UN-HABITAT

Report on Water Supply System Improvement Activities

Siddhipur Integrated Water and Sanitation Programme

Picture: Water Treatment Plant in Siddhipur

ENPHO
Creating Eco Societies

Environment & Public Health Organization (ENPHO)

March 2007

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1 Background

ENPHO under the support of UN-Habitat has been implementing a community based integrated water and sanitation improvement programme in Sidhhipur. A wide range of intervention was devised to improve the water and sanitation situation of this small peri-urban settlement. The integrated programme officially started from August 2005 and is now in the final stage of completion. This report outlines the details of the activities conducted to improve the water supply system of Sidhhipur and the capacity building programmes conducted under the Sidhhipur Integrated Water and Sanitation Programme.

2 Proposed Water Supply System

Sidhhipur did not have a proper water supply system previously. The old system supplies very poor quality drinking water because water is directly taken in from the Godawari and distributed in the village through 52 public stand posts without any form of treatment. Similarly, there is no operation and maintenance system and therefore many taps were broken and shut down. Therefore in order to improve the overall water supply system the programme proposed to carry out the following activities:

- Construct a new Intake at the Godawari River
- Improve the Water Transmission Line
- Construct a Water Treatment Plant comprising of a Tube Settler, Slow Sand Filter and a Chlorination Unit
- Construct a Water Reservoir tank (250,000L)
- Construction of an Overhead Tank (50,000 L)
- Lay out a 9 km Distribution Network
- Set up of pro poor Water Connection charges
- Provide Private and Community Tap connection
- Establish O & M system for the water supply system

Figure 1 provides a schematic representation of the proposed water supply system in Siddhipur.

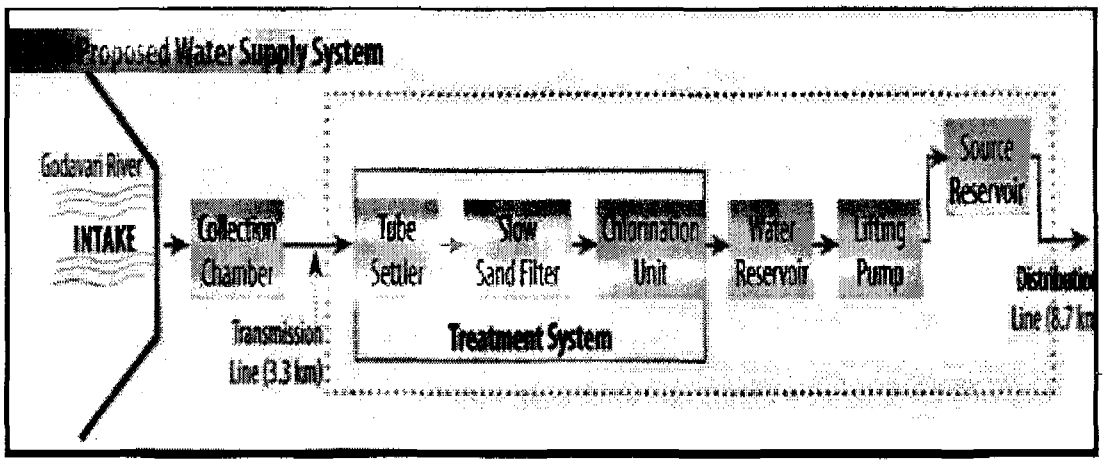


Figure 1: Water Supply System of Sidhhipur

3 Progresses and outcomes

3.1 Water Supply System

3.1.1 Water Intake system completed

The water supply intake system was constructed at the Godawari River which lies at a distance of around 3.3 km from Sidhhipur. The construction of the overall intake system i.e. the intake dam and the collection chamber was completed in March 2006. All the construction cost for the system was contributed by the community. The community pooled in part of the financial resources from the local government i.e. budget of the Village Development Committee (VDC) for the construction of the water supply Intake. Please see Annex 1 (Picture 1 & 2) for the pictures of the Intake System.

3.1.2 Water Transmission line improved

Out of the 3.3 km water transmission line around 300m of new GI pipes were laid down and connected to the old transmission line. The old transmission line was improved at various sites for leakage control. All the excavation work of the transmission line was contributed by the community and was completed in April 2006.

3.1.3 Infrastructure work on Water Treatment System completed

The water treatment system consists of a Tube Settler, Slow Sand Filter, Chlorination Unit and a Water Reservoir Tank. The construction work of all these units were carried out in parallel. All the infrastructure work of the treatment units has been completed.

