benefits that would accrue. The two leaders decided to bury their past differences and work together. They convinced the community to get involved. Both of them took active part in construction activities. Their efforts bore fruit when the in-village water supply scheme was commissioned and they assumed responsibility during the Atmarpan ceremony on November 30, 2004. The village now has two water sources, piped water from the Mahi pipeline and the local well. O&M contribution and salary for the scheme operator is being collected regularly. The local sources are strengthened and water quality has improved due to well upgradation and recharge activities.

6. Emerging leadership

The most effective outcome of the partnership between WASMO, NGOs and communities in this new initiative towards decentralisation has been the emergence of effective local leadership, which has provided a social dimension to the entire issue. The local leaderships have worked for mobilising the community and implementing the projects without any incentives. Social recognition and development of village environs have mostly been the motivational determinants for these leaders who encompass a range of people like women, youth groups, school teachers, children, village elders and many others.

Emerging leaders

- ◆ In Mohnakanchali, a remote and tribal village located in the hills in Kaparada taluka of Valsad district, Jaldhara, a youth group, voluntarily took over the responsibility of collecting community contribution in cash or kind.
- ◆ In Vasna Iyava village of Ahmedabad district, a self motivated Sarpanch, keeps all records and accounts updated. Whenever he is called by the DWSC, he comes with a bag containing all vouchers and documents. He shares all the information with the Pani Samiti members regularly to maintain transparency.
- ◆ In the primary school of village, a three-member school children Safai Committee (Cleanliness Committee) is responsible for the weekly cleaning of the water tank.
- ◆ In Jahirpur-Molipur village of Mehsana district, Pani Samiti member Mahmudbhai does not let his physical disability get in the way of his personal involvement in implementation of the scheme. He supervises and monitors all construction work, keeping a close vigil on the contractor to ensure quality work.
- ◆ Mansingbhai Chaudhary, president of the Navi Umari village in Mehsana district has the following to say in a letter to WASMO: "Water used to be a scarce commodity in our village. Normally we get water from the Dharoi dam but when the supply is not there, we have to fetch the water from nearby farms. Villagers discussed the issue several times within the Panchayat, but funds were never available to solve the crisis. Finally, we found a ray of hope in Sector Reform (state) Scheme. We have formed a Pani Samiti in the village and planned our own water supply system. The construction is almost complete. We maintain transparency in all our financial dealings. We are aiming for the excellence in our work. To achieve that, we require constant guidance and monitoring by officials."
- ◆ In Vadinar village of Jamkhambalia taluka, Jamnagar, even after the formation of the Pani Smiti, not all the members were keen to start with work. Later on women of the village got together and decided to have a meeting with Sarpanch. In the meeting, Sarpanch did not take any decision regarding contribution for RRWHS at the village school. So the women decided to collect contributions on their own, which they have done in three days and collected Rs.10,000/-. But this act encouraged Sarpanch and started collecting contributions.
- ◆ Jamnaben of Nagdhaniba village of Bhavnagar district is no ordinary home maker but works as the village pump operator. Majority of the villagers belong to the Darbar community, which is known for its patriarchal customs. In a normal situation Jamnaben would have never got a chance to venture out of her courtyard. Thanks to her enthusiasm; today the village gets water twice a day. Even though she is not a Pani Samiti member, Jamnaben has been active in all the work from monitoring the construction to attending trainings and meetings. She is a diligent pump operator who reports for duty, night or day and switches on motor for the villagers.



Paying for Water

3.1 Why tariff



Water supply and sanitation systems created under the project are meaningful only if they continue to deliver the benefits over a considerable period of time after the projects have been completed. For the drinking water systems to be able to provide adequate and safe water to the communities, it is imperative that they be well-maintained and are functional over time. One of the challenges faced in the rural water supply and sanitation sector is sustainability of water sources and supply systems. Sustainability is possible only if the systems created are demand-driven, the rural user community has ownership and is appropriately empowered to operate and manage these systems effectively.

For programme sustainability, O&M requirements are considered during the technology selection phase at the beginning of the project. A major concern for expanding water-supply and sanitation services is to select technologies and institutional options that users would be willing to pay for, and that would also ensure good public health and sustainable environmental conditions. Further, the O&M systems that are developed by the community not only depend on the water supply system, but also on the involvement and support of the community.

Operation: This involves the day-to-day handling and running of the water supply system and the activities differ from system to system. Various actors include the pump attendants and technicians, as well as the direct users of water. The starting of the pump and controlling of the valve are among the daily activities required before the water becomes available for the communities. The manner and the care with which the different systems such as the hand pumps and stand posts are used determine to a large extent the repairing and maintenance needs.

Maintenance: This includes preventive maintenance with regular servicing, as well as minor and major repairs. Since the repairing and maintaining of systems costs money especially for the larger water supply works, financial management also comes under the purview of the village community. The tariff structure and contributions need to meet recurring costs of salaries to caretakers, repairs, spare parts, transport, etc. The tariff structure for the communities varies from village-to village and depends on many factors.



3.2 Understanding O&M issues

Several issues need to be addressed before people will pay O&M charges. In the WASMO projects the following conditions are met:

a) The user community should need the facilities

Conforming to the sector reform methodology a demand-driven approach is followed and in-village drinking water schemes are supported only when the communities ask for these and are willing to contribute. Their ten per cent contribution towards the capital costs indicates their need and willingness to own the scheme and bear the responsibility for its O&M.

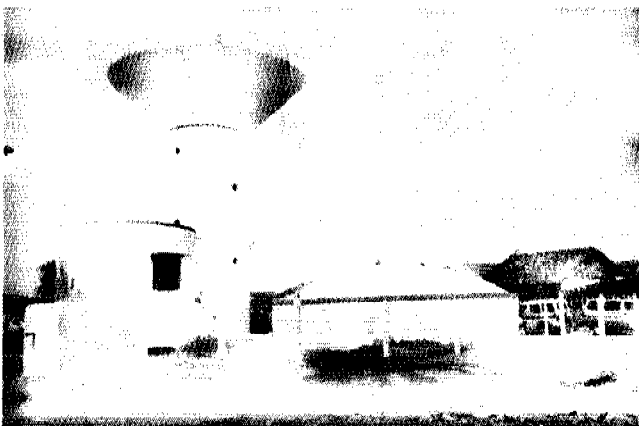
b) The user community should recognise the need for O&M

Often the villagers are unaware of the necessity to contribute towards O&M and therefore, as a premeditated strategy, awareness on this issue is created the moment the programme is introduced to the village community. From the very beginning of the programme issues concerned with sustainability of the systems are discussed in meetings with villagers. The responsibility of the Pani Samiti to successfully and satisfactorily operate the systems once the project is over is explained. The necessity to pay O&M charges, as well as water charges to the Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board (GWSSB) for the bulk water it supplies, the basis for calculating O&M charges and the need to establish operating rules and methodologies are discussed extensively. Exposure visits, inter-village workshops and inviting representatives from villages where the programme has just been started to O&M workshops in villages where construction is complete are some more steps put into practice to motivate people and make them appreciate the need for O&M.

c) The user community should get what it wants

Participatory practices are used to design equitable drinking water supply systems. First the Pani Samiti prepares a Village Action Plan (VAP), which describes the systems and structures that will be created, with estimated costs. The VAP is based on a Participatory Rural Appraisal made by representatives from every group and hamlet in the village. The VAP includes the list of materials required and a map indicating existing locations and the proposed water and sanitation infrastructure, along with the structural design approved by WASMO.

While planning the systems several factors are taken into account and options are offered where possible. The population density and topography of the village are important factors in the scheme design. Villages with a widespread area are divided into zones. Different technical options are presented where and when possible and it is left to the villagers to select what meets their requirements best. Once the VAP is prepared it is approved in the Gram Sabha, to generate consensus in the village.



d) The user community has the technical capacity to carry out O&M

As the construction approaches completion, the capacity of the Pani Samiti for O&M is enhanced through training. The training methodology is interactive and includes a brain storming exercise on O&M requirements and related issues. Participants in the training get new ideas through interactions with members of experienced Pani Samitis. Participative decisions are arrived at on topics like inventory listing, financial estimates for materials required, methods to raise funds and book keeping. Appreciation for water quality by the community is an important aspect of the training as also water quality tests, demonstration of water chlorination and the importance of cleanliness of water heads and structures. The second part of the training is on operation and maintenance of the hardware which is done for operators.

e) The user community should be enabled to devise appropriate water tariffs

O and M tariffs must be clear and logical to be understood by all water users. After the training with facilitation by WASMO and the ISAs through workshops and discussions the Pani Samiti proposes a water and sanitation tariff, taking into account:

- ◆ The number of persons needed to operate and guard the water supply and sanitation systems – operator, watchman and valve operator – and their monthly honorarium
- ◆ Operational charges like electricity bills and chlorination powder
- ◆ Depreciation costs of machinery and fittings, which include usual replacement and repairs
- ◆ Monthly honorarium for village cleanliness and sanitation workers
- ◆ Contingency funds and
- ◆ Payment to the GWSSB for supplying water in bulk from outside source.

Based on the above, an annual amount is arrived at. Next the Pani Samiti decides whether the tariff should be per household or per person. Also the frequency of collection of the O&M charges by the Pani Samiti, monthly, annually or otherwise, is looked into.

f) Acceptance of the O&M tariff

The tariff and the number of installments as proposed by the Pani Samiti are presented to the Gram Sabha for approval. This practice enhances consensus and the willingness to pay.

g) Maintaining transparency

Transparency is important so that the villagers know where their money is going and how it is spent. To maintain transparency, Pani Samitis are trained in account keeping. Persons who pay their dues are issued a receipt. In several villages the records of O&M funds and the expenses incurred are displayed in the panchayat office.



Customized O&M Training and Tariff Structure

Since the construction and other hardware activities have been completed in 350 of the project villages, it was necessary to organize training programs for the members of the Pani Samitis for operating and maintaining these structures and systems. A training module was prepared with the support of the ISAs and was field-tested in the villages.

The first training session was organized in Mandvi Taluka of Kutch district. Soon after the women and the Pani Samiti members were introduced to the need for O&M, they got down to business. They listed the activities and their associated expenses which would be required for a sound O&M system. They also began to identify the people who would be involved in the process. Interestingly, during the session, one woman pointed out the omission of the cost of water while preparing the list of expenses. Accordingly, the O&M costs were recomputed and a tariff structure was prepared to match the expenditure. A different tariff structure was proposed for families using stand posts and household connections. The villagers also compiled an inventory of tools and spare parts that would be needed.

After completing this exercise, half a day was spent for training Pani Samiti members in evolving systems for the collection of tariffs, record keeping, maintaining inventories and other requirements. The O&M manual was also discussed with them. Quick to realize that the people who would actually operate the water supply system needed training to develop the requisite skills, the Pani Samitis requested for in-village training and demonstration of operation of the system so that they could acquire hands-on training.



3.3 Differential tariffs

As per the programme approach every household contributes (both cash and labour) based on their economic status. Rich families contribute more and poor families contribute less. Some villages have also obtained donations from private donors who have settled elsewhere and are committed to improve the conditions in their homelands. All the villages first deposit about 10% of the total estimated cost in the bank after which WASMO releases the funds in installments. Because of this pre-condition there is genuine contribution by the villagers and this concern and commitment to the reforms programme is evident in the later stage of the programme when people start collecting O&M contributions.

Different methodologies

Post project implementation the rural water users pay well-defined tariffs and in some villages there are penalties for defaulters. The basis of the water tariff varies from village to village. The villagers devise unique tariff collection systems. The Pani Samiti determines the tariff structure and the fees may be collected annually, half-yearly, quarterly or monthly.

- ◆ In some villages, the fees do not apply only to the water facilities, but also to the sanitation facilities. Also the sum that is collected varies from village to village – while in Gadpadar village Rs.50 per household is collected annually, in Payarka, the same amount is collected half yearly.
- ◆ The fees are also different for those with household connections and those using stand posts. In Filon, monthly Rs.10 per connection is collected for pucca houses; Rs 5 per connection for kachcha house; and Rs.3 per family for families fetching water from stand posts. After the 10th of every month fines are imposed in case of non-payment.
- ◆ In Gundi village of Bhavnagar, 75 per cent of the households have opted for household connections. The Pani Samiti has made some rules and decided that the O&M contribution must be collected during the five days of Diwali. Payment failure results in removal of the household connection by the Pani Samitis. Re-connection is possible only on payment of dues and a fine. Penalties have also been imposed for misuse of wash facility, cattle trough or stand post.
- ◆ In some villages the communities have gone further and worked out charges for new connections, additional connections (at different levels of houses), domestic and commercial use of water, supply of water through tankers for household and village construction works.
- ◆ In villages where the number of cattle is large and animal husbandry is a prominent occupation, the water tariff is also based on the number of animals owned by a household.
- ◆ In a few villages where women are actively involved in Pani Samitis, it has been decided to have concessional rates for households headed by women, aged-persons and infirms, economically poor households, and migrant households.
- ◆ In some cases, the villagers developed such a strong sense of ownership that they have started collection before the commissioning of the water supply system. In villages where the water charges are not yet being collected, collection will start in the near future.
- ◆ In case of the recently completed Ghogha Regional Water Supply and Sanitation project, 39 out of the 82 villages have collected more than 100 per cent of the O&M contribution, while the total O&M cost contribution by the people is about 85.22 per cent of the estimated yearly O&M cost.

Development of corpus through one time lump sum payment

It has been observed that some of the villages have already developed a corpus of funds that will be sufficient for running the scheme for 3 to 4 years. For instance, in village Kobadi the collection has been Rs.1,53,000/-, which is 4.2 times the required amount. Similarly in Gundi village the collection has been Rs.1,20,000/- against an annual estimated O&M expenditure of Rs 34,430. Even in very poor villages women are willing to pay Re.1 per day per family.

Representative O&M Tariffs

No.	District	Village	Annual tariff in Rs. (per household/Year)	Remarks
1	Kutch	Sangamner	480	Rs.8/- is collected as water tariff from each person including one month old infant. If the tariff is not contributed within 10 days every month, then they have to pay Rs.50/- as fine charges. Rs.1200/- are new connection charges. Extra charges are levied for any new construction work of house. Rs.2/- multiplied twice by the construction area of slab specifically in feet are charged. If the house constructed is of galvanized sheet They have to pay Rs.1/- instead of Rs.2/-. If any unexpected Expenditure occurs then it is collected on average Basis.
2	Kutch	Vondh	150	To handle water supply uniformly and efficiently, three persons are hired, out of which two are valveman being paid Rs.2500/- p.m. and one operator is paid Rs.2500/- per month. The water Tariff collected is deposited with the general bank account of Gram Panchayat.
3	Kutch	Kera	220	The tariff is collected per connection. Rs.4500/- are charged for construction work of 32x28 feet area. Sewerage tariff of Rs.3000/- is collected on yearly basis and Rs.720/- is connection charges.
4	Kutch	Kotda (Ugamna)	180	Rs.3/- are charged from each person as water tariff on monthly basis. The operator is paid Rs.2500/- per month Rs.500/- are new connection charges. Every month, from each shop Rs.50/- are charged as water tariff.
5	Kutch	Varli	120	Each person contributes Rs.2/- per month as water tariff. The operator is paid Rs.2500/-. The new connection charges are Rs.100/- if anybody is found wasting water, then his connection is withdrawn and for reconnection, the charges are Rs.200/-
6	Kutch	Anandsar	180	Water tariff is collected per month for those who have gutter connection and Rs.2/- for those not having gutter connections.
7	Kutch	Punasar	300	Whosoever takes the water connection has to make a soak pit compulsorily. If the water leaks out of the soakpit or if anybody fails to deposit the water tariff, then the connection will be cut. Half yearly, the expenditure statement is displayed in the gram sabha. The tariff is collected after every three months. Per animal Rs.24/- per annum is collected in addition to the number of Members of each family.
8	Kutch	Vadasar	240	Each house have to pay Rs.240/- as water tariff on yearly basis. In addition they have to pay Rs.18/- each year for fetching water From stand post ir respective of the usage. For new construction they have to pay Rs.2/- for each Sq. Feet of the total construction area.
9	Kutch	Bheraiya	300	The water tariff is collected monthly and deposited by every 10th of the month. This also includes charge for cleaning the village.
10	Kutch	Tragdi	300	The water tariff per person is Rs.5/- (per connection), but whosoever receives the water from standpost has to pay Rs.3/-. The water tariff has to be paid by every 10th of the month, whosever fails, has to pay Rs.50/- as fine charges. The valveman is paid Rs.850/- per month
11	Kutch	Kotda Jadodar	360	Rs.100/- are new connection charge and Rs.360/- is the water Tariff (Rs.350/-water tariff and Rs.10/- Sanitation tariff)
12	Kutch	Kalyanpar	200	Water tariff is deposited with Water supply committee every half yearly. New connection charge is Rs.200/- receipts against the tariff paid. Pani Samiti pays Rs.1000/- pump operator. Sanitation tariff is Rs.15/- Per year per household Per Year.

No.	District	Village	Annual tariff in Rs. (per household/Year)	Remarks
13	Kutch	Ugedi	125	Water tariff is collected by Pani samiti members and deposited with Panchayat. New Connection Charge is Rs.1000/- and Rs.100/- per household is for water and Rs.25/- is for sanitation facilities.
14	Kutch	Pragpar	135	Yearly Rs.90/- are collected for O&M purpose and Rs.45/- are collected for maintenance of standpost, cattle trough. Local operator is paid Rs.2800/- per month.
15	Surendranagar	Bhojpara	240	Rs.20/- per family/per month is collected as the O&M tariff.
16	Surendranagar	Rampara	400	As the O&M tariff, 700 farmers of the village gives 20 kg cotton Each very year. One kg cotton is valued at Rs.400/-.
17	Surendranagar	Nava Ghanshyamgadh	100	There are 446 households and out of which 435 have household connections and pay Rs.100/- per connection/per year.
18	Jamnagar	Nikava	360	The water tariff has to be deposited by every 6th of the month. The valveman is paid Rs.2000/- per month.
19	Jamnagar	Fatepur	120	The water tariff per person is Rs.10/-, and is collected in every six months, but whosoever receives the water from household connection have to pay additional Rs. 3/-. For new connection, the charges are Rs.500/-. The water tariff has to be paid by every 6 month.
20	Bhavnagar	Kobadi	200	On the day of Diwali, all the villagers meet at a place and decide the yearly contribution and it is deposited on the same day.
21	Bhavnagar	Manar	500	Rs.500/- is the yearly tariff Per household. Tariff for stand post is Rs.60/- per year/per household.
22	Bhavnagar	Mandava	600	The tariff is Rs. 10/- per head/per month
23	Bhavnagar	Sosiya	135	Rs.27/- is the tariff per head/per year. From the economically marginalised families, only Rs.45/- per household/ per year is charged as a token.
24	Banaskantha	Panthavada	300 to 1000	Different rates of tariff is collected for house connections depending on the diametre; like Rs.300/- is for 1/2", Rs.700/- is for 3/4" pipeline and Rs. 1000/- is for 1" pipeline. For standposts the tariff is Rs.30/- per year/per household.
25	Banaskantha	Bhatamal (Moti)	200	The rate of tariff for standposts is Rs.50/- household/per year.
26	Junagadh	Majevadi	250	The rate of tariff for standposts is Rs.20/- per household/per year.
27	Junagadh	Pankhan	240	The rate of tariff for standposts is Rs.10/- per household/per year.
28	Junagadh	Thana Papdi	220	The rate of tariff for standposts is Rs.60/- per household/per year.
29	Sabarkantha	Chhaparia (Choila)	150	The rate of tariff for house connections is Rs.150/- per household/per year.
30	Sabarkantha	Mahekal	1080	The rate of tariff for house connections is Rs.720/- per household/per year and for standpost the tariff is Rs.240/-
31	Navsari	Parsoli	144	For standposts tariff is Rs.20/- per month/ per year. There is a penalty of Rs.10/- for late fee per household and Rs.50/- is charged for re-connection. During marriage ceremonies Rs.300/- is charged.
32	Navsari	Supa	300	Tariff for each connection is Rs.300/- per year/ per household. Collection is being done by the Gram Panchayat.
33	Mehsana	Jaska	375	Rs.375/- is the tariff for each connection per year/per household; where as Rs.75/- is the annual tariff for others.
34	Surat	Rumaki Talav	120 to 360	The tariff for house connection ranges between Rs.120/- and Rs.360/- per year/ per household.

Project wise Average O & M Costs

Project	No of Talukas	No. of Villages	Average O&M Cost (in Rs.)
ERR	25	427	190
Swajaldhara	45	149	155
Sector Reform Scheme (State)	11	28	174
Sector Reform Pilot	13	67	138
Ghogha	3	82	183
Overall average			174

3.4 Equity

The equitable access to water resources is often a major issue in villages as weaker sections sometimes reside along the periphery of the villages or are secluded. As a result, planning village water systems necessarily involves determining appropriate technological and structural options so that the weaker communities are ensured sustained water supply. Since WASMO is essentially involved in facilitating the communities to own and manage their water supply and sanitation systems, it assists them in selecting and designing structures that are most cost effective, easy to operate and maintain at a low O&M cost and suited to their needs. WASMO addresses equity issues through measures such as advocating the installation of the radial water distribution system instead of the linear system; and undertaking need-based construction of structures instead of following the prescribed norms for installing structures according to the population to structure ratio. Even in the case of sanitation, while establishing sanitation corners in schools, care is taken that the toilets are children-friendly, with urinals of different heights, taps at different levels etc.



Sector Reform Pilot Project in selected districts which were implemented through Gram Panchayat/ Pani Samiti and were technically facilitated by GWSSB through its District Project Implementation Unit (DPMU). After the completion of Project in 2004, an evaluation study was conducted to assess the impact. Directorate of Evaluation carried out the evaluation in three districts namely Mehsana, Surat and Rajkot. A sample survey of 53 villages was taken up.

The major findings of the study were:

- ◆ Contribution paid by >
- ◆ Water tax paid by > persons regularly
- ◆ Tariff per person average (govt. tariff Rs. 14 per person)
- ◆ Work appreciated in
- ◆ Grievance redressal quick in
- ◆ Enough funds in
- ◆ Force of water supply good in
- ◆ Saving of appreciable time due to scheme

Water for all – Instances of equity and paying for service

- ◆ In Chogath village of Bhavnagar district, the villagers have designed their own radial distribution system to provide water to various areas with same pressure to ensure equitable distribution.
- ◆ In Vibhapar village of Jamnagar district, after discussing various technical alternatives with the DWSC, the villagers decided to implement a distribution system wherein each household would keep their tap on a same level so that all could receive get water with equal pressure.
- ◆ In Chotapar village of Kutch district the community has developed its own innovative mechanism for ensuring equity in water distribution to all its members. Certain parts of the village are at a higher elevation and are not able to get water supply with good pressure. In order to overcome this, a small change in the technical design has been made and the addition of a U-bend in the pipeline has ensured water with equal pressure to all.
- ◆ Experience in Kutch district indicates that village communities are willing to pay water charges if they are convinced of the necessity and the service is good and convenient. Filon, a small village with a population of 177, where the majority of the inhabitants belong to the migrating Maldhari community, has put in place a perfect system of O and M. Says Pani Samiti pramukh Vankabhai, "We were unaware about our responsibilities such as the need to pay for water or to maintain the systems. After we got associated with the WASMO programme, we developed an understanding. Discussing the issues in Gram Sabhas, exposure visits to other villages, training programmes, all helped us understand our responsibility and the need to pay for our drinking water." Now, by the 10th of every month, Rs 5 per person is collected as O and M charges. Defaulters are fined an extra Rs 2.50, although such instances are few. A new household connection costs Rs 250. Migrants are exempted from payment during their absence. So far, Rs 20,000 has been collected as O and M charges.
- ◆ In Virani village, Rs 5 is collected per month per individual. Individual household connections cost Rs 1,000. O and M funds and expenses incurred are prominently displayed on a notice board in the Pani Samiti office. Defaulters are paid a visit by Pani Samiti members. The active Momaymora Pani Samiti had little problems in convincing the villagers to pay Rs 150 per person per annum as O and M charges. Explains Kasturben Sanghani, "In the past, there have been instances when drinking water was not available for as long as 15 days. Now that the problem has eased, the villagers do not mind paying."
- ◆ Banni grasslands in Kutch are spread over a vast area with scattered villages and sparse population. The area is dry and sandy. The village economy is poor and dependent on cattle grazing and handicrafts. There are 44 villages in the Banni region, inhabited mostly by Muslims and Harijans. The Bhirandiarra Regional Water Supply Scheme was constructed to provide drinking water to all the villages of the region. Though water did flow through the pipeline, due to old and damaged storage systems and internal distribution networks, villages often went without drinking water. While the villagers suffered, the GWSSB had to incur extra expenses and provide water through tankers. In case of a delay in the tanker service, the people depended on unhygienic sources such as viridas.
- ◆ When the WASMO programme was introduced in these villages, contribution by these people was initially slow and sporadic – ten or twenty rupees – because they were poor and could not afford to have their money wasted. "When a person earns his income the hard way, from fetching and selling ganda baval, every rupee is precious to him. As the repair works began, people were able to see the changes and began to contribute their money and labour more willingly," explains Ismailbhai Sahu, the treasurer of the Pani Samiti in Varli village. Now that water is available in the village, these same villagers are paying the water tariff to GWSSB to ensure that they have regular water supply. According to Ashok Gosai, Deputy Executive Engineer, Banni region, "During last year the water tariff collected was nil. This year, the total water tariff collected was Rs 4,31,930 up to mid-December 2005. The supply of water through tankers has totally stopped, easing the financial burden on GWSSB."

Prejudice Turns into Pride

“Pani Thiye Panjo” (The water belongs to us)

Bharapar village in the remote Kutch region is a unique case in the water supply sector. Based on the experiences in early independence era, people perceived that creating drinking water facility in the village was only government's responsibility and the onus of infrastructure and maintenance in their areas was on the government. Hence the village did not pay any water tariff to the Water Supply Department for about 36 long years. They never paid any heed to the call for recovery as well.



Decades later, when community managed water supply programme was introduced post earthquake in 2001, the village refused to be conned into believing about the government's support. Consistent and tireless efforts then were made by the facilitators. This perseverance eventually helped overcoming the precarious situation. Gradually, trust was built among the community. The community then also participated in the exposure trip to villages that were on the way to self-reliance for meeting the drinking water needs. This brought a turning point and Bharapara villagers were grossly motivated.

At an event held at Naliya in October 2006, the Sarpanch of Bharapara village, Kanjibhai Gadhara, presented a cheque of Rs.80,000/- to the Secretary, Water Supply, as the payment of water supply bill of GWSSB accumulated in last 36 years. Kanjibhai Gadhara says, “Finally, we have realized that our fate lies in our hands. We just can not depend on government for our year round water needs”. The village is not only proud to be partner in management of water supply systems but has also urged other villages to take care of the tariffs of bulk water supply for ensuring regular supplies. Bharapar in one voice now asserts, “Pani Thiye Panjo”.

Reserving the drinking water/ground water source through appropriate legal/institutional mechanisms

It is observed that in water scarce areas, conflict amongst different users is inevitable and has to be anticipated. Typically, farmers are users both for irrigation water and drinking water, but there is likelihood that the common water resources be wholly diverted to irrigation use even if multiple-use was originally planned. Although reserving the drinking water through appropriate mechanism is conceptually a sound solution, getting communities to do this is difficult, because in regions of water scarcity, even the sole livelihood depends on the same common water source (ground water aquifer or village tank). Rules governing the use and allocation of common water resources have to be evolved from within; they cannot be imposed. Particularly, women, who bear the major burden of drinking water collection need to participate actively in the decision making process for use of common water resources.

“Stop at a depth of three feet”

Dhandhalpur is a village of 272 households in Sayla taluka. AKRSP(I) has been working in this village since 1990's and along with the village organisations, implemented a range of natural resource management interventions. Water being a critical source in the region, a percolation tank was a major intervention for the village, priority for which emerged after discussions with the women's and the farmer's groups. The completed tank recharged nearby wells and made water available for domestic needs also.

However, conflicts soon arose as nearby farmers used engines and siphon arrangements to take water for the cotton crop. There was hardly any water left for domestic needs. The women's group protested and different groups (siphon users vs. engine users, cattle vs. agriculture etc.) fought daily. Even the panchayat could not take a decision with the result that the police had to intervene to resolve conflicts.

Finally the women's group and some enlightened farmers realised that this conflict was helping nobody. Every body was called to the temple near the tank, and a compromise was negotiated. Farmers could irrigate, but would have to stop at a 3 feet depth (mark indicated on the tank). The remaining water would be only for domestic use (drinking water for humans, cattle). This ensured that hand pump remain recharged even in summer. This norm, taken in a religious place, holds and the village is secure for drinking water as long as the tank is filled. During drought also, the 3 feet norm ensures priority to domestic needs.

(Source: Apoorva Oza, PG Majithia and Raman Patel; Sustainability of created in-village water infrastructure through water resource management; 2006)



Women in O&M

Maintenance of schemes and facilities, which guarantees the sustainability of the approach and the programme, has become the interest of active women leaders in villages. They are also responsible in stirring the community to pay up mutually fixed tariff, which is a strong factor in the post project O&M of the scheme. The following are examples of female Pani Samiti members taking the initiative in setting and collecting O&M charges.

Rapar Taluka

- ◆ In Amarpar village, women Pani Samiti members have been instrumental in setting the monthly tariff at Rs.15 per household per month. They have also confined the villagers to pay Rs.1 per animal per month.
- ◆ In Naliya Timba, Chandrikaba successfully explained to the villagers the need to pay Rs.30 per household and Rs.1 per animal per month.
- ◆ In Dedarva Versara village, Sarpanch Shobanaben ensures that the villagers pay Rs.15 as O&M every quarter.
- ◆ In Bandhadi village, Rambhiben Bachubhai Ahir is the lady Sarpanch. Right from the start Rambhiben was actively involved in the programme. She started collecting community contribution by visiting each household and was successful in collecting Rs.49,000. She did not stop there but went ahead and has taken the initiative to sustain these new facilities by starting the collection of water tariff at the rate of 5 per household for the last three months. As a result, the Bandhadi Pani Samiti collected Rs.800 for O & M. She personally maintains the tariff register and issues a receipt on payment.
- ◆ Other villages wherein women Pani Samiti members have taken the responsibility of collecting and O&M charges include Naranpar, Gauripar, Mevara and Vanoi.

Abdasa taluka

- ◆ In Asapar and Deedadromoti villages, women are actively engaged in deciding on the methodology and rules and regulations for O&M.

Nakhatrana taluka

- ◆ In Rampar Roha village, a women Pani Samiti member has taken the full responsibility for collecting O&M charges from all in her falia. She collects Rs.50 per household annually.

Mundra taluka

- ◆ In Gelda village, Pani Samiti member Moghiben played a central role in connecting contribution from the villagers to meet 10 per cent of the capital costs, monitoring construction activity and collecting the water tariff which has been fixed at Rs.5 person per year.

Anjar taluka

- ◆ In Varshamedi village, 90 percent of the Pani Samiti members are women. These women have distributed the faliyas amongst themselves for collecting Rs.250 for every new household connection and O&M charges.

Bhuj taluka

- ◆ In Gado village where 50 percent of the Pani Samiti members are women who take their responsibility of collecting O&M seriously.
- ◆ In Gadhpadar, Pani Samiti member Kunwarben has taken the lead in collecting O&M charges.
- ◆ In Kotda Athamana, Harijanvas women are actively involved in O&M collection.



Process support - Capacity building and IEC

At the village level, the most important factor is the presence of a strong and functional village institution, the Pani Samiti, a sub-committee of the village panchayat. To ensure that the project implementing partners, particularly the Pani Samiti has the capacity to bear responsibility, WASMO, undertakes various capacity building measures by involving the community from inception to implementation to operation and maintenance. Issue-based workshops and regular meetings using the services of village-level, state and national experts are held. The Pani Samiti members are taken on exposure visits of other villages to understand the change the programme has brought in the lives of the people. Halting faulty construction, women taking the lead where men have been found wanting, maintaining perfect financial records, are examples of building the capacities and imparting skills to the community.



Various target groups at the village level, including the Pani Samitis, Panchayat functionaries, school principals, teachers and children, women members etc. have been targeted and their capacities built in the areas of:

- ◆ Participatory approaches to community based actions
- ◆ Technical know-how about the programme
- ◆ On-site supervision during implementation phases
- ◆ Financial processes and accountability
- ◆ Water quality surveillance
- ◆ Environmental sanitation and personal and community hygiene
- ◆ Post programme operation and maintenance

4.1 O&M Training

The concept of O&M is introduced at the very beginning of the project so that people are well aware that once the system is established O&M will be entirely their responsibility. As the works near completion, a formal training on O&M is devised for both the Pani Samiti members and the operator of the system.