Table 1: Progress summary of Water Supply System

SN	*Water Supply Components*	*Proposed Activities*	*Outcomes and progress*
1	Water Supply Intake	Construction of Intake Dam & Collection Chamber	• All infrastructure works completed
	Water Transmission Line	Laying of approx. 300m (new) Transmission line & rehabilitation of remaining 3 km (old) pipe line	All works completed
3a	Water Treatment Plant : a. Tube Settler (TS) b. Slow Sand Filter c. Chlorination Unit	Construction of a Tube Settler	• All infrastructure works completed • More than 60% of tubes filled. Remaining tubes to be filled by mid March 2007
3b	Slow Sand Filter (SSF)	Construction of 3 Chambered Slow Sand Filter	• All infrastructure and plumbing works completed • Filling of filter media completed in 2 chambers. Filling in the third chamber to be completed by mid March 2007
3c	Chlorination Unit	Construction of a Chlorination Unit	• All works completed
4	Water Reservoir Tank	Construction of 250,000 litres capacity Water Reservoir Tank.	• All works completed In addition levelling of soil around the treatment plant also completed

During the construction process all the excavation work and unskilled labour was provided by the community. Table 1 provides a summary of the progress achieved

under the water supply system. Please also refer to Annex 1 (plates 3 to 13) to observe the pictures of these activities.

3.1.4 Distribution Network completed

During the installation of the distribution network all the excavation work for the network was contributed by the community. A total of 9km of distribution network has been laid down in Siddhipur. This network includes the following:

- Pipe network from the water treatment plant to the village
- Pipe network within the core area and in the outskirts of the village
- 18 control valve chambers

Picture 1: Water distribution work in Siddhipur

3.2 Water Tariff, Tap Connection charges & status

3.2.1 Water Tariff

The water pricing policy for Siddhipur has considered four major dimensions:

- Sustainability of the system
- Equitable distribution
- Affordability and willingness to pay by the community
- Resource conservation

Guided by the principles mentioned above, different blocks of tariff have been approved by the Siddhipur Water Supply and Sanitation Users Committee (WSUC). Four blocks of tariff for private taps and three blocks for community taps have been approved by the WSUC.

The community taps are intended to serve the poor group of the community. Therefore, only O&M cost is included in water tariff for this group for the first block of $6m^3$ water in a month for a household. Guided by basic water requirement (lifeline amount) i.e. 33 l/c-d for 6 member family, the minimum water required determined by a study made by Water Aid Nepal is 6 m3. This block is based on the principle of water as human right. There is a good chance of wastage of water in community or public taps. Therefore, considering the conservation principle, the second and third blocks are levied with higher rates. In the third block, even the poor consumer need

to pay for O&M as well as capital cost recovery. Please refer to Table 2 for water tariff structures.

Table 2: Water Tariff Structure for Private and community taps

SN	Type of tap	Quantity (m3)	per cubic meter water cost in NRs.				
			O&M	30% of Capital cost	66% of Capital cost	Full capital cost	Total
A. Community tap							
	First water block	upto 6 m3/HH	6.00	X	X	X	6.00
	Second water block	from 6~10 m3/HH	6.00	4.00	X	X	10.00
	Third water block	above 10 m3/HH	6.00	X	X	14.00	20.00
B. Private tap							
	First water block	upto 7 m3/HH	6.00	4.00	X	X	10.00
	Second water block	from 7~10 m3/HH	6.00	X	6.00	X	12.00
	Third water block	above 10~15 m3/HH	6.00	X	9.00	X	15.00
	Fourth water block	above 15 m3/HH	6.00	X	X	14.00	20.00

The consumers with private connection are levied at least O&M as well as 30% of capital cost. Considering the willingness to pay, the first block will be charged with Rs. 10/m3. Considering more than one household might be living in a house, especially the renters, the increase in water tariff for more water users is to meet future extension of the system as well as discourage inefficient use of water.

For the smooth operation of the system, it is important to raise adequate fund from the consumers. The survey of the community showed that the median value of the willingness to pay in Siddhipur was Rs. 50 per month. Considering the poorer strata of the community to pay at least the O&M cost (i.e. Rs. 6 per cubic meter for first 6 cubic meters of water), the minimum water charge for the community tap users is Rs. 50 every month by each participating household. In case of private tap connection, the minimum charge has been set at Rs. 75 per month.

3.2.2 Connection charges

Connection charge is the charge required for connecting the water line to individual or community point. This charge normally include a) length of pipe from the water main to the yard tap stand or stand post; b) necessary fittings; c) water meter; and d) the labour required to install the new connection. In some systems, the water authorities may add some share of capital cost of the system as well. The costs like digging the existing road pavement are additionally paid by the consumer which is not reflected in the connection charge.

As per the decision of the WSUC in the case of Sidhhipur Water Supply System, the connection charges average connection charge per tap connection is around Rs. 9320. This connection charges may vary depending upon the distance between the main water supply pipe line and the household and the size of the clamp. Table 3 provides details of the cost required per tap connection.

Table 3: Tap connection charges per household

SN	Details	Rate (Rs)	Total (Rs)
1	Upfront Capital Cost	5500	5500
2	Connection Charges		
2.1	Charges within a 20m distance	500	500*
2.2	Additional connection charges	10/meter	
3	Accessories charges		
3.1	Ferrule - 1	425	425
3.2	Union – 1	65	65
3.3	Water meter – 1	950	950
3.4	Gate valve - 1	325	325
3.5	Clamp	150 - 225	175*
3.6	GI Pipes (12m/average)	115/meter	1380*
	Total Cost		9320

Note: * variable costs

Analyzing the tap connection charges the WSUC has felt that the initial investment for tap connection could be high especially for the poor households. Thus realising this fact the WSUC has devised several options for tap connection to meet the need of the extremely poor and very poor households. The options are:

- Among the four categories, households categorised as extremely poor (A) and very poor (B) by the Poverty Mapping study will have the option to pay the upfront capital cash in an instalment basis. For this a formal agreement will be made between the individual household and the WSUC.