1. O&M training for Pani Samiti members

This training module is for a group of about five persons from each project village and is conducted when the physical works are nearing completion and before the scheme is commissioned and handed over to the village. It is targeted at four persons from the Pani Samiti namely the chairperson, one active member, one woman member and one SC/ST member and the talati of the village. The objective of the training is to familiarize the group to

the need for O&M and concept of community-managed, as well as to train them on calculating the O&M estimates and tariff and maintaining records.

- i.) Introduction to O&M
 - ◆ Community-managed O&M
 - ◆ O&M mechanisms
- ii.) O&M Costs
 - ◆ How to estimate the O&M cost
 - ◆ Minimising cost
- iii.) Effective O&M for sustainability
 - ◆ Factors influencing willingness to pay
 - ◆ Establishing O&M system
- iv.) Management of O&M
 - ◆ Records to be maintained
 - ◆ Transparency in O&M process



2. O&M training for Operators and Pani Samiti members

This is a technical training and is meant for the person who has been assigned the task of operating the in-village water distribution system. Apart from the operators, one or two active Pani Samiti members are also included in this training, who can fill in during the absence of the operator. Aspects covered during the training are:

- i.) Details of various components of the water supply system
- ii.) Preventive maintenance – do's and don'ts and care of machinery etc.
- iii.) Curative maintenance – timely repairs and required tools (this includes a demonstration of the repairs and the use of appropriate tools)
- iv.) Water quality surveillance
- v.) Calculation and collection of the O&M tariff

4.2 Training Manual and awareness generation for O&M

Classroom training forms the basis of the capacity building exercise for O&M, but further hand-holding is done when the tariff system is formalised in the village. A technical person or social mobiliser from the WASMO staff remains present at the meeting and provides guidance in formulating the tariff, clearing doubts and responding to the queries that the Pani Samiti may have. An easy to understand manual for O&M of water supply and sanitation systems has been developed which acts a ready reference for the Pani Samiti. The manual has sections on the importance of the village water supply system and the benefits of a functional system; the importance of community participation and involvement, the value of water as a precious resource particularly and conservation of water; different components of water supply systems, their parts and

પાણીના વપરાશકર્તાઓ જ સૌથી શ્રેષ્ઠ પાણીના સેવક વ્યવસ્થાપક આ છે અમારો દંડ વિચારો

- પાણી વપરાશકર્તાઓ સૌથી શ્રેષ્ઠ સેવક વ્યવસ્થાપક છે. આમને જાણીને, વાસ્તવિક જીવનમાંથી વાસ્તવિકતામાંથી આ પાણી સેવાકર્તાઓને સુધારવામાં આવે છે. આમને જાણીને, વાસ્તવિક જીવનમાંથી વાસ્તવિકતામાંથી આ પાણી સેવાકર્તાઓને સુધારવામાં આવે છે.
- આમને જાણીને, વાસ્તવિક જીવનમાંથી વાસ્તવિકતામાંથી આ પાણી સેવાકર્તાઓને સુધારવામાં આવે છે. આમને જાણીને, વાસ્તવિક જીવનમાંથી વાસ્તવિકતામાંથી આ પાણી સેવાકર્તાઓને સુધારવામાં આવે છે.
- આમને જાણીને, વાસ્તવિક જીવનમાંથી વાસ્તવિકતામાંથી આ પાણી સેવાકર્તાઓને સુધારવામાં આવે છે. આમને જાણીને, વાસ્તવિક જીવનમાંથી વાસ્તવિકતામાંથી આ પાણી સેવાકર્તાઓને સુધારવામાં આવે છે.
- આમને જાણીને, વાસ્તવિક જીવનમાંથી વાસ્તવિકતામાંથી આ પાણી સેવાકર્તાઓને સુધારવામાં આવે છે. આમને જાણીને, વાસ્તવિક જીવનમાંથી વાસ્તવિકતામાંથી આ પાણી સેવાકર્તાઓને સુધારવામાં આવે છે.
- આમને જાણીને, વાસ્તવિક જીવનમાંથી વાસ્તવિકતામાંથી આ પાણી સેવાકર્તાઓને સુધારવામાં આવે છે. આમને જાણીને, વાસ્તવિક જીવનમાંથી વાસ્તવિકતામાંથી આ પાણી સેવાકર્તાઓને સુધારવામાં આવે છે.



પાટણ સેન્ટ્રલ સેનિટરિયલ મેનેજમેન્ટ ઓર્ગેનાઈઝેશન (વાસમો)
સેન્ટ્રલ સેનિટરિયલ મેનેજમેન્ટ ઓર્ગેનાઈઝેશન (વાસમો)
સેન્ટ્રલ સેનિટરિયલ મેનેજમેન્ટ ઓર્ગેનાઈઝેશન (વાસમો)



પાટણ સેન્ટ્રલ સેનિટરિયલ મેનેજમેન્ટ ઓર્ગેનાઈઝેશન (વાસમો)

સેન્ટ્રલ સેનિટરિયલ મેનેજમેન્ટ ઓર્ગેનાઈઝેશન પાણી સમિતિ માટે નિભાવ અને મરામત માર્ગદર્શિકા



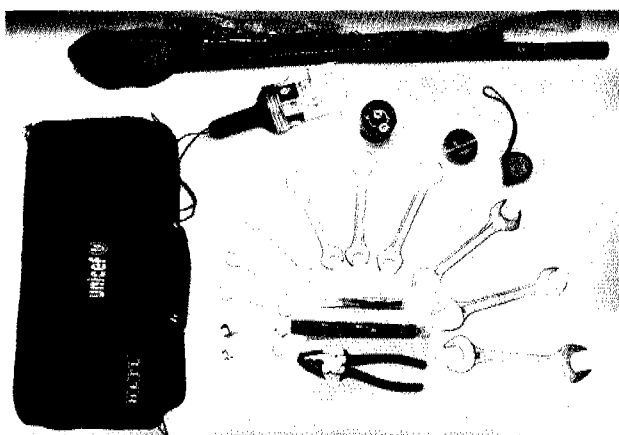
આનો મતી સહયોગ સમીતીને
આનો મતી સહયોગ સમીતીને

terminology used; maintenance and repairs of pipelines, pumping machinery, hand pumps; implications of water safety and good sanitation and hygiene practices and their relation with health, chlorination of water, water quality testing, duties and responsibilities of the Pani Samiti and the Gram panchayats and rules regarding water supply systems. All these aspects are explained through illustrations and examples.

Along with the capacity building of the Pani Samitis, awareness generation on the need for O&M and to elicit participation from the community is done using a variety of media from printed posters and leaflets to street plays and short audio-visual messages. WASMO also brings out a bimonthly newsletter called 'Loksamvad' in Gujarati through which project related success stories, lessons learnt and technical information on subjects such as water resource management, water quality surveillance, sanitation, personal hygiene etc. are shared with various stakeholders. Loksamvad is distributed free of cost to all the village panchayats of Gujarat State, NGO's working in the sector and associated with WASMO, all public representatives as well as policy planners.

4.3 O&M tool kits to facilitate basic repairs

Merely providing training is not sufficient to ensure that the Pani Samitis will be able to carry out O&M. there is a need for some basic tools and instruments to carry out the repairs. With support from UNICEF, WASMO has provided O&M tool kits and water quality field testing kits in completed villages. These kits are disseminated to the Pani Samitis at the time of post-construction O&M training and they come in very handy for the rural community to carry out the basic repair and maintenance activities. Apart from this in some villages water and sanitation marts have been set-up. These marts house some basic spare parts for local level repairs and other material which can be easily accessed by people, thus leaving no room for doubt on where to get the material and spare parts etc. from.



4.4 Key Role of ISAs

In the people centred projects, the government departments and machinery has a limited institutional capacity in handling issues related to community mobilisation. In this area, NGOs can play a positive role during programme implementation and in ensuring the long-term sustainability of the project. They can act as a catalyst in mobilising community support and participation by undertaking awareness building campaigns and bringing together the stakeholders to discuss the issues of concern and common interest. Thus, as in other programmes, in community-managed water and sanitation sector too, NGOs emerge as strong partners. Realising this, the State Government has involved NGOs as Implementation Support Agencies in various projects. The State of Gujarat has a wide

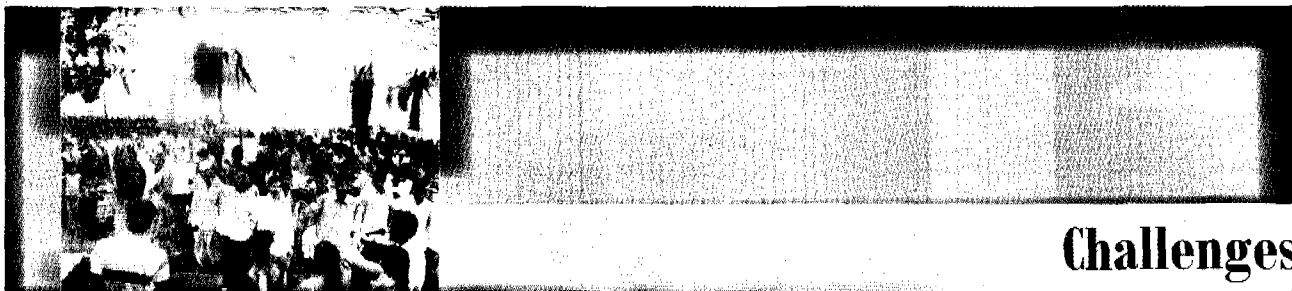
network of NGOs working on a variety of issues and about 55 NGOs are associated with various programmes of WASMO. The roles and responsibilities of the ISAs as envisaged in the projects are the following:

1. Community mobilisation by awareness generation and soliciting their participation;
2. Institution-building by forming effective Pani Samitis in accordance with the guidelines; sanitation and hygiene promotion through awareness campaigns that especially involve women and children and facilitate the construction of sanitation facilities;
3. Ensuring women's involvement through their participation as Pani Samiti members and addressing their water and sanitation needs;
4. Ensure equity in and across the villages and interest of weaker section the society is fully protected;
5. Water resource management by facilitating plan preparation in consultation with the community;
6. Facilitating operation and maintenance of the systems created by imparting training; and,
7. Ensuring transparent and appropriate account keeping by the Pani Samiti by imparting training and being part of the audit process.

NGOs with experience on working in community participation mode, in field of drinking water, hygiene and sanitation, water resource management, working with government sponsored and other programmes, as well as having demonstrated experience and proficiency in the area of capacity building etc. have been selected as ISAs. Throughout the implementation process the NGOs have played a noteworthy role in mobilising different sections of a village, sensitizing them about community participation and community contributions as well as in generating the willingness to pay for O&M among the community.

Drinking water being a basic necessity, it will be essential to ensure that the Pani Samiti continues to deliver the services efficiently and in an equitable manner. The presence of some agency to do some hand-holding, providing support for trouble shooting, act as a mediator and a resource in terms of information and knowledge will be a key factor in the sustainability of the physical and institutional systems that are set-up as part of the programme. Even after completion of the project it is to be expected that barring a few exceptionally well-managed and efficient Pani Samitis, many of the villages would require some facilitation support. And for this support they are most likely to turn to the NGOs who are active in the geographic area and who have strong outreach. The NGOs may therefore have a significant role to play insustainability of the systems after the physical works are completed, the scheme is commissioned and once WASMO withdraws from the project.





Challenges

The community-managed approach calls for a very significant shift in the roles played by different stakeholders. There are many instances of schemes failing due to poor management caused very often due to the lack of a sense or feeling of ownership. WASMO's approach stresses on community participation and involvement not merely by making a monetary contribution or a contribution in kind, but also participating in the decision making process at every stage. This has helped create a sense of ownership among the communities which is evident from their commitment in operating and maintaining the newly developed systems for which they have formulated O&M tariffs taking into account various aspects.

As of date about 612 villages under various projects of WASMO have formulated their individual O&M tariffs to manage their water supply systems. In the ERR programme, people have gradually become aware of the cost involved in bulk water transfer and providing clean and treated water and about 250 villages have even started paying their dues to the supplier i.e. GWSSB. Unlike last year, where no charges for water were paid, charges that have been collected stands at Rs.4.32 lakhs. However there are some barriers in formalizing O&M and maintaining its records, which makes scaling up O&M collection a challenging task. Some of them are:

1. Lack of record keeping of O&M contribution because separate accounts are not maintained. After project completion Pani Samiti merges with Gram Panchayat and O&M contribution goes to common resource pool of the Gram Panchayat. Thereby there is a possibility of the funds being utilized for any other activity under taken by the Gram Panchayat.
2. Pani Samiti members are trained for O&M. Once the Pani Samiti is disbanded it may be difficult to retain the services of these trained members, unless they are themselves willing and continue discharging this responsibility. Alternatively training to new members of the Pani Samiti may be required.
3. Long-term sustainability may need long term institutional support. Currently technical and managerial support to the Pani Samiti is easily available and close at hand due to the presence of CMSUs, ESCs and NGOs at the field level. Visits by their staff are regular, training, exposure visits, experience sharing and all other lines of communication are open. But once the project is commissioned and institutional support is withdrawn the Pani Samitis may still need some hand-holding and monitoring.

Conclusions

Having ensured drinking water security in the villages, through high capital and human investment, the stress on efficient management of the system is very important lest it fails prematurely. Besides it would be important to continuously monitor the functioning of the physical and institutional structures created during the project phase. A monitoring system needs to be built up for the post-project period. It may need a small provision for establishing a cell. It is observed that although a similar type of processes and resources go into each village, at the end of the project implementation, different Pani Samitis attain different levels of capacities, skills and understanding. While some were strong on the gender involvement others were more efficient in contribution collection. Some are ready for managing their drinking waters systems with reducing role of the facilitating agency while others were still quite dependent on them for the management. Therefore even the post project withdrawal strategy needs to be carried out in a phased manner after assessing the capacities of the respective Pani Samitis and also implies the need for ongoing institutional support in different areas in the long run.

Status of water resources in the state

Total Dynamic Ground Water Resources

◆ Total Ground Water Recharge	18001.45 MCM/year
◆ Utilizable Ground Water Recharge	14401.16 MCM/year
◆ Gross Ground Water Draft	11401.93 MCM/year
◆ Ground Water Balance	2999.23 MCM/year

Classification of Talukas (Ground water exploitation)

◆ No. of White Talukas	123
◆ No. of Grey Talukas	40
◆ No. of Dark Talukas	06
◆ No. of Saline Talukas	13
◆ No. of Over Exploited Talukas	41

Fresh Water availability

◆ Gujarat	1137 m ³ per capita per annum
◆ South Gujarat	1932 m ³ per capita per annum (70% of State Resources)
◆ North Gujarat	427 m ³ per capita per annum
◆ Saurashtra	734 m ³ per capita per annum

WASMO projects

1. **Community-managed Ghogha Regional Water Supply and Sanitation Project (Ghogha project)**

The project was a pilot project in the rural water supply and sanitation sector with a focus on community participation and ownership. It covered a coastal area of 614 sq kms along the Gulf of Cambay and 82 water-deficit villages of Bhavnagar district. Under the project, approximately 200,000 people were provided safe and assured drinking water supply and sanitation systems. The project supported by the Government of the Netherlands and state government has been completed in December 2005.

2. **Community-managed Water and Sanitation Programme in Earthquake-affected Villages of Gujarat (ERR project)**

The programme is being implemented to restore and develop water supply and sanitation facilities in about 1,260 earthquake affected villages in the districts of Kutch, Jamnagar, Surendranagar and Patan. The project began in April 2003 and so far 1095 Pani Samitis have been formed and works are in progress, while over 350 villages are managing their water supply scheme after completing it.

3. **Swajaldhara**

WASMO is the State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) for the implementation of Swajaldhara – a nationwide programme launched to implement reforms in the rural drinking water sector. The programme was introduced in 21 of the 25 districts in the state in the year 2003 and is at present being implemented in 13 districts. These districts are Anand, Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Panchmahals, Patan, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Vadodara and Valsad. Rajkot and Surat districts were formerly covered under the sector reform pilot project which drew to a close and the districts are now being covered under Swajaldhara II.

4. **Sector Reform Scheme (state)**

Success of Swajaldhara programme encouraged the Government of Gujarat to introduce Sector Reform Scheme (state). The community-managed drinking water supply and management programme is under implementation in 11 districts of the state and funded by the state government. This demand-driven programme was initiated in November, 2004 to provide in-village water supply facilities in 11 districts, i.e. Amreli, Dahod, Dangs, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Kheda, Mehsana, Narmada, Navsari, Porbandar and Surendranagar.

5. **Water Quality Surveillance**

In July 2004, a Water Quality Cell was established in WASMO with the objective of undertaking and institutionalising a water quality surveillance system at the grassroots level to ensure safe drinking water. The cell focuses on generating awareness about various aspects of water quality amongst rural community and disseminates information that enables them to decide whether the drinking water used by them is safe or not, and the repercussions of consuming unsafe water.

ERR Project

O&M tariffs fixed by community for in village water supply

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (Per household)	Remarks
Dis:			
Taluka: Abdasa			
1	Reladiya Manjal	120/-	The tariff is collected per person on monthly basis. The overall maintenance and operation process is carried out from the contribution.
2	Lakhaniya	120/-	Each house contributes for the O&M process depending upon the no. of persons. The contribution is collected on monthly basis.
3	Sukhpar(Sayad)	40/-	The tariff is not fixed. But the actual rent at the end of the year is divided which comes down to Rs.40/- to 50/- per Household for the year
4	Ukir	120/-	For the proper functioning of the components constructed under WASMO program, each person contributes for the O&M process on monthly basis.
5	Varandi Moti	90/-	The houses which have connections, contribute Rs.90/- for the O&M process, whereas the houses who don't have connections have to contribute Rs.30/- for the same.
6	Dadamapar (57)	480/-	Apart from the contribution in terms of money, each house contributes one liter of kerosene for the O&M process
7	Naliya	360/-	Village cleanliness charges includes cleanliness of water structures, chlorination and repairs and maintenance of stand posts and tanks etc. the collection is collected by 10th of every month and if somebody delays then he has to pay the fine
8	Parjau	360/-	Every month, each household contributes Rs.30/- as water tariff for the operation and maintenance of the structures.
9	Chiyasar	360/-	- do -
10	Kharua	180/-	Every month, each household contributes Rs.15/- as water tariff for the operation and maintenance of the structures.
11	Kandhay	420/-	Rs.7/- is collected as the water tariff on each head by the Pani Samiti. The contribution is utilized for the overall operation and maintenance of the components.
12	Balachodnani	360/-	Every month, each household contributes Rs.30/- as water tariff for the operation and maintenance of the structures.
13	Suthari	360/-	- do -
14	Sayara	360/-	- do -
15	Rapargadh	360/-	- do -
16	Lathedi	360/-	- do -
17	Jakhau	600/-	Every month, each household contributes Rs.50/- as water tariff for the operation and maintenance of the structures.
18	Miyani	360/-	Every month, each household contributes Rs.30/- as water tariff for the operation and maintenance of the structures.
19	Dhanavada	360/-	- do -
20	Hajapar	150/-	Every year, each household contributes Rs.150/- as water tariff for the operation and maintenance of the structures.
21	bhachunda	360/-	Every month, each household contributes Rs.30/- as water tariff for the operation and maintenance of the structures.
22	Nanavada	360/-	- do -
23	Kalatalav	360/-	- do -
24	Audiwandh	360/-	- do -
25	Samanda	360/-	- do -
26	Naredi	360/-	- do -
27	Jasapar	360/-	- do -

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (Per household/year)	Remarks
28	Vingaber	360/-	- do -
29	Berachiya	360/-	- do -
30	Rava	360/-	- do -
31	Nagor	360/-	- do -
32	Pethapar	360/-	- do -
33	Varadiya	360/-	- do -
34	Junachiya	360/-	- do -
35	Sothwandh	360/-	- do -
36	Markanwandh	360/-	- do -
37	Vonhar	360/-	- do -
38	Khatiya	360/-	- do -
39	Jumara	360/-	- do -
Taluka: Anjar			
40	Bhuvad	180/-	Earlier the tariff was Rs.14/- per house on yearly basis and was collected by the Gram Panchayat according to Govt. rules. Since Oct'05 the Pani Samiti has taken up the responsibility and now the tariff is Rs.15/- per house on monthly basis
41	Mindiana	120/-	The tariff is collected by the Gram Panchayat from April 2005. The register and the issue of receipt are done regularly.
42	Nagalpar	150/-	The tariff is collected since last ten years. It is collected by Gram Panchayat the register and the issue of receipt are done regularly.
43	Varsamedi	120/-	The tariff is collected by various caste leaders. The register and the issue of receipt are done regularly.
44	Bhalot	120/-	The tariff is used for the operation and maintenance of the structures.
45	Ajapar	240/-	- do -
46	Amarapar	240/-	- do -
47	Antarjal (ghadhi)	180/-	- do -
48	Bhadroi	360/-	- do -
49	Khari rohar(Gad)	600/-	- do -
50	Kidana(Gandhi)	300/-	- do -
51	Lohariya	180/-	- do -
52	Maringana	600/-	- do -
53	Mathada	180/-	- do -
54	Ningal	240/-	- do -
55	Nani Nagalpar	150/-	Out of the tariff collected, they deposit the GWSSB cess.
56	Pantiya	300/-	Each person of the village deposits Rs.5/- on monthly basis. The contribution is utilized for the operation and maintenance of the water supply structures and for proper water distribution.
57	Bittavaladiya	300/-	The tariff is collected from each house on monthly basis.
Taluka: Bhachau			
58	Meghpar	180/-	The tariff is collected from each every two months.
59	Ner	60/-	Pani Samiti members go door-to-door for collection of water tariff charges.
60	Bandhadi	60/-	Receipt of payment is given
61	Karmaria	60/-	-do-
62	Mai	30/-	-do-
63	Kakarva	60/-	-do-
64	Sangamner	480/-	Rs.8/- is collected as water tariff from each person including one month old infant. If the tariff is not contributed within 10 days after each month, then they have to pay Rs.50/- as fine. Rs.1200/- are new connection charges. Extra charges are levied for any new construction work of house. Rs.2/- multiplied twice by the construction area of slab specifically in feet are charged. If the house constructed is of galvanized sheet (Patra), then they have to pay Rs.1/- instead of Rs.2/-.

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (Per household/year)	Remarks
			One operator is hired for the operation of WASMO components and he is paid Rs.1400/- per month. The accounts of the contribution collected are handled by the members of Yuvak Mandal of the village. If any unexpected expenditure occurs then it is collected on average basis.
65	Vondh	150/-	Out of Rs.150/- collected as water tariff, Rs.20/- are general tariff charges which are utilized for the maintenance of water supply components and Rs.130/- are special tariff charges. Rs.100/- are new connection charges. To handle water supply uniformly and efficiently, three persons are hired, out of which two valveman are paid Rs.2500/- per month and one operator who is paid Rs.2500/- per month. The water tariff collected is deposited with the general bank account of Gram Panchayat.
66	Amrapar	200/-	
67	Sardarnagar	200/- 12/- (for animal)	Water tariff is collected from each house and Rs.12/- on each animal. The tariff is collected monthly.
68	Kharoi	10	The tariff is collected from each household on half yearly basis.
Taluka: Bhuj			
69	Kera	220/-	The tariff is collected per connection. Rs.4500/- are charged for construction of 32x28 feet area. Sewerage tariff of Rs.3000/- is collected on yearly basis and Rs.720/- is charged for every new connection.
70	Mankuva	50/-	At present the tariff charges are Rs.50/- per connection and the same is collected on yearly basis. From 2006, the water tariff charges are increased to Rs.100/- Every year Rs.30/- per person are charged as cleanliness tariff.
71	Meghapar	500/-	Every six months the Samiti collects the tariff per person. Rs.4000/- is collected for new connection. Rs.3000/- are charged for any new construction in the village.
72	Naranpar (Pasayati)	240/-	The water tariff is collected every year from each household. Rs.500/- are new connection charges. For any new construction, Rs.2/- per foot are charged. A valveman is appointed for the operation and he is paid Rs.3000/- per month.
73	Naranpar (ravari)	300/-	Each person contributes Rs.60/- as water tariff on yearly basis. Rs.500/- are charged as new connection charges. Rs.3500/- is the salary paid to the operator.
74	Avadhnagar	240/-	The village is contributing Rs.240/- per household and the Pani Samiti collects the amount on yearly basis and the collection is utilized for the O&M process.
75	Bharapar	120/-	The tariff is collected on each person on monthly basis. Rs.2/- is collected as water tariff.
76	Bhujodi	120/- 240/-	Rs.120/- per household is collected from those who receive water from stand post and Rs.240/- per household is collected from those receive water at home.
77	Godpar	150/-	Each person contributes Rs.2.50/- on monthly basis. Receipts are issued regularly.
78	Ler	240/-	The tariff is collected yearly per connection. Rs.240/- are charged as new connection charges.
79	Makhana	70/- as GWSSB cess 40/- as O&M	Rs.14/- per person is collected as GWSSB charges and GWSSB cess Rs.2/- per person water tariff is collected for O&M of Rs.40/- as O&M components constructed under WASMO Program.
80	Natharkui	60/-	The water tariff is collected after every four months. The Pani Samiti collects Rs.4/- per person.
81	Vyara	90/-	Earlier, the village was contributing Rs.4/- per person and it was collected after every four months. Now the Pani Samiti has started collecting Rs.6/- per person.
82	Kotda (Ugamna)	180/-	Rs.3/- are charged from each person as water tariff on monthly basis. The operator is paid Rs.2500/- per month. Rs.500/- are new connection charges. Every month, from each shop Rs.50/- are charged as water tariff.

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (Per household/year)	Remarks
83	Kukma	240/-	The tariff is collected yearly per connection. Rs.240/- are charged as new connection charges.
84	Madhapar-Navavas	250/- 275/-	Half inch connections are charged Rs.250/- and 12 mm connections are charged are Rs.275/- For commercial purpose, Rs.6000/- are charged yearly. For new connection, Rs.2/- per feet are charged
85	Dhordo	40/-	The water tariff is collected quarterly. Rs.2/- per person is collected for operation and maintenance of the WASMO components. Also the tariff includes cleanliness charges of the structures.
86	Udo	40/-	The water tariff is collected quarterly. Rs.2/- per person is collected for operation and maintenance of the WASMO components.
87	Varli	120/-	Each person contributes Rs.2/- per month as water tariff. The operator is paid Rs.2500/-. The new connection charges are Rs.100/- If anybody is found wasting water, then connection is withdrawn and for reconnection, the charges are Rs.200/-
88	Badadiya	60/-	The water tariff is collected per person and on yearly basis. Rs.1000/- are charged as new connection charges. A bore operator is engaged for the same, and he is also paid on monthly basis from this contribution.
89	Chapredi (Atalnagar)	240/-	Rs.20/- is collected from each house for the operation and maintenance. Out of the contribution collected, one valveman is engaged and paid from the same. Rs.60/- are new connection charges
90	Dhori	20/-	The water tariff is collected per household and on yearly basis. Rs.120/- are charged as new connection charges.
91	Jadura	15/-	The tariff is collected connection wise and on yearly basis.
92	Kunaria	12/-	The tariff is collected yearly per connection. Rs.100/- is collected for new connection.
93	Madhapar(Junavas)	300/-	The Samiti collects the tariff on yearly basis. Each house contributes Rs.300/- and the new connection charges are Rs.500/-
94	Motabandra	12/-	The tariff is collected yearly per connection.
95	Nanabandra	84/-	The Samiti is collecting the tariff every month
96	Samatra	500/-	
97	Saraspar	12/-	The tariff charge is Rs.12/- per year. New connection charges are Rs.100/-
98	Sumrasar	20/-	The tariff charge is Rs.20/- per year. New connection charges are Rs.250/-
99	Ajarahpar	600/-	Earlier, the village was contributing Rs.50/- per household per year but due to excess expenditure they have increased the tariff by Rs. 10/- per person on monthly basis
100	Anandsar	180/- 120/-	Households connected with gutter/sewerage line have to pay Rs.3/- per person and without connection of sewerage line have to pay Rs.2/- per person.
101	Baukha Odheja	120/-	The Pani Samiti collects the water tariff Rs.2/- from each person of the village on monthly basis
102	Bharasar	150/- 60/-	Houses with tap connection have to pay Rs.2.50/- per person and those taking water from stand post have to pay Rs.1/- as water tariff. New connection charges are Rs.250/-
103	Dahisara	120/-	The water tariff is collected per person and on monthly basis. Rs.250/- are charged as new connection charges.
104	Deshalpar	90/- 10/-	Each house contributes Rs.18/- as water tariff on yearly basis. Also they contribute Rs.10/- on yearly basis for sanitation. Commercial tariff is collected from each shopkeeper depending upon the average consumption of water.
105	Dharmapur	240/-	Each contributes Rs.20/- on monthly basis as water tariff.
106	Dhaneti	75/-	The water tariff is collected per person on yearly basis.
107	Gada	480/-	The tariff is collected every quarterly and the same has to be deposited within one month.

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (Per household/year)	Remarks
108	Galpadhar	200/-	The Pani Samiti collects the water tariff after every three months per house.
109	Habay	600/-	The contribution is collected on monthly basis and per house.
110	Hanuman nagar	120/-	The Pani Samiti collects the water tariff Rs.2/- from each person of the village on monthly basis.
111	Keshavnagar	240/-	The tariff is collected on monthly basis from each household.
112	Khengarpar	240/-	-do-
113	Kodaki	60/-	
114	Kotay	360/-	The tariff is collected on each person on monthly basis. Out of the tariff collected, one operator engaged is paid per month.
115	Kotda (Athamana) Patel vas	240/-	The village have its own individual water supply scheme. Rs.1500/- are new connection charges. Each person has to contribute Rs.4/- on monthly basis. In addition villagers have to pay Rs.10/- as cleanliness tariff. The operator is paid Rs.2500/- and for new connection, gross Rs.700/- are charged.
116	Kurbai	900/-	Out of the tariff collected Pani Samiti deposits the GWSSB cess with the Panchayat and remaining is for O&M. New connection charges are Rs.500/-
117	Loriya	120/-	Pani Samiti collects tariff Rs.2/- per person on monthly basis.
118	Nana Tharavada	300/-	Pani Samiti collects tariff from each person on monthly basis. The Gram Panchayat collects Rs.2000/- on each 12 brass of new construction. New connection charges are Rs.100/-. The operator is paid Rs.2200/-
119	Nangiyari	240/-	The village contributes for the tariff on yearly basis and per connection.
120	Nokhaniya	300/-	Each person contributes Rs.5/- on monthly basis. Out of the contribution collected, one operator is paid.
121	Paddhar	300/-	Rs.600/- is charged for new connection.
122	Payarka	120/-	In addition the village contribute for GWSSB cess
123	Pirwadi	100/-	
124	Purasar	300/- 24/- per animal	For taking water connection, constructing a soak pit is compulsory. If the water leaks out of the soakpit or if anybody fails to deposit the tariff, water supply is disconnected. Half yearly, the expenditure statement is displayed in the Gram Sabha. The tariff is collected every three months. Per animal Rs.24/- is collected in addition to the no. of members of each household.
125	Purasar Vandh	720/- 120/- per animal	Water tariff is collected both for persons as well as for animals. Rs.120/- per animal is charged. The tariff is collected for diesel pump charges. Whosoever fails to deposit the tariff for more than 3 months, their connection is cut off and they have to pay Rs.100/- as re-connecting charges.
126	Raydhanpur	100/-	Out of this Rs.6/- is collected as O&M charges and Rs.14/- as GWSSB charges
127	Taknasar	100/-	
128	Vadasar	240/-	Each house has to pay Rs.240/- as water tariff on yearly basis. In addition they have to pay Rs.18/- each year for fetching water from stand post irrespective of the use of the facility. For any new construction planned, a permission is required from the Panchayat and have to pay Rs.2/- per Sq. foot area.
129	Vantra	240/-	Each contributes Rs.20/- on monthly basis as water tariff. Rs.700/- are paid to the valveman per month.
130	Varli	180/-	Each person contributes Rs.3/- on monthly basis as water tariff.
131	Vatachad	100/-	