- Similarly, WSUC will partner with local Cooperatives and 23 Women's Savings and Credit Groups (SCG) to finance the initial investment cost for tap connection. The cooperatives and SCG will provide loans to the individual households

- Likewise, to follow a pro poor approach more than 5 households can apply for a water tap provided that these households fall in the A & B categories as ranked by the Poverty Mapping Survey.

3.2.3 Status of Tap Connection

For the water connection the WSUC has decided to provide two types of household connection systems i.e. Private Taps & Community Taps. A demand collected from households for tap connections showed that out of 1308 households more than 900 households were ready to install private taps at their homes. These households have even registered their names at the WSUC's office and paid Rs. 100 as registration fee. The WSUC charges an upfront capital cost of Rs 5500 for tap connection. This amount can be paid in two instalments i.e. Rs 3000 before connection and Rs. 2500 at the time of connection. Already more than 100 households have paid the first instalment of Rs. 3000 for private tap connection.

Similarly, more than 20 households have already installed private taps and the number is increasing. A high demand for private tap connection indicates that there is need for good quality drinking water on one hand and while on the other hand the high demand for treated water ensures that adequate revenue will be generated for future sustainability of the water supply system.

The WSUC has also developed necessary documents such as consumer billing cards, registration forms, receipts, etc. required for collection of monthly water tariffs from consumers and for sustainability of the system. A copy of these documents is provided in Annex II for reference.

3.3 Improvement of Traditional Water Sources

As part of traditional water source improvement, the programme has renovated five traditional dug wells in the village. The renovation works included improvement of the platform, construction of boundary wall around the well approximately 5 m depth, to avoid contamination. Also in some of the wells side wall were also improved.

The traditional water sources have been improved mainly to serve the following purposes:

- To use these sources for emergency purposes such as in the case of natural disasters such as fire
- To use water sources for drinking purposes in the case of emergency or in the event of breakdown of the new water supply system
- To use water for alternative purposes such as washing and bathing
- To keep intact the traditional human values associated with these sources

A B

Picture 2: Traditional dug well being renovated in Sidhhipur

A: Dug well at the time of renovation B: After renovation

3.4 Capacity Building Activities

Various capacity building activities have been carried out in Siddhipur to strengthen and empower the local communities in order to make them capable for smooth implementation of programme activities as well as for the future operation and sustainability of the systems built under the Siddhipur Integrated Water & Sanitation Programme. The following section provides a summary of the capacity building activities that were provided to the WSUC for future sustainability of the water supply system. A list of all the capacity building activities conducted under the programme is provided under Annex III of this report.

3.4.1 WSUC Field Office Set up

During the month of February 2006, the programme supported to establish a separate field office of the Sidhhipur WSUC. The necessary institutional capacity of the office was also set up.

3.4.2 Conduction of Exposure Visits

In order to provide knowledge on drinking water and sanitation projects, orient on the roles and responsibilities of WSUC and various other associated aspects on drinking water and sanitation activities, an exposure visit was conducted from 20th to 25th November, 2006 to the members of the Sidhhipur WSUC. The participants were taken to the ADB funded Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project Areas in Damak, Birtamod, Itahari and Dhankuta.

Likewise exposure visit was organized on 20th May 2006 to the Dhulikhel Community-Managed Water Supply System. The main objectives of the visit were to observe the water treatment plant in Dhulikhel and share experiences. More than 100 locals from Siddhipur and members of the Water and Sanitation Users Committee participated in the visit. The participants from Sidhhipur were given a warm welcome by the members of the Dhulikhel WSUC

3.4.3 Proposal Writing Training

A half day proposal writing training was given to the 11 members of the WSUC 12th November 2006. The main outputs of the training were as follows:

- The members of the WSUC understood the importance of proposal writing
- They learnt the skills to conduct a need assessment
- Learnt how to priorities problems and needs while developing a proposal
- Learnt how to develop joint plans based on participatory approaches
- Learnt the skills to develop proposals in a group

3.4.4 Training on Community Mobilization

A half day training programme was organized on 31st May 2006 on community mobilization skills and conduction of effective meetings. The participants were taught on the basic skills on working with the community. They were oriented on how to analyze people's behaviour, attitude and knowledge and the methods of dealing in order to smoothly implement the programme activities under the Siddhipur Integrated WATSAN Programme. Besides to assist the regular weekly meetings between ENPHO and the local users committee on programme planning and discussions training skills on effective meeting conduction was also delivered during the half day training.