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (Per household/year)	Remarks
132	Vinchiya	100/-	The tariff is collected household wise and deposited half yearly.
133	Mirzapar	240/-	The village collects the tariff on yearly basis and per connection.
134	Sumra Vandh	160/-	
135	Gadiyalo	360/-	Every two months Rs.5/- are collected from each person as water tariff.
136	Adhyang	120/-	Rs.2/- every month from each person are charged as water tariff.
137	Kodki	60/-	Each person contributes Rs.1/- per month
Taluka: Lakhpat			
138	Virani Nani	300/-	The tariff is collected per house on yearly basis. New connection charges are Rs.500/-, whereas the operator is paid Rs.1300/- per month.
139	Dolatpar	100/-	Pani Samiti collects tariff on each person. The tariff is collected on yearly basis.
140	Pakho	240/-	The tariff is collected per person twice a year. The GWSSB cess is also paid from this collection.
141	Gunau	240/-	-do-
142	Laxmirani	360/-	-do-
143	Naredo	240/-	-do-
144	Chakrai	360/-	-do-
Taluka: Mandvi			
145	Bagda	60/-	The rate of tariff for consuming water from stand post is Rs.3/- per month
146	Bheraiya	300/-	The water tariff has to be deposited by every 10th of the month. Out of the water tariff, the valveman is paid Rs.1400/- per month and the person engaged for cleaning is paid Rs.250/- per month.
147	Darsadi	240/-	The rate of tariff for consuming water from stand post is Rs.50/- per month
148	Dujapar	240/-	The tariff is collected on yearly basis
149	Filon	300/-	If deposited by 5th of every month then tariff Rs.5/- per person, if deposited by 7th of every month then Rs.7/- per person and if deposited by 10th of every month then Rs.10/- per person
150	Gandhigram	180/-	The water tariff has to be deposited by every 10th of the month. Out of the water tariff, the valveman is paid Rs.1000/- per month.
151	Godhara	300/-	The charges for new water connection are Rs.2500/-. The water tariff has to be deposited by 10th of every month. The valveman is paid Rs.1100/- monthly. In case of any marriage or religious occasion, permission has to be taken from the Samiti, but no additional charge is taken for the occasion.
152	Jamthada	110/-	
153	Haripura	125/-	The tariff is collected on yearly basis
154	Modkuba	240/-	-do-
155	Momaymora	150/-	Water tariff has to be deposited by every 10th of the month. For new after connection, the charges are Rs.700/-. The valveman is paid Rs.1700/- monthly and for the purpose of cleanliness of the village, engaged the cleaner is paid Rs.50/- per month.
156	Mota Asambiya	120/-	The tariff is collected on yearly basis
157	Moti Undoth	240/-	For new connection, the charges are Rs.2500/-. The tariff has to be paid by 10th of every month. The valveman is paid Rs.1500/- per month and person engaged for cleaning is paid Rs.250/- per month

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (per household/year)	Remarks
158	Nana Bhadiya	120/-	The charges for new water connection are Rs.1000/-. The water tariff has to be deposited by 10th of every month. The valve man is paid Rs.1000/- per month and person engaged for cleaning is paid Rs.550/- monthly. In addition, tariff is collected for sewerage facility@ Rs.120/- per annum
159	Nani Undoth	180/-	The charges for new water connection are Rs.500/-. The water tariff has to be deposited by 10th of every month. The valve man is paid Rs.1000/- per month. In addition, tariff is collected for sewerage facility@ Rs.2/- per month
160	Pipari	480/-	The water tariff per person is Rs.8/-, but for stand post is Rs.3/- per connection, monthly in addition. For new connection, the charges are Rs.1000/-. The water tariff has to be paid by every 10th of the month. The valve man is paid Rs.1100/- per month and person engaged for cleaning is paid Rs.750/- per month
161	Poladiya	300/-	The tariff is collected on yearly basis
162	Rajpar	100/-	-do-
163	Tragdi	300/-	The water tariff per person is Rs.5/-, but for stand post is Rs.3/- per connection, monthly in addition. The water tariff has to be paid by every 10th of the month. Rs.50/- is late payment fine charges. The valve man is paid Rs.850/- per month
164	Virani	300/-	Tariff is for water and sanitation facilities
165	Bambharai	120/-	The tariff is collected on yearly basis
166	Faradi	350/-	-do-
167	Moti Rayan	180/-	-do-
168	Janakpar	180/-	-do-
Taluka: Mundra			
169	Lifara	100/-	
170	Vaghura	125/-	Each house contributes Rs.125/- Out of this Panchayat deposits Rs.14/- per person as GWSSB cess. Rest is utilized for in-village after supply systems
171	Baroi	180/-	The village contributes for the overall operation and maintenance of the components
172	Borara	120/-	The water tariff is collected from the households on yearly basis.
173	Deshalpar (Kanthi)	90/- Per con 15/- stand post	Houses having connections have to pay Rs.90/- yearly and those consuming water from stand post have to contribute Rs.15/- yearly.
174	Kanjara	80/-	The Pani Samiti collects the tariff on yearly basis @ Rs.80/- household
175	Luni	420/-	The water tariff collection is decided as Rs.420/- per month household on yearly basis. The valve man is paid Rs.500/- out of the collection.
176	Moti Tumbdi	400/-	The Pani Samiti collects the water tariff per house on yearly basis.
177	Nani Tumbdi	400/-	-do-
178	Samagogha	30/- Per con 10/- stand post	The houses having water connection have to contribute Rs.30/- on yearly basis and who fetch water from stand post have to contribute Rs.10/- on yearly basis.
179	Toda	20/-	Each house contributes Rs.20/- out of this Panchayat deposits Rs.14/- per person as GWSSB cess. Rest is utilised for in-village water supply systems
180	Vadala	120/-	Each house contributes Rs.10/- on monthly basis
181	Bagada	25/-	Out of the tariff collection, one operator is hired @ Rs.3500/-.
182	Dhrab	300/-	The community contributes Rs.300/- as water tariff and for the O&M purpose they have hired one operator @ Rs.2500/- per month The new connection charges are Rs.500/-

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (per household/year)	Remarks
183	Fachariya	60/-	The Samiti collects the tariff monthly per person
184	Gelda	50/-	Each household contributes towards O & M expenditure
185	Nanakapaya	150/-	Out of this Panchayat deposits Rs.14/- per person as GWSSB cess. Rest is utilised for in-village water supply systems
186	Navi Nal	65/-	-do-
187	Tunda Vandh	120/-	- do -
188	Bhadreshwer	120/-per house 120/- per animal	Out of the tariff collection, one operator is paid Rs.1200/- per month. Per animal Rs.120/- as water tariff is collected.
189	Chhasra	10/-	Each household contributes towards O&M expenditure
190	Gundala	150/-	Out of the tariff collection, one operator is paid Rs.1200/- per month.
191	Lakhapar	160/-	Out of the tariff collection, one operator is paid Rs.2200/- per month
192	Mangra	30/-	Out of this Panchayat deposits Rs.14/- per person as GWSSB cess. Rest is utilised for in-village water supply systems
193	Mota Kandagra	18/-	-do -
194	Nana Kandagra	120/-	-do -
195	Ratadiya	200/-	-do -
196	Sadau	30/-	-do -
197	Shekadiya	30/-	-do -
198	Viraniya	100/-	-do -
Taluka: Nakhatrana			
199	Beru	75/-	
200	Devisar	125/-	Each household deposits Rs.25/- in two parts. One as GWSSB cess and the rest for O&M purpose
201	Gadani	120/-	Water tariff is charged @ Rs.24/- per person per year. One pump operator is paid @ Rs.1500/- per month.
202	Haripar(Hirapar)	125/-	The water tariff is Rs.125/- per household and is deposited with the Pani Samiti on yearly basis.
203	Khirsara(Nava)	600/-	The total tariff is Rs.120/- per person per year.
204	Kotada Jadodar	360/-	Rs.100/- are new household connection charges and Rs.360/- is the water tariff (Rs.350/- water tariff and Rs.10/- Sanitation tariff)
205	Laxmipar(Bhunjay)	90/-	Rs.18/- are charged from each person on yearly basis. One operator is paid Rs.1000/- every month.
206	Nakhatrana	150/-	The tariff is deposited on yearly basis .One pump operator is paid @ Rs.1500/- per month. The charges for new connection are Rs 800/-
207	Nana Nakhatrana	120/-	The water tariff is fixed @ Rs.120/- per person per year
208	Naranpar/Nadapar	125/-	
209	Paneli	125/-	
210	Rampar Roha	240/-	The tariff is collected per person. One pump operator is paid @ Rs.1550/- per month.
211	Ratadiya	120/-	
212	Mosuna	190	The GWSSB cess of Rs.14/- is deposited at Panchayat and per house Rs.120/- is collected as water tariff on yearly basis. Rs.500/- is paid to pump operator on monthly basis.
213	Todiya	125/-	Rs.70/- are new connection charges.
214	Valka Mota	90/-	Water tariff is deposited at Panchayat. The tariff is Rs.18/- which is collected by Panchayat and Pani Samiti by end of the year. Out of the collection, Rs.14/- is GWSSB cess and Rs.4/- for O&M purpose.
215	Jadodar	80/-	The village has its own individual water supply scheme. Water tariff is deposited with Water supply committee (Panchayat) yearly. Pani Samiti issues receipts against the tariff paid. New Connection Charge is Rs.500/- and Rs.600/- is paid to pump operator every Month.
216	Kadiya Mota	120/-	

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (per household/year)	Remarks
217	Kadiya Nana	75/-	Rs.80/- are new connection charges and Rs.15/- per person is water tariff deposited with Talati/mantri in Panchayat by community.
218	Kakadbhit	120/-	New Connection Charge is Rs.250/-
219	Kalyanpar	200/-	New connection Charge is Rs.200/- Pani Samiti pays Rs.1000/- to pump operator. Apart from this, the sanitation tariff is Rs.15/- per household
220	Kharadiya	80/-	New connection charge is Rs.250/- and Rs.2/- per person for O&M charges and Rs.14/- for GWSSB
221	Khirsara (Netra)	85/-	New connection charge is Rs.500/- Rs.3/- per person for O&M Charges and Rs.14/- for GWSSB
222	Lakshmipur (Tara)	150/-	New connection Charge is Rs.200/- Rs.1800/- is paid to pump operator every month and sanitation tariff is Rs.25/- per household per year
223	Mangvana	120/-	The village has its own individual water supply scheme at is deposited with Panchayat, but not regularly.
224	Manjal	300/-	New Connection Charge is Rs.250/- Pani Samiti pays Rs.1000/- to pump operator.
225	Navi Manjal	300/-	Out of the 40 houses, 38 houses have house connection
226	Manipar	100/-	
227	Rasaliya	50/-	New connection charges are Rs.250/- and Pani Samiti pays Rs.1000/- to pump operator
228	Ugedi	125/-	Earlier the overall tariff collected was Rs.150/- out of which the Pani Samiti deposited the GWSSB cess but now they have bifurcated the tariff in two parts, one is for O&M and the other part is for sanitation charges. Rs.100/- is water tariff and Rs.25/- is sanitation tariff. New connection charges are Rs.1000/- and Rs.1000/- is paid to pump operator every month.
229	Vadava Kaya	200/-	Water tariff is deposited with Pani Samiti yearly. Tariff deposit card is given to the villagers. Rs.1000/- is paid to pump operator every month
230	Vigodi (1959)	100/-	New connection charge is Rs.1000/- and Rs.80/- per house is collected. For those houses which have 2 taps Rs.50/- are collected per year and Rs.1600/- is paid to pump operator every month
231	Bibbar	140/-	The Pani Samiti collects water tariff Rs.14/- for GWSSB and Rs.14/- for O & M by Panchayat and Pani Samiti by the end of year.
232	Vijpasar	75/-	The village contributes both for GWSSB and for O&M purpose. The villagers contributes together for both the purposes, out of which the Pani Samiti deposits the amount as GWSSB cess and the rest for O&M purpose.
233	Vithon	160/-	New connection charges is Rs.600/- and Rs.1000/- is paid to pump operator every month
234	Vesalpar	100/-	
235	Morgar	180/-	New connection charges is Rs.250/- and Rs.1000/- paid to pump operator every month
236	Aiyar	80/-	The water tariff is Rs.14/- per person for GWSSB and Rs.2/- for O&M and sanitation tariff. All records are maintained by Talati.
237	Ambara(Amara)	90/-	Tariff is collected by the Panchayat as Rs.18/- per person per year. Pani Samiti issues receipt against the tariff paid. Pani Samiti has appointed one pump operator with Rs.800/- salary per month.
238	Anandpar	300/-	Tariff is collected by the Pani Samiti which is Rs.5/- per person for O&M purpose. The villagers deposit the tariff in Pani Samiti office on any date of the month. Pani Samiti has appointed one pump operator who is paid Rs.1000/- salary per month.

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (Per household/year)	Remarks
239	Angiya Mota	120/-	Tariff collected by the Pani Samiti is Rs.120/- per household per year.
240	Bhadli	120	Tariff is collected by the Pani Samiti which is Rs.24/-
241	Charakhada	95/-	Earlier the village contributed towards GWSSB cess and they have started collecting Rs.5/- more as sanitation tariff & O&M.
242	Chavadka	180/-	Earlier the village contributed towards GWSSB cess and now they have started collecting Rs.3/- per person on monthly basis
243	Deshalpar	100/-	Tariff is collected by the Panchayat as Rs.20/- per house per year.
244	Devpar	130/-	Tariff is collected by the Pani Samiti Rs.24/- per person for O&M and Rs.10/- per household for sanitation.
245	Dhamay	75/-	The village is depositing 14/- as GWSSB cess but now they are depositing Rs.1/- for O&M purpose also.
246	Dhavda Mota	85/-	Rs.14/- per person for GWSSB and Rs.3/- per person for O&M is collected as water tariff. Samiti collects tariff on yearly basis. One pump operator is paid Rs.1500/-.
247	Dhavda Nana	85/-	Rs.14/- per person as GWSSB cess and Rs.3/- per person for O&M is collected as water tariff. The Samiti collects tariff on yearly basis. One pump operator is engaged and he is paid salary of Rs.1500/-.
248	Sangnara	125/-	The Samiti collects water tariff on yearly basis. One pump operator is engaged and he is paid Rs.1500/- per month The tariff is collected per person.
249	Naranpar (Roha)	125/-	The village have formed their Pani Samiti. Tariff is collected by the Pani Samiti members. (Rs.14/- GWSSB and Rs.11/- as O&M charges)
250	Vadva Bhopa	180/-	The water tariff is collected in two parts. The GWSSB cess is collected every month from each person, whereas the tariff for O&M is collected on yearly basis.
251	Dhoro	95/-	The water tariff is Rs.95/- per household and it is deposited with the Samiti on yearly basis. Rs.14/- are charged as GWSSB cess which is deposited with the Panchayat and Rs.5/- as water & sanitation tariff for O&M purpose.
252	Gangon Purva	48/-	Water tariff is deposited at Panchayat. Water tariff is Rs.48/- per house which is collected by the Pani Samiti.
253	Jaday	80/-	The water tariff is Rs.80/- per household and it is deposited with the Samiti on yearly basis. The Samiti deposits the GWSSB cess with the Panchayat as Rs.15/- per person and Rs.2/- for O&M purpose.
254	Jatavara	95/-	Tariff is collected by the Panchayat/Pani Samiti, Rs.14/- per person per year as GWSSB cess and Rs.5/- water & sanitation tariff.
255	Jinday	260/-	Each household deposits Rs.260/- with the water supply committee after every six months.
256	Jinjay	90/-	The water tariff is 95/- per household and it is deposited with the Samiti on yearly basis. The village was contributing Rs.14/- towards the GWSSB cess and now they are contributing Rs.4/- towards the water and sanitation charges also.
257	Jiyapar	180/-	Tariff is collected by the Pani Samiti as Rs.15/- per house on monthly basis. The Pani Samiti members collect it from every household. Pani Samiti has appointed one pump operator with Rs.1500/- salary per month.
258	Khirsara	120/-	The water tariff is collected per house on yearly basis. Out of the contribution, the Pani Samiti deposits towards GWSSB cess.
259	Khombhdi Moti	360/-	Tariff is collected by the Panchayat/Pani Samiti as Rs.6/- per person. The tariff is deposited in water supply committee every half yearly. Pani Samiti has appointed one pump operator with Rs.1200/- salary per month.