3.4.5 Wall Magazine Development Training

In order to disseminate information about project activities, the members of the sub committee responsible for information dissemination were given one day training on developing wall magazines on 4th November 2005. A total of 17 participants representing 7 different wards participated in the trainings. The main outputs of the training were as follows:

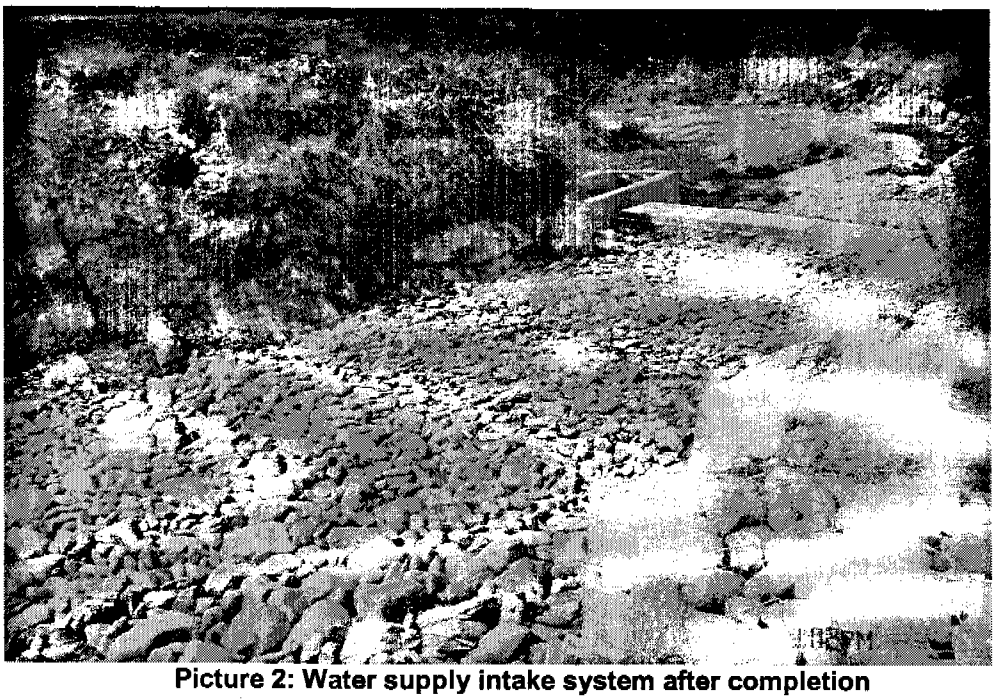
- Participants learnt the importance of developing a wall magazine
- Learnt what were the different types of information dissemination mechanisms
- Learnt what, why and how about developing information dissemination materials
- Learned how to design, prepare contents and what to include while in a wall magazine
- Participant then prepared a joint action plan for developing wall magazines on a monthly basis from each of the 9 wards of Sidhhipur

3.4.6 On the job training for Plumber and Accountant

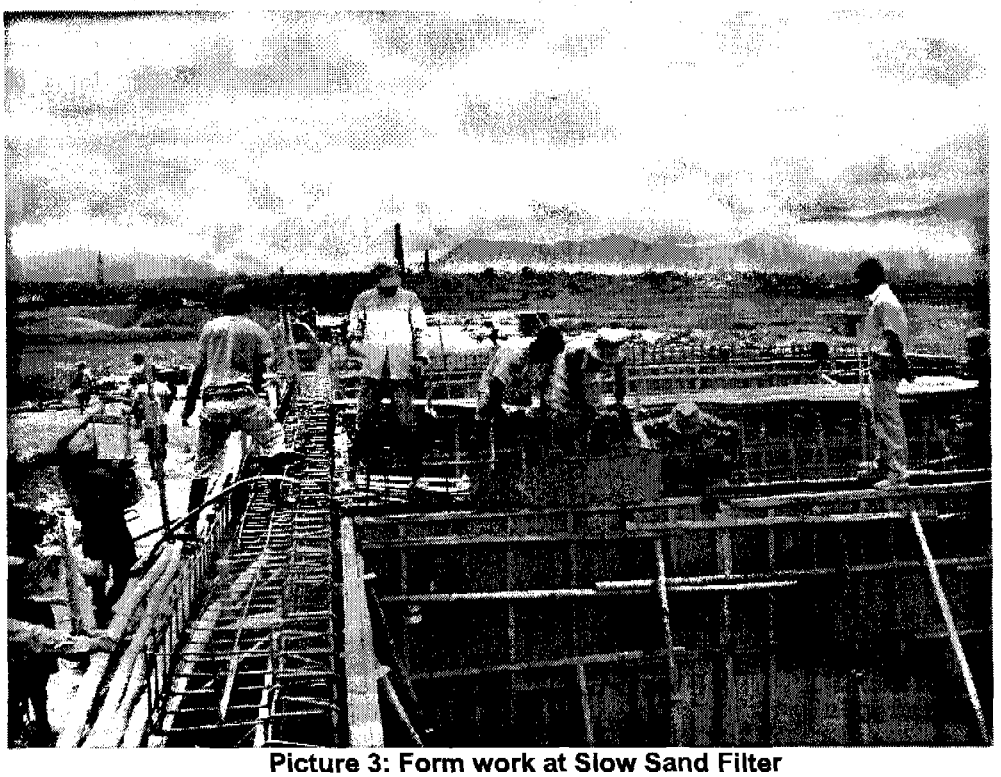
ENPHO in association with Siddhipur WSUC identified a local Plumber and an Accountant to provide on the job trainings. The plumber was hired to work under the guidance of an expert plumber on the water supply distribution and transmission network so that he is trained thoroughly on the pipe networks. Similarly, the local Accountant under the guidance from ENPHO's Administration and Accounting Unit is keeping up to date records of all expenses in the community and simultaneously receiving training on Account Keeping. In future both these personals will be recruited by the WSUC as full time support staffs.

Annex I
Pictures of Water Supply Improvement Activities

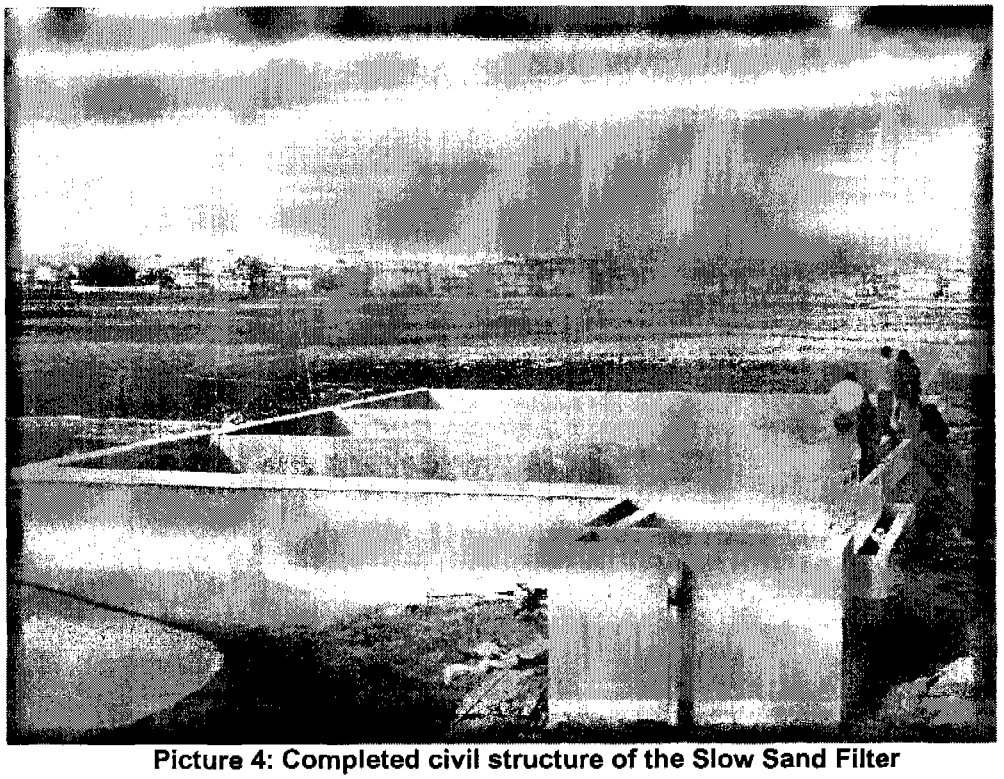
Picture 1: Boulder packing at the Intake in Godawari



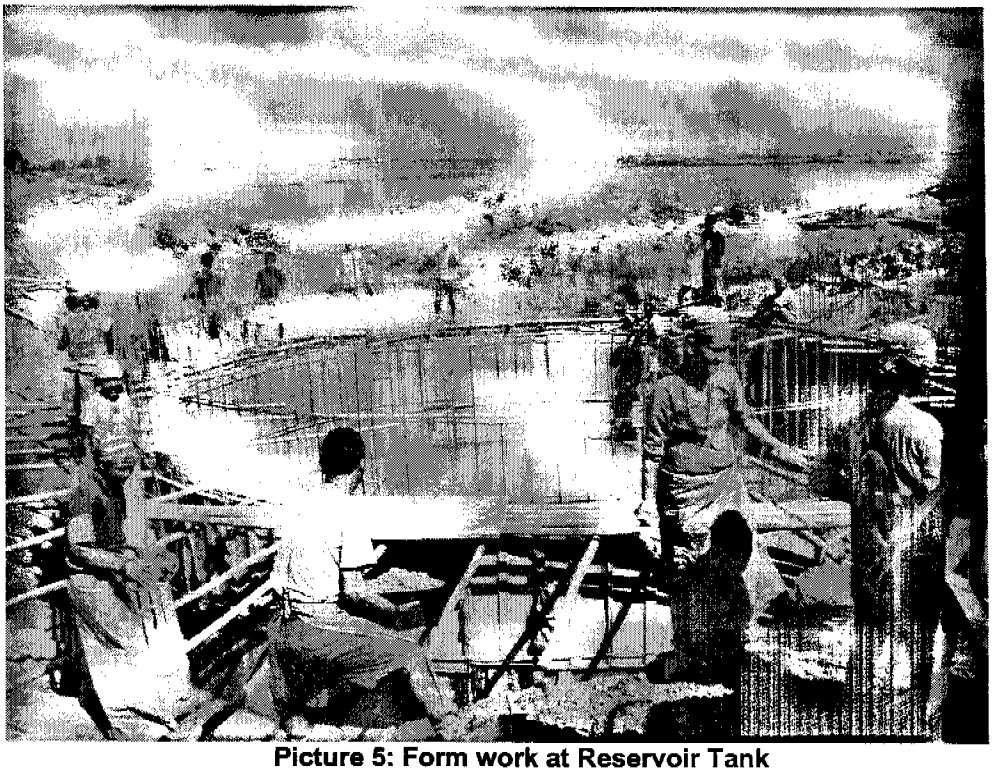
Picture 2: Water supply intake system after completion