Sr No.	Village	Tariff in Rs (per household/year)	Remarks
260	Khombhdi Nani	90/-	The water tariff is divided into two parts. Rs.14/- per person as GWSSB cess and Rs.4/- for O & M purpose
261	Kotda	100/-	Out of the tariff collected, the Pani Samiti deposits Rs.14/- per person on yearly basis as GWSSB cess.
262	Lakhiyarvira	80/-	Tariff is collected by the Panchayat as Rs.14/- per person per year as GWSSB cess and Rs.2/- is O & M. Deposited in Panchayat half yearly
263	Ludbay-l	240/-	The village contributes both for GWSSB cess and for O&M.
264	Maru(Muru)	75/-	The village contributes for the overall O&M purpose of the village
265	Nagviri	75/-	Rs.15/- is collected as water tariff per person on yearly basis. Out of the collection, the Pani Samiti deposits Rs.14/- per person with GWSSB cess on yearly basis.
266	Netra	200/-	The village contributes both for GWSSB and for O&M purpose.
267	Palibvad	300/-	Tariff is collected by the Pani Samiti which is Rs.5/- per person. Pani Samiti has appointed one pump operator who is paid Rs.1000/- salary per month.
268	Rampar(Sarva)	100/-	Tariff is collected by the Panchayat as Rs.14/- per person per year as GWSSB cess and Rs.6/- is O & M tariff.
269	Sanyra	180/-	Tariff is collected by the Pani Samiti as Rs.3/- per person. Some tariff is received on 3 monthly basis. Pani Samiti has appointed one pump operator with Rs.1000/- salary per month.
270	Tharavada	145/-	Tariff is collected by the Panchayat twice a year. Pani Samiti has appointed one pump operator with Rs.1000/- salary per month.
271	Uthongadi	240/-	
272	Vamrapadar (Chandranagar)	50/-	Tariff is collected by the Panchayat/Pani Samiti (Chandranagar) as Rs.50/- per house per year.
273	Vehar	80/-	The village contributes both for GWSSB cess and for O&M. The villagers contribute together for both the purposes, out of which the Samiti deposits Rs.14/- as GWSSB cess and the rest for O&M.
274	Vibhapar	300/-	Every person deposits the tariff with the water supply committee on six monthly basis.
275	Anandsar	470/-	The contribution is collected from each person. The amount is Rs.86/- out of which Rs.14/- is paid as GWSSB cess and the rest for O&M.
276	Adhochhani	490/-	The contribution is collected from each person. The amount is Rs.98/- out of which Rs.14/- is paid as GWSSB cess and the rest of the amt for O&M.
277	Ukheda	360/-	Every month, each household contributes Rs.30/- as water tariff.
278	Dador	180/-	Every month, water tariff is collected from each person. The collection is utilized for the O&M purpose.
279	Angiya Nana	200/-	The village has its own individual water supply scheme. The tariff is deposited with in Water supply committee every yearly. New Connection Charge is Rs.500/-. Samiti pays Rs.1000/- for pump operator.
280	Badi (palanpur)	100/-	Tariff is collected by the Panchayat as Rs.20/- per person per year for O&M purpose.
Taluka: Rapar			
281	Gagodar	480/-	Three persons are hired for O&M purpose. Out of which two are valve man and one is for administrative works. A separate bank account is opened for the same. Rs.20/- is charged for those houses which are closed. Also two cleaners are engaged who are paid Rs.1200/- per month. At present maintenance of stand post, cattle trough, washing ghat are not charged under O&M part. For the same, in the future if they feel the necessity they may increase the water tariff.

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (Per household/year)	Remarks
282	Adesar	600/-	Two persons are engaged for O&M under the guidance of Pani Samiti. At present the stand post, cattle trough, washing ghat are not charged under O&M.
283	Umalya	360/- 90/- on components	As a part of O&M tariff, Rs.30/- is collected per h/h and Rs.90/- is collected for maintenance of the components like stand post, cattle trough. An operator is engaged who is paid Rs.2500/- out of the water tariff collected. The Pani Samiti to collect makes household visits to collect tariff.
284	Padampar	540/-	Every month Rs.30/- are collected for O&M and Rs.15/- are collected for maintenance of stand post, cattle trough. Local operator render his services free of cost for the same.
285	Pragpar	135/-	Yearly Rs.90/- are collected for O&M and Rs.45/- are collected for maintenance of stand post, cattle trough. Local operator is hired for the same and he is paid Rs.2800/- per month.
286	Khandek	180/-	Monthly, the tariff is collected for each connection. At present the maintenance of stand post, cattle trough are done free. One operator is engaged and he is paid Rs.1000/- per month.
287	Sai	300/-	Each person contributes Rs.5/- per month for the O&M. One operator is engaged and he is paid Rs. 1500/- per month. The Pani Samiti members collect the tariff by door-to-door contribution.
288	Kalyanpar	480/- per 360/- on stand post	The Pani Samiti members collect the tariff on monthly basis from each house. The houses having connections at their home are contributing Rs.40/- and those who fetch the water from stand post contribute Rs.30/- For the proper maintenance of the structures, one operator is engaged and he is paid Rs.2000/- per month.
289	Fatehghadh	7/-	The Pani Samiti members collect the water tariff by door to door collection. At the beginning of the year the tariff is collected and out of the contribution, the structures are operated and maintained properly.
290	Vajejar	40/-	The contribution collected as water tariff is deposited with the Panchayat and the same maintains the O&M.
291	Versara	60/-	The water tariff is collected by the Pani Samiti
292	Khirai	20/-	The contribution collected as water tariff is deposited with the Panchayat
293	Vanoi	20/-	-do-
294	Shanpar	30/-	-do-
295	Bela	40/-	-do-
296	Bhangera	150/-	-do-
297	Mauvana	600/-	The operator is responsible for collection of water tariff.
298	Vekara	20/-	
299	Lakdawandh	24/-	
300	Dorathana	4/-	
301	Dhabda	24/-	
302	Kanpar	300/-	Rs.300/- is collected as water tariff from each house on yearly basis, out of which Rs.100/- is general tariff from which the operation and maintenance is carried out. Rest Rs.200/- is special tariff which is utilized for distribution of water. Rs.1100/- are new connection charges. One operator is hired who is paid Rs.1350/- per month.

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (Per household/year)	Remarks
303	Shivgadh	360/-	Each household contributes Rs.30/- on monthly basis. One operator is engaged for the overall operation and maintenance of the water supply system, for which he is paid Rs.800/- per month.
304	Hamirpar Moti	360/-	Rs.360/- is the water tariff contributed by the household. It is collected quarterly. A person is engaged for the same and is paid Rs.1200/- per month. For new connection charges construction of one soak pit is compulsory.
305	Moda	360/-	Quarterly, tariff is collected from each household.
306	Vijapar	200/-	The tariff is collected half yearly
307	Desalpar	200/-	-do-
308	Varnu	200/-	-do-
309	Mangadh	120/- 12/-	The tariff is collected from each house including on each animal. Rs.10/- is collected as water tariff on monthly basis.
310	Amrapar	180/- 12/-	Monthly the tariff Rs.15/- is collected from each house and on Rs.1/- each animal.
311	New Mevasa	240/- 12/-	The tariff is collected on monthly basis and for the same each house contributes per connection including on each animal.
312	Govindpar	120/- 12/-	-do-
313	Jethasari	600/- 12/-	Each household contributes Rs.40/- after every four months. The tariff is collected on each animal of the village.
314	Sai	360/- 12/-	Rs.30/- is collected as water tariff from each household on monthly basis by the Pani Samiti members. Also every month Rs.1/- is collected on each animal.
315	Dedarva	180/- 12/-	Rs.15/- per house and Rs.1/- on each animal is collected as water tariff every monthly.
316	Naliya Timbo	360/- 12/-	Rs.30/- is collected as water tariff from each household on monthly basis by the Pani Samiti members. Also every month Rs.1/- is collected on each animal.
317	Pandyagadh	180/- 12/-	Rs.15/- is collected from each house and also Rs.1/- is collected on each animal for operation and maintenance
318	Naranpar	360/-	The Pani Samiti collects Rs.30/- from each household on monthly basis.
319	Gauripar	360/-	The Pani Samiti collects Rs.30/- from each household on monthly basis.
District: Patan			
Taluka: Santalpur			
320	Vaghpora	48/-	Pani Samitis and Gram Panchayat have decided Rs. - for cleanliness purpose and Rs.2/- for repairing charges. The collection is collected on monthly basis.
321	Navagam	60/-	Out of the tariff collection, Rs.2/- is utilized for cleanliness purpose and Rs.3/- is utilized for repairing. The tariff is collected on monthly basis.
322	Roza	240/-	The tariff is collected twice a year. Out of the tariff collected, the Pani Samiti contributes for GWSSB cess also and the rest of the amount is utilized for the O&M.
323	Jarusha	70/-	The tariff is collected on yearly basis from each house.
324	Korda	60/-	-do-
325	Daldi	120/-	The water tariff is collected by the Gram Panchayat including GWSSB cess. Each household contributes Rs.10/- monthly and Rs.14/- as GWSSB cess. Out of the total contribution, the Panchayat has deposited 40% GWSSB cess.
326	Jakhotra	120/-	Each household contributes Rs.10/- as water tariff on monthly basis and Rs.14/- as GWSSB cess. The tariff is collected by the Pani Samiti and the Gram Panchayat collects the GWSSB cess.

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (Per household/year)	Remarks
327	Kalyanpura	360/-	Each household contributes Rs.30/- as water tariff to the Pani Samiti, out of which the Pani Samiti deposits Rs.14/- per person as GWSSB cess on yearly basis.
328	Garamdi	420/-	The Pani Samiti collects Rs.20/- as water tariff every month from each house. Also each household contributes Rs.200/- as special water tariff charges on yearly basis, out of which GWSSB cess is deposited with the Gram Panchayat.
District: Surendranagar			
Taluka: Muli			
329	Sidhsar	120/-	The rate of tariff is inclusive of household connections and stand post.
330	Bhojpara	5.862/-	The village has 1200 sheep and 250 cows & buffaloes. Rs.5/- per year per sheep and Rs.10/- per cow as the tariff is fixed.
331	Pandavara	180/-	The rate of tariff is inclusive of household connections and stand post.
332	Jasapar	120/-	-do-
333	Shekhpur	60/-	-do-
Taluka: Wadhwan			
334	Rampara	300/-	As the O&M tariff, 700 farmers of the village gives 20Kg cotton each every year. One kg cotton is valued at Rs.300/-.
335	Nana Madhad	120/-	The rate of tariff is inclusive of household connections and stand post.
336	Fulgam	216/-	-do-
337	Kharva	300/-	-do-
338	Munjpar	180/-	-do-
339	Rupavati	150/-	-do-
340	Bhadreshi	120/-	There is a pump operator and valve man; both are paid Rs.750/- each.
341	Khodu	120/-	The rate of tariff is inclusive of household connections and stand post.
342	Adheli	120/-	-do-
343	Bala	300/-	Rs.11,500/- is other tariff. Tariff collection after completion of year.
Taluka: Halvad			
344	Ghanad	120/-	The rate of tariff for household connection is Rs.10/- per year and for other sources like single tap near headwork's, and ponds Rs.60/- per year as tariff is fixed.
345	Vegadvav	120/-	
346	Susvav	125/-	The rate of tariff for those consuming water from other sources like single tap near headworks and ponds is Rs.25/- per year.
347	Ratabhe	150/-	The tariff fixed for those using water from other sources is Rs.90/- per year.
348	Kidi	70/-	Rs.14/- per year/per head has been fixed as the tariff for cluster storage systems; therefore Rs.70/- is the tariff per year/per household.
349	Rayadhra	144/-	The tariff fixed for those using water from other sources like single tap near headwork's and ponds is Rs.36/- per year.
350	NavaGhanshyamgadh	100/-	Total there are 446 households and out of which 435 have household connections.
351	Golasan	75/-	The tariff for those using water from stand post is Rs.60/- per year.
352	Juna Amarapar	60/-	Total there are 921 households and out of which 182 have household connections.
353	Enjar	120/-	Tariff is Rs.24/- per head/per year, so yearly household tariff would be Rs.120/-.

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. per household/year	Remarks
354	Dhanala	120/-	The tariff for those using water from stand post is Rs.45/- per year.
355	Koyba	120/-	The tariff for those consuming water from other sources like single tap near headwork's and ponds is Rs.70/- per year.
356	Mangadh	120/-	Rs.45/- per year is fixed as tariff for using water from stand posts and Rs.14/- per year for water from other sources.
357	Nava Raysangpur	72/-	
358	Nava Amarapar	14/-	
359	Nava Malaniyad	100/-	
360	Juna Raysangpur	144/-	Rs.9600/- is other tariff, Tariff collection is after completion of year.
361	Charadava	120/-	Rs.4000/- is other tariff, Tariff collection is after completion of year.
362	Merupar	175/-	
363	Survadar	96/-	
364	Ranekpar	120/-	
365	Nava Isanpur	30/-	
	Juna Isanpur	14/-	
Taluka: Dasada			
366	Fatepur	120/-	The tariff for those consuming water from other sources like single tap near headwork's and ponds is Rs.14/- per year.
367	Dasada	240/-	Total there are 1477 households and out of which 900 have household connections.
368	Degam	150/-	The tariff for those consuming water from other sources like single tap near headwork's and ponds is Rs.14/- per year.
369	Kharaghoda	150/-	Total there are 1650 households and out of which 1550 have household connections.
370	Bubvana	240/-	Total there are 208 households and out of which 170 have household connections.
371	Naviyani	60/-	Total there are 279 households and out of which 240 have household connections.
372	Surel	120/-	Total there are 461 households and out of which 280 have household connections.
373	Kamalpur	180/-	The tariff for those consuming water from other sources like single tap near headwork's and ponds is Rs.14/- per year.
Taluka: Chotia			
374	Abhepar	100/-	Rs.10/- is the tariff per household per month.
375	Undavi	100/-	
376	Vijalia	300/-	
377	Sanosara	360/-	Rs.30/- is the tariff per household per month.
378	Bhimgadh	120/-	Rs.10/- is the tariff per household per month.
379	Kundhda	24/-	
380	Garida	24/-	Rs.2/- is collected as the tariff.
381	Zinzuda	120/-	The tariff fixed is the cluster sump connection.
382	Pipalia (Dho)	200/-	The tariff fixed is stand post facility.
383	Golida	120/-	Rs.10/- is the tariff per household per month.
384	Pipalia (Bam)	20/-	
385	Vadali	156/-	Rs.13/- is the tariff per household per month
386	Anandpar	25/-	
387	"Bamanbore(Nava)"	600/-	Rs.50/- per household/per month is fixed.
388	Chobari	25/-	
389	Morthala	16/-	
390	Nani Moldi	240/-	Rs.20/- is the tariff per household per month
Taluka: Sayla			
391	Mota Bhadla	100/-	Rs.20/- is the tariff per person per year.
392	Samadhiyala	360/-	Rs.30/- is the tariff per household per month.
393	Goraiya	120/-	Rs.10/- is the tariff per household per month.