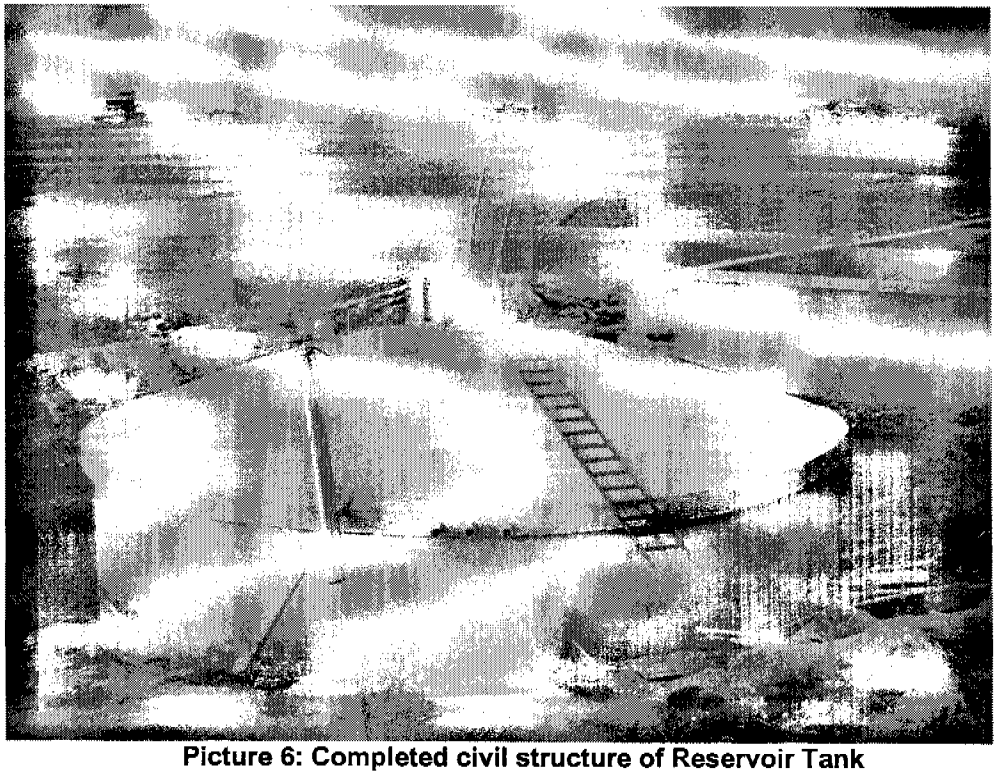
Picture 3: Form work at Slow Sand Filter



Picture 4: Completed civil structure of the Slow Sand Filter



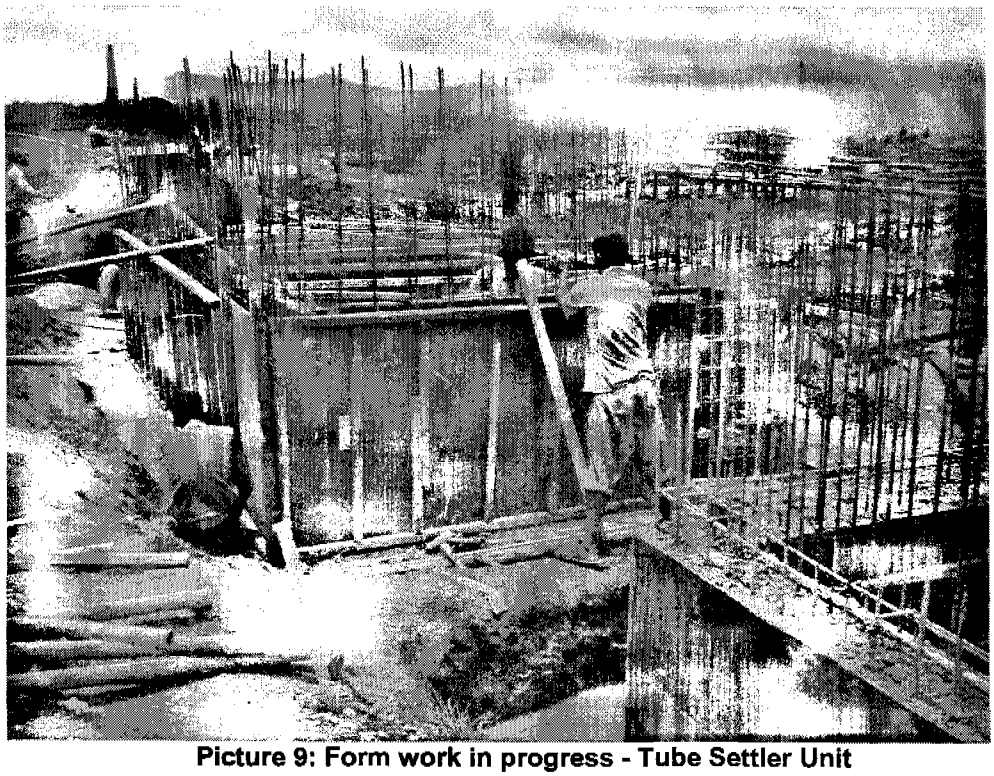
Picture 5: Form work at Reservoir Tank



Picture 6: Completed civil structure of Reservoir Tank

Picture 7. Preparation of filter media for Slow Sand Filter

Picture 8: Filter media being filled in Slow Sand Filter

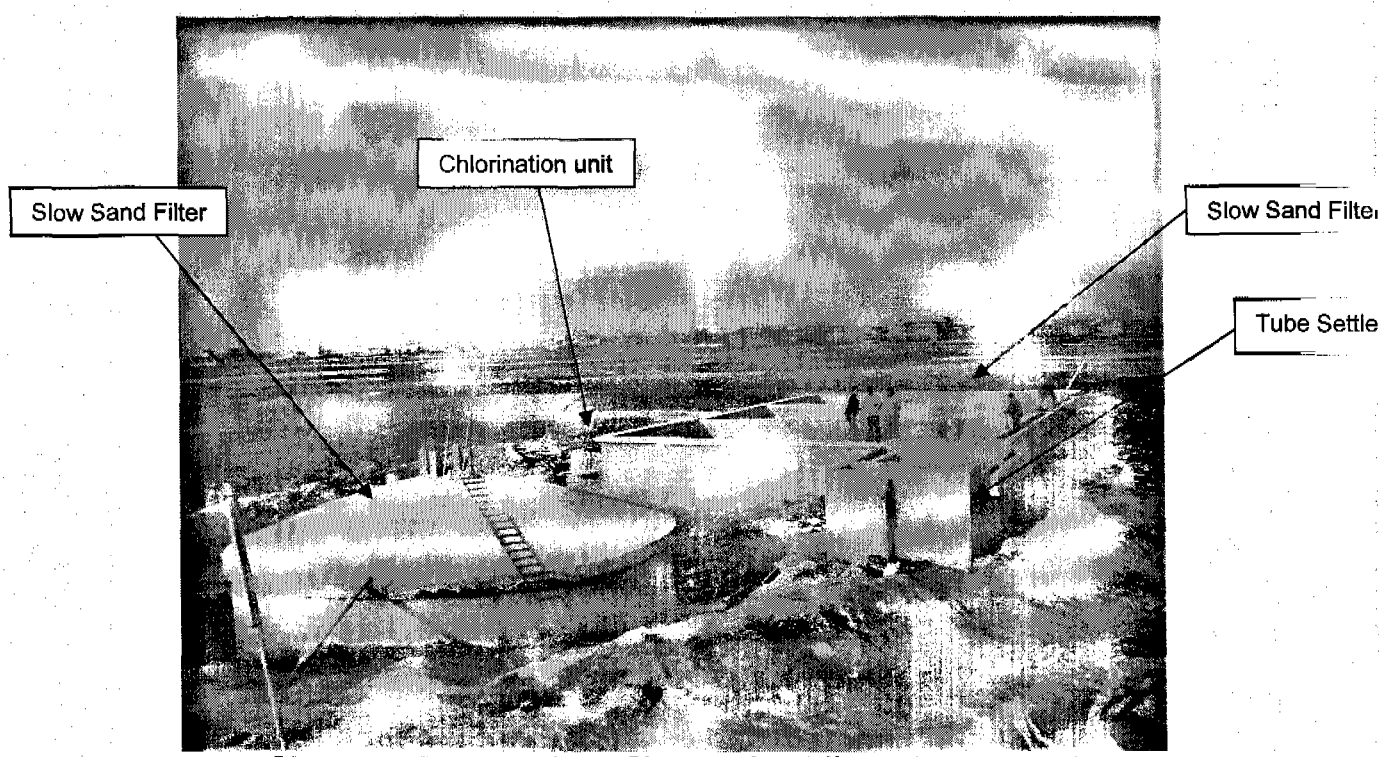


Picture 9: Form work in progress - Tube Settler Unit

Picture 10. Civil structure of Tube Settler after completion

Picture 11: Community helping in laying of pipes for the water supply

Picture 12: Plumber laying down pipe lines



Picture 13: Treatment Plant Site showing different treatment units

Annex II

List of Capacity Building Activities under Siddhipur Integrated Water & Sanitation Programme