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (per household/year)	Remarks
394	Ori	125/-	Rs.360/- is fixed as other tariffs.
395	Nagadka	90/-	Rs.18/- is the tariff per person per year.
396	Khintla	120/-	Rs.10/- is the tariff for per household per month.
397	Chorvira	75/-	
398	Navagam (B)	105/-	Rs.21/- is the tariff per person per year.
399	Ratadki	95/-	Rs.19/- is the tariff per person per year.
400	Dhandhalpur	180/-	Rs.15/- is the tariff per household per month.
401	Vatavachh	100/-	Rs.20/- is the tariff per person per year.
District: Jamnagar			
Taluka: Kalavad			
402	Nikava	360/-	The water tariff has to be deposited by every 6th of the month. Out of the water tariff, the valve man is paid Rs.2000/- per month
403	Manvarkhijadia	360/-	The water tariff has to be deposited by every 2nd of the month. Out of the water tariff, the valve man is paid Rs.600/- per month
Taluka: Jamjodhpur			
404	Sidsar	150/-	The water tariff has to be deposited by every 2nd of the month. Out of the water tariff, the valve man is paid Rs.1500/- per month
Taluka: Jodia			
405	Rampar (padabekar)	40/-	
406	Sampar	40/-	The water tariff has to be deposited by every 2nd of the month. Out of the water tariff, the valve man is paid Rs.800/- per month
407	Badanpar (Jodia)	120/-	The water tariff collect by valve man every month
408	Anada	60/-	The water tariff has to be collect by Pani Samiti every 10th of the month. Out of the water tariff, the valve man is paid Rs.1500/- per month.
409	Kesia	200/-	The water tariff has to be deposited by every 6 month. Out of the water tariff, the valve man is paid Rs.2500- per month
410	Pithad	120/-	Water tariff collect by valve man every month
411	Dudhai	120/-	Water tariff collected by valve man & paid Rs.1500/-
412	Rasnal	140/-	Water tariff collected by Pani Samiti & Panchayat valve man is paid Rs.2000/-
Taluka: Jamnagar			
413	Alia	150/-	The water tariff of this village is collected by the Panchayat & Pani Samiti members.
Taluka: Lalpur			
414	Nani Lakhani	120/-	The water tariff collect by valve man every month
Taluka: Kambhalia			
415	Vinjalpar	150/-	The water tariff of this village is collected by the Pani Samiti members & valve man is paid Rs.3000/- per month by Pani Samiti
416	Khajuria	120/-	
417	Beraja	100/-	
Taluka: Bhanavad			
418	Bhenakvad	100/-	The charges for new water connection are Rs.550/-. The water tariff has to be deposited by 3rd of every month. The valve man is paid Rs.1000/- monthly
419	Fatepur	120/-	The water tariff per person is Rs.10/-, but whosoever receives the water from stand post has to pay Rs.3/- per connection, monthly in addition. For new connection, the charges are Rs.500/-. The water tariff has to be paid by every 6 month.
420	Dhebar	120/-	
421	Bhangor	150/-	The charges for new water connection are Rs.1000/-. The water tariff has to be deposited by 10th of every month. The valve man is paid Rs.2000/- monthly the water tariff of this village is collected by the Panchayat & Pani Samiti members.

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (Per household/year)	Remarks
Taluka: Kaliyanpur			
422	Hadmatia	180/-	The charges for new water connection are 700/-. The water tariff has to be deposited by 4th of every month. The valve man is paid Rs.1000/- monthly the water tariff is collected by the Panchayat & Pani Samiti members.
423	Juvanpur	120/-	The water tariff of this village is collected by the Pani Samiti members & valve man is paid Rs.1500/- per month by Pani Samiti
Taluka: Okhamandal			
424	Tupani	60/-	Water tariff is collected by Pani Samiti
425	Padli	100/-	
426	Khatumba	140/-	Water tariff is collected by Pani Samiti & Panchayat
427	Arambhada	120/-	Water tariff is collected by Pani Samiti & Panchayat

Ghogha Project

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (Per household/year)	Remarks
428	Alapar	150/-	
429	Bhadbhadiya	75/-	Rs.15/- per person/per year, is collected as O&M tariff
430	Bhadi	75/-	Rs.15/- is collected every year per person.
431	Bhandariya	100/-	
432	Bhumbhali	10/-	Per household/per year tariff is Rs.10/-
433	Bhuteshwer	60/-	Rs.5/- is the tariff per household/per month.
434	Budhel	75/-	Every year Rs.15/- is collected per person
435	Gundi	300/-	Rs.300/- is the yearly tariff per household and Rs.40/- is the yearly tariff for stand post per household/ per year. For household connection Rs.600/- has been taken as deposits.
436	Hathab	50/-	Rs.10/- is the contribution per person/per year.
437	Juna Ratanpar	200/-	Per household/per year is Rs.200/-
438	Khadsaliya	50/-	Rs.10/- per head/ per year is the O&M tariff calculated
439	Kobadi	200/-	On the day of Diwali, all the villagers meet at a place as decided by the Pani Samiti, to deposit yearly contribution.
440	Koliyak	120/-	Rs.10 /- per household is collected per month as O&M contribution
441	Lakhanka	50/-	Yearly tariff per person is Rs.10/-
442	Nagdhaniba	100/-	Rs.100/- is collected as the tariff per household/per year.
443	Nava Ratanpar	75/-	Per person Rs.15/- is collected every year.
444	Pithalpur	15/-	Rs.15/- is the O&M tariff calculated per household/per year.
445	Rampar	75/-	Rs.15/- per person/per year is the tariff. Moreover, Rs.10/- is collected per household/per month to pay the operator.
446	Sartanpar	100/-	
447	Surka	90/-	Rs.18/- is the tariff collected per person/per year.
448	Thalsar	50/-	Rs.10/- is the O&M tariff collected per person/per year
449	Thordi	75/-	Rs.15/- per person/per year is the tariff fixed.
450	Vavdi	150/-	Rs.150/- is the tariff per household/per year.
451	Avaniya	300/-	O&M tariff is Rs.25/- per household/per month.
452	Badi	200/-	O&M tariff is collected on the new year day during Diwali every year
453	Bhankhal	150/-	O&M tariff per household/per year is Rs.150/-
454	Bhavnipara	750/-	O&M tariff has been fixed at Rs.25/- per person and is collected in every two months
455	Bhesvadi	500/-	The tariff is Rs.500/- per year/ per household.
456	Chaniyala	20/-	Tariff is fixed at Rs.20/- per household/per year
457	Chhaya	180/-	Rs.15/- is the contribution per household/ per month.
458	Garibpara	120/-	Tariff is Rs.10/- per month/per household.
459	Ghogha	600/-	Rs.50/- is the monthly contribution towards O&M per household.

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (Per household/year)	Remarks
460	Goriyali	200/-	The tariff is Rs.20/- per head which is collected every six months.
461	Hoidad	100/-	Rs.20/- is the tariff per head/ per year
462	Kantala	120/-	The O&M tariff is Rs.10/- per month/per household.
463	Kareda	175/-	The contribution is Rs.175/- per year/ per household.
464	Khara Rajpara	300/-	The O&M tariff is Rs.300/- per household/per year.
465	Kuda	600/-	The O&M tariff is fixed at Rs.10/- per head/per month.
467	Kukad	600/-	The tariff is Rs.50/- per month/per household
468	Malekadar	75/-	Rs.15/- is collected every year per person.
469	Malpar	300/-	The tariff is Rs.25/- per household/per month
470	Mamsa	300/-	The O&M contribution is Rs.25/- per household/per month.
471	Morchand	50/-	Rs.10/- is the contribution per person/per year.
472	Nathugadh	500/-	Rs.500/- is the tariff per household/per year.
473	Navagam Nana	50/-	Rs.10/- is the tariff per head/per year.
474	Neswad	300/-	Rs.25/- is the tariff per month/per household.
475	Odarka	100/-	The O&M tariff is fixed at Rs.20/- per head/ per year.
476	Padava	100/-	Rs.25/- is the tariff per month/per household.
477	Sanodar	75/-	Rs.15/- is collected every year per person.
478	Sarvadar	120/-	Tariff is Rs.10/- per month/per household.
479	Tagadi	75/-	Rs.15/- is collected every year per person.
480	Tansa	120/-	Rs.120/- is the tariff per household/per year.
481	Trapaj	120/-	Tariff is Rs.120/- per year/per household.
482	Ukharala	50/-	The O&M contribution is Rs.10/- per person/per year.
483	Valespur	120/-	The tariff is Rs.120/- per year/per household.
484	Vavdi	150/-	Rs.150/- is the tariff per year/per household.
485	Alang	200/-	Tariff is Rs.200/- per household/per year.
486	Bapada	240/-	The O&M tariff has been fixed at Rs.20/- per household/per month
487	Bapasara	200/-	O&M tariff is Rs.200/- per year/per household.
488	Bharapara	150/-	The tariff is fixed at Rs.30/- per person on a yearly basis
489	Chopada	125/-	Per person/per year the O&M contribution is Rs.25/-.
490	Devli	25/-	Rs.25/- is the contribution per household/ per year.
491	Dhardi	120/-	Per month/per household tariff is Rs.10/-.
492	Gorkhi	125/-	Per head/ per year is Rs.25/-.
493	Isora	120/-	Rs.10/- is collected as the tariff per month/per household.
494	Jasapara	600/-	The tariff is Rs.10/- per head/per month.
495	Kathava	120/-	Every month Rs.10/- per household is collected as tariff
496	Khadadpar	50/-	The tariff is Rs.50/- per year/ per household
497	Manar	500/-	Rs.2500/- were taken as advance for household connections and Rs.500/- is the yearly tariff/ per household. Tariff for stand post is Rs.60/- per year/per household.
498	Mandava	600/-	The tariff is Rs.10/- per head/per month
499	Mathawada	120/-	The tariff is Rs.10/- per household/per month.
500	Mithivirdi *	150/-	Rs.150/- is the tariff per year/ per household.
501	Padari Gohil	150/-	Rs.150/- per household/per year is the tariff.
502	Panchpipala	250/-	Rs.250/- is the tariff per household/per year.
503	Paniyali	240/-	Rs.20/- per household is collected per month as O&M tariff
504	Piparala	60/-	Per household/per year tariff is Rs.60/-
505	Rajpara-2	200/-	Rs.200/- per household/per year is the tariff.
506	Sathara	200/-	Rs.200/- is collected as the tariff per year/per household.
507	Sosiya	135/-	Rs.27/- is the tariff per head/per year, therefore the yearly tariff is calculated to be Rs.135/- per household. From the economically marginalized families, only Rs.45/- per household/ per year is charged as a token.
508	Tarsara	125/-	Per head/per year Rs.25/- is collected as the tariff.
509	Velavadar	150/-	Rs.150/- is the tariff per year/per household.

Swajaldhara Programme

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (Per household/year)	Remarks
District: Anand			
Taluka: Anand			
510	"Sandasar"	72/-	The subsidised rate for house connections is Rs.24/- per household/ year.
511	Bedwa	75/-	The subsidised rate for house connections is Rs.40/- per household/year.
512	Rasnol	60/-	The subsidised rate for house connections is Rs.40/- per household/year.
513	Ajarpura	60/-	
514	Navli		
515	Napad Tadpad	60/-	
516	Adas	100/-	
Taluka: Borsad			
517	Vahera	60/-	
518	Ranoli	75/-	
Taluka: Petlad			
519	Morad		
520	Ramodadi	75/-	
Taluka: Umreth			
521	Bhalej	60/-	The subsidised rate for house connections is Rs.40/- per household/year.
522	Thamna	60/-	
523	Lingda		
524	Vansol	60/-	
District: Banaskantha			
Taluka: Danta			
525	Nvavas	72/-	For stand posts tariff is Rs.20/- per year per household
Taluka: Dantwada			
526	Dhaniyavada	50/-	Tariff for stand posts is Rs.10/- per year/per household.
527	Panthavada	1000/-	Different rates of tariff is collected for house connections depending on the diameter; like Rs.300/- is for 1/2 diameter, Rs.700/- is for 3/4 diameter pipeline and Rs.1000/- is for one diameter pipeline. For stand posts the tariff is Rs.30/- per year/per household.
Taluka: Deesa			
528	Vasana(J.D.)	150/-	Tariff for stand posts is Rs.15/- per year/per household.
Taluka: Palanpur			
529	Kotada(Bha)	120/-	The tariff for house connection is Rs.120/- per household/per year; where as, for stand posts tariff is Rs.30/- per household/per year.
530	Kamalpur	100/-	Tariff for stand posts is Rs.25/- per year/per household.
531	Aakesan		The tariff for stand posts is Rs.30/- per household/per year.
532	Alighadh	80/-	Yearly tariff for stand posts is Rs.40/-.
533	Lunva	120/-	The tariff for stand posts is Rs.20/- per household/per year.
534	Bhatamal Moti	200/-	The tariff for stand posts is Rs.50/- per household/per year.
535	Madhupura(La)	120/-	Yearly tariff for stand posts is Rs.24/-.
536	Dalvada	60/-	The tariff for stand posts is Rs.30/- per household/per year.
537	Vasana(J)	150/-	The tariff for stand posts is Rs.20/- per household/per year.
538	Vedencha	60/-	Yearly tariff for stand posts is Rs.60/-.
539	Badarpura (Kko)	60/-	Tariff for house connections is Rs.60/- per year/per household and for stand posts it is Rs.30/-.
540	Ratapur	50/-	Yearly tariff for stand posts is Rs.20/-.
541	Nalasar	120/-	The tariff for stand posts is Rs.50/- per household/per year.
Taluka: Vadgam			
542	Changavada	60/-	The rate of tariff for stand posts is Rs. per household/per year.
543	Varvadia	60/-	Yearly tariff for stand posts is Rs.35/-.
544	Vadgam	100/-	The tariff for stand posts is Rs.25/- per household/per year.
545	Memadpur	30/-	The tariff for stand posts is Rs.15/- per household/per year.

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (Per household/year)	Remarks
546	Tenivada	60/-	The tariff for stand posts is Rs.30/- per household/per year.
547	Nasirpura	75/-	Yearly tariff for stand posts is Rs.10/-.
548	Vesa	54/-	The tariff for stand posts is Rs.20/- per household/per year.
549	Paldi	50/-	The tariff for stand posts is Rs.30/- per household/per year.
550	Kotadi	60/-	Yearly tariff for stand posts is Rs.30/-.
551	Mahi	70/-	The tariff for stand posts is Rs.12/- per household/per year.
District: Bharuch*			
Taluka: Amod			
552	Nahiyer	235/-	The subsidised rate of tariff for house connections is Rs.35/- per household/per year.
Taluka: Valia			
553	Netrang	150/-	
554	Kondh	250/-	
555	Vatkaria	160/-	
556	Valia	180/-	
Taluka: Ankleshwar			
557	Sarangpur	120/-	
558	Gadkhol	100/-	
Taluka: Hansot			
559	Obha	135/-	
Taluka: Jambusar			
560	Dhabha	145/-	
Taluka: Bharuch			
561	Vadva	200/-	
562	Vahlu	100/-	
563	Pariyej	100/-	
564	Hingalla	120/-	
District: Junagadh			
Taluka: Bhesan			
565	Bhesan	150/-	
566	Mendpara	180/-	The tariff for stand posts is Rs.30/- per household/per year.
567	Morvad	100/-	The tariff for stand posts is Rs.50/- per household/per year.
568	Majevadi	250/-	The tariff for stand posts is Rs.20/- per household/per year.
569	Vadal	150/-	The tariff for stand posts is Rs.15/- per household/per year.
570	Prabhatpur	150/-	The tariff for stand posts is Rs.50/- per household/per year.
Taluka: Keshod			
571	Agatray	200/-	The tariff for stand posts is Rs.50/- per household/per year.
572	Balagam	100/-	
573	Khirsara	150/-	The subsidised tariff for house connections is Rs.100/- per household/per year.
574	Pankhan	240/-	The tariff for stand posts is Rs.10/- per household/per year.
575	Pipali		The tariff for stand posts is Rs.25/- per household/per year.
576	Sondarda	125/-	
577	Char	120/-	
578	Nani Ghasani		The tariff for stand posts is Rs.30/- per household/per year.
579	Sergadh	96/-	
Taluka: Kodinar			
580	Arnej	120/-	The tariff for stand posts is Rs.10/- per household/per year.
Taluka: Maliya			
581	Amrapur (Gir)	120/-	
582	Januda	60/-	
583	Jenjarpur	120/-	
Taluka: Manavadar			
584	Buri	100	The tariff for stand posts is Rs.25/- per household/per year.
585	Seradi	150/-	The tariff for stand posts is Rs.48/- per household/per year.
Taluka: Mendara			
586	Mithapur	150/-	The tariff for stand posts is Rs.30/- per household/per year.
Taluka: Visavadar			
587	Moti Monpari	250/-	Yearly tariff for stand posts is Rs.15/-.
588	Sapar	230/-	The tariff for stand posts is Rs.50/- per household/per year.

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (Per household/year)	Remarks
Taluka: Junagadh			
589	Goladhar	240/-	
Taluka: Vantali			
590	Thana Papdi	220/-	The tariff for stand posts is Rs.60/- per household/per year.
Taluka: Sutrada			
591	Sutrada Bandar		The tariff for stand posts is Rs.20/- per household/per year.
Taluka: Mangrod			
592	Divrana	300/-	
District: Narmada			
Taluka: Dediapada			
593	Kabri Pather	170/-	
Taluka: Nandod			
594	Lachhras	220/-	
595	Navara	140/-	
596	Dhamanacha	200/-	
597	Bhacharvada	410/-	
598	NavaraNavi Vasahat	100/-	
599	Nikoli	100/-	
600	Timbi	100/-	
601	Mangrol	200/-	
602	Umarva(Rel)	50/-	
603	Hajarpara	140/-	
604	Pati	200/-	
Taluka: Sagbara			
605	Navi Nagri (Selmba)	50/-	
District: Patan			
Taluka: Chanasma			
606	Dhinoj	160/-	
607	Mervada	100/-	
608	Sojitra	100/-	
609	Selavi	100/-	
District: Sabarkantha			
Taluka: Bayad			
610	Chhaparia (Choila)	150/-	The subsidised tariff for house connections is Rs.150/- per household/per year.
611	Choila	150/-	The subsidised tariff for house connections is Rs.150/- per household/per year.
612	Rampura campo	180/-	
Taluka: Dhansura			
613	Dhansura	150/-	The subsidised tariff for house connections is Rs.120/- per household/per year.
Taluka: Himmatnagar			
614	Nava	150/-	The subsidised tariff for house connections is Rs.150/- per household/per year.
615	Nava Nagar	170/-	The subsidised tariff for house connections is Rs.170/- per household/per year.
616	Parabada	150/-	The subsidised tariff for house connections is Rs.150/- per household/per year.
Taluka: Idar			
617	Kesarpura	200/-	The subsidised tariff for house connections is Rs.100/- per household/per year.
Taluka: Khedbrahma			
618	Jagmer Kampo	500/-	
Taluka: Prantij			
619	Rampur(sampad)	20/-	The subsidised tariff for house connections is Rs.10/- per household/per year.
620	Sampad	20/-	The subsidised tariff for house connections is Rs.10/- per household/per year.
621	Nananpur	50/-	The subsidised tariff for house connections is Rs.50/- per household/per year.

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (Per household/year)	Remarks
Taluka: Talod			
622	Kherol	720/-	The subsidised tariff for house connections is Rs.480/- per household/per year and for stand post the tariff is Rs.180/-
623	Karmipura	480/-	The subsidised tariff for house connections is Rs.175/- per household/per year and for stand post the tariff is Rs.180/-
624	Mahekal	1080/-	The subsidised tariff for house connections is Rs.720/- per household/per year and for stand post the tariff is Rs.240/-
625	Torania	480/-	The subsidised tariff for house connections is Rs.360/- per household/per year and for stand post the tariff is Rs.240/-
627	Javanpura	840/-	The subsidised tariff for house connections is Rs.600/- per household/per year
628	Mahiyal	110/-	The subsidised tariff for house connections is Rs.85/- per household/per year
District: Vadodara			
Taluka: Dabhol			
629	Bhilapur	150/-	The subsidised tariff for house connections is Rs.75/- per household/per year
630	Vayadpura	60/-	
631	Menpura	80/-	The subsidised tariff for house connections is Rs.40/- per household/per year
632	Banaj	108/-	
633	Chanod	120/-	
Taluka: Karjan			
634	Kurali	120/-	The subsidised tariff for house connections is Rs.60/- per household/per year
635	Oslam	100/-	
636	Anastu	70/-	
637	Kandari	150/-	The subsidised tariff for house connections is Rs.50/- per household/per year
638	Sansrod	200/-	
639	Urad	100/-	The subsidised rate of tariff for house connections is Rs.60/- per household/per year
Taluka: Padra			
640	Dabhasa	70/-	
641	Sadhi	60/-	
642	Gavasad	60/-	
643	Luna	70/-	
644	Zaveripura	100/-	
645	Gayapura	100/-	
646	Rajupura	120/-	
Taluka: Sankheda			
645	Alhadpura	80/-	
Taluka: Savli			
646	Manjusr	60/-	
647	Natwarnagar	120/-	
Taluka: Simor			
648	Tarawa	240/-	The subsidised rate of tariff for house connections is Rs.120/- per household/per year
649	Puniyad	200/-	
650	Utaraj	100/-	
651	Sadhali	80/-	The subsidised rate of tariff for house connections is Rs.40/- per household/per year
Taluka: Vadodara			
652	Por	72/-	The subsidised rate of tariff for house connections is Rs.12/- per household/per year
653	Sukhalipura	60/-	
654	Anagadh	60/-	The subsidised rate of tariff for house connections is Rs.20/- per household/per year.
655	Khandha	60/-	

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (Per household/year)	Remarks
District: Valsad			
Taluka: Pardi			
656	Bagvada	168/-	
Taluka: Valsad			
657	Untadi	200/-	
658	Bhagdavada	1200/-	
659	Magadh Mandir	250/-	
660	Tithal	60/-	
661	Parnera shivaji tekri falia	50/-	

Note: *denotes villages yet to be finalised by the Gram Sabha

Sector Reform Scheme (State)

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (Per household/year)	Remarks
District: Zambh			
Taluka: Savarkundla			
662	Kerada dhar	500/-	
663	Dhajadi	500/-	
Taluka: Liliya			
664	Dhangala	500/-	
District: Gandhinagar			
Taluka: Kalol			
665	Veda	75/-	For stand posts the tariff is Rs.30/- per year/per household.
Taluka: Gandhinagar			
666	Navapura (Vankanerda)	10/-	
667	Nava Piplaj	15/-	For stand posts the tariff is Rs.7/- per year/per household.
668	Uvarsad	60/-	For stand posts the tariff is Rs.48/- per year/per household.
Taluka: Mamsa			
669	Saulaiya	75/-	For stand posts the tariff is Rs.35/- per year/per household.
670	Rangpur	100/-	For stand posts the tariff is Rs.60/- per year/per household.
671	Rampura	120/-	
672	Bilodra	60/-	For stand posts the tariff is Rs.40/- per year/per household.
673	Vijaynagar(Kuvadra)	180/-	For stand posts the tariff is Rs.18/- per year/per household.
674	Fatepura	80/-	For stand posts the tariff is Rs.40/- per year/per household.
675	Motipura(Veda)	130/-	
676	Veda(Pilvai)	75/-	For stand posts the tariff is Rs.50/- per year/per household.
District: Jamnagar			
Taluka: Kalavad			
677	Balambhadi	200/-	For stand posts the tariff is Rs.100/- per year/per household.
678	Napaniya Khijadia	300/-	For stand posts the tariff is Rs.10/- per year/per household.
District: Navsari			
Taluka: Jalalpor			
679	Parsoli	144/-	Tariff for house connection is Rs.12/- per month/ per household. For stand posts tariff is Rs.20/- per month/per household. There is a penalty of Rs.10/- for late fee per household and Rs.50/- is charged for re-connection for marriage ceremonies Rs.300/- is charged.
680	Sagra	144/-	Rs.12/- is the tariff for house connection per month/per household, for marriage ceremonies Rs.100/- is charged.
681	Karadi	240/-	The monthly tariff for house connection is Rs.20/- per household.
682	Vesma	120/-	For social ceremonies Rs.15/- per hour is charged for water supply.
683	Vedchha	180/-	The tariff for house connections is Rs.15/- per month/ per household, Rs.100/- is charged per day for water supply for social ceremonies".

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (Per household/year)	Remarks
Taluka: Navsari			
684	Aamri	144/-	Rs.12/- is the tariff for house connection per month/per household
685	Supa	300/-	
686	Sarona	120/-	
Taluka: Chikhli			
687	Vankal	240/-	Rs.20/- is the monthly tariff for house connection per household.
Taluka: Gandevi			
688	Manekpor	50/-	
689	Khergam	120/-	

Sector Reform Pilot Project

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (Per household/year)	Remarks
District: Mehsana			
Taluka: Kadi			
690	Dhorasan	60/-	
691	Nani Kadi	50/-	
Taluka: Kheralu			
692	Chansol	70/-	
Taluka: Vadnagar			
693	Badarpur	74/-	
694	Jaska	375/-	Rs.375/- is the tariff for house connections per year/per household; where as Rs.75/- is the annual tariff for others.
Taluka: Vijapur			
695	Bhanpur	84/-	Tariff for house connection is Rs.7/- per household/per month. There is tariff fixed for animals at the rate of Rs.3/- per animal/per month.
696	Kanbha	60/-	
697	Kolavda	50/-	
698	Manipur (Go)	240/-	The tariff for house connection is Rs.20/- per household/ per month
699	Motipura-Titodan	70/-	
700	Sundarpur	60/-	
701	Sardarpur-Vijapur	60/-	
702	Gerita	45/-	
703	Ubkhah	125/-	Rs.125/- is the tariff for house connections per year/per household; where as Rs.20/- is the annual tariff for others.
Taluka: Mehsana			
704	Sihosan	50/-	
705	Martoli	60/-	
706	Aloda	50/-	
707	Deloli	40/-	
Taluka: Visnagar			
708	Rampur	125/-	
709	Bajipura		
710	Kajjaolyasan	70/-	
711	Ganapatpura	100/-	
712	Rajgath	100/-	
713	Rangpur	230/-	
Taluka: Becharaji			
714	Dedrada	30/-	
715	Kanoda	100/-	
716	Raneli	50/-	
717	Jetpur	50/-	
District: Rajkot			
Taluka: Jasadan			
718	Panchvada	200/-	
719	Junapaliya	100/-	
720	Ranparaka	120/-	
721	Pratappura	150/-	

Sr. No.	Village	Tariff in Rs. (Per household/year)	Remarks
722	Mundala	200/-	
723	Jangvad	120/-	
724	Jivapar	200/-	
Taluka: Rajkot			
725	Ratanpar	100/-	
726	Lili Sajadivadi	160/-	
727	Ramnagar		
728	Ganteswar		
729	Gauridad	60/-	
730	Kothariya		
Taluka: Gondal			
731	Reel	135/-	The tariff for house connection ranges between Rs.135/- to Rs.180/- per year/per household.
732	Munga vavadi	25/-	The tariff for house connection ranges between Rs.25/- to Rs.35/- per year/per household.
733	Vada Dhari	30/-	
734	Sindhavadar	30/-	The tariff for house connection ranges between Rs.30/- to Rs.35/- per year/per household.
735	Panchi yavadar		
736	Ribada		
737	Daliya	120/-	
738	Vejagam	35/-	
739	Patidad	120/-	The tariff for house connection ranges between Rs.120/- to Rs.200/- per year/per household.
District: Surat			
Taluka: Aolpad			
740	Segva	160/-	
741	Kumbhari	35/-	
742	Kosam	60/-	
743	Tenasang	250/-	
744	Vadoli	240/-	
745	Barbodhan		
Taluka: Nizar			
746	Vyaval	30/-	The tariff for house connection ranges between Rs.30/- and Rs.35/- per year/per household.
747	Vanka	200/-	
748	Rumaki Talav	120/-	The tariff for house connection ranges between Rs.120/- and Rs.360/- per year/per household.
749	Velada	360/-	
750	Molipada	360/-	
751	Gorapada	240/-	

Abbreviations

ARWSP	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
CMSU	Coordination Monitoring and Support Unit
ERR	Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
ESC	Engineering Support Cell
FC	Fully Covered
GP	Gram Panchayat
GWSSB	Gujarat Water Supply Sewerage Board
IEC	Information Education Communication
ISAs	Implementation Support Agencies
MCM	Million Cubic Meter
NC	Not Covered
NGO	Non Government Organizations
O & M	Operation and Maintenance
PC	Partially Covered
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRIs	Panchayati Raj Institutions
PS	Pani Samiti
SC	Scheduled Caste
SHG	Self Help Group
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SWSM	State Water and Sanitation Mission
TSC	Total Sanitation Campaign
VAP	Village Action Plan
WASMO	Water and Sanitation Management Organisation
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WTP	Willingness to Pay

Sources

1. Implementing Swajaldhara: Evolution, experiences and scaling up; R K Sama and Divyang Waghela; 2006
2. Sustainability of created in-village water infrastructure through water resource management; Apoorva Oza, PG Majithia and Raman Patel; 2006
3. Sustaining water supplies: Beyond Operation and Maintenance; R K Sama, I.K. Chhabra, Indira Khurana and Manisha Sarkar; 2006
4. Loksamvaad; Issues 1-8
5. A quick evaluation study on Sector Reform Pilot Project in three districts, Directorate of Evaluation, Gandhinagar

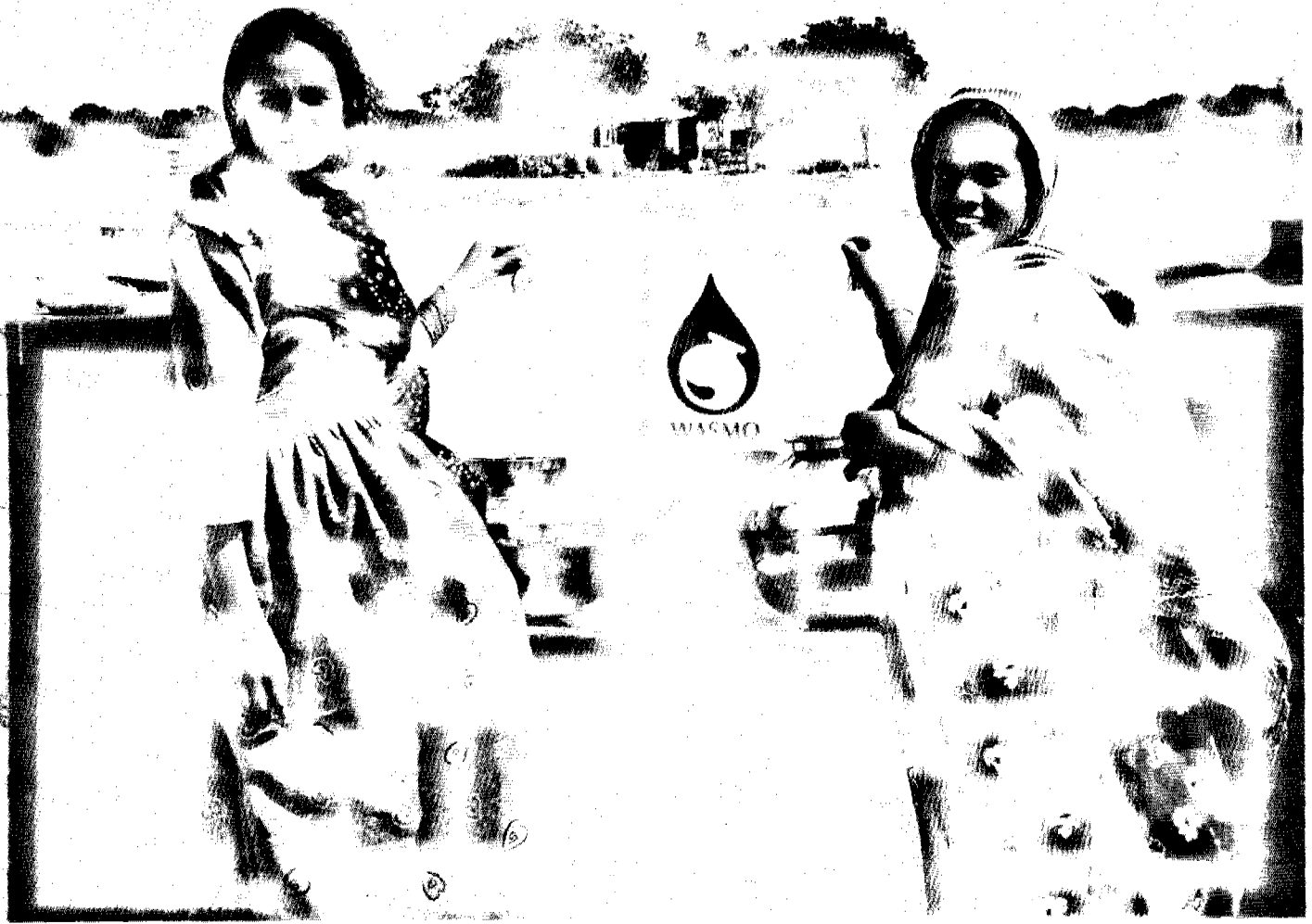


© WASMO

Concept : Dr. Jaipal Singh
Content development and editing : Madhavi Purohit, Radhika Shah, Kosha Thaker
Content support : Sajitha Joshy
Data : CMSUs & District Core Teams
Layout and design : Imran Ujjainwala
Design support : Kalpesh Purohit



**Building partnerships
and working together**



Water and Sanitation Management Organisation

3rd Floor, Jalsewa Bhawan, Sector 10 - A, Gandhinagar - 382 010

Tel.: 079 - 2324 7170 - 71, 2323 7075 Fax: 2324 7485 Website: www.wasmo.org e-mail: wasmo@gujarat.gov.in