Table 4: List of Capacity Building Activities conducted

S.N.	Capacity Building Activities	Type of participants	Date	Male	Female	Total
A	**Trainings**					
1	One day Action Plan and Wall Magazine development Training	WSUC	3rd Dec 2005	9	2	11
2	Proposal Wwriting Training	WSUC	12th Nov 2005	2	6	8
3	Three days Capacity Building Training to Student of Nature Club	Students	2nd to 4th Jan 2006	12	21	33
4	One day Orinetation Training and Planning of solid waste management	Sanitation Hygiene and Eduation (SHE) Women's Team	7th Jan 2006	8	11	19
5	Three days TOT on Solid Waste Management	SHE Team	19th Jan 05		19	19
6	One day Mason Taining on ECOSAN toilet	Local Masons	13th Nov 05	1	23	24
7	One day ECOSAN training and refresherrs training on urine application in seasonal crops	Ecosan Users	29th Dec 2005	15	23	38
8	Refresher Training on ECOSAN and urine and faeces application and discussion among	Ecosan Users	18th Sept 06	6	24	30
9	Household trainings on ECOSAN	Ecosan Users	6th Dec 2005 to April 2006	30	63	93
10	One day solid waste composting training to Womens groups	Womens Groups	30th Jan 2006 to March 2006		846	846
11	3 days training TOT on WATSAN education through Adult Literacy Classses	Local Women	19th to 21st March 2006		5	5
12	Non formal adult literacy class in 5 location	Adult Women	27th Feb 2006 to 30th May 2006		80	80
13	Value based WATSAN Education in Schools	Students	19th Jun 2006 to Sept 30th 2006	150	100	250
14	Training on health and hygiene to key volunteers (SHE team)	SHE Team	30th October 2006		13	13
15	Training on (CLTS) Community Led Total Sanitation to SHE team	SHE Team	21st Nov 2006	4	15	19
16	*One day clorination training for well users*	*Local dug well users*	1st Jun 2006		15	15
18	15 days Plastic weaving training to women group	Local Women	4th Sept 2006 to 8th Oct 2006		19	19
19	One day proposal writing training for SWM sub - committee	SHE Team	29th Jul 2006		14	14
20	One day writing training on health, hygiene and sanitation	Locals	2nd Feb 2007	14	31	45
21	One day trining of wall magezine to nature club members	Students	9th Sep 2006	9	7	16
22	Two days team building workshop to SHE team at Bagwani Research Centre	SHE Team	3rd to 4th Feb 2006	1	21	22
B	**Exposure visits**					
1	Expouser field Visit to users committee to ADB funded Small Town Project Areas	WSUC	20 to 25th Nov 2005	21	3	24
2	Exposure visit to SWM Eexhibition at Birendra International Convention Center	SHE Team	6th Jun 2006		13	13
3	Exposure visit to Kawadi station to observe plastic reuse and recyling	SHE Team	5th Jul 2006		6	6
4	Exposure visit to observe water tap connection procedures in Bandipur and Kawasuti	WSUC		5		5
5	Exposure Visit to observe CLTS program at Karki Danda, Dhading	SHE Team and locals	23-Nov-06	10	20	30
C	**Competitions**					
1	Inter school drawing competition	Students of 4 schools				40
2	Inter school Poster competition	Students of 3 schools				30
			Total:	**297**	**1400**	**1767**

Table 5: List of CLTS trainings conducted in Siddhipur

SN	CLTS programme in different location	Benificiaries	Date	Male	Female	Total
1	First CLTS meeting and application of CLTS ignition PRA tools at Yangal	locals	27th Dec 06	16	37	53
2	First CLTS meeting and application of CLTS ignition PRA tools at Nhufalcha	locals	27th Dec 06	4	43	47
3	Formation of Tafakhel Durghat Sanitation committee and commitment of making Tafakhel Open defecation free area by 29th Jan 07	locals	8th Jan 07	8	28	36
4	First CLTS meeting and application of CLTS ignition PRA tools at Shantimarga, Chanacho.	locals	10th Feb 07	26	31	57
5	First CLTS meeting and application of CLTS ignition PRA tools at tadhanani and formation of Tadhanani Sanitation Commmittee	locals	11th Feb 07	6	23	29
6	First CLTS meeting and application of CLTS ignition PRA tools at Devnani and formation of Devnani Sanitation Commmittee	locals	11th Feb 07	8	22	30
7	First CLTS meeting and application of CLTS ignition PRA tools at Ramdhoka and formation of Ramdhoka Sanitation Commmittee	locals	12th Feb 07	0	28	28
8	First CLTS meeting and application of CLTS ignition PRA tools at Chauni and formation of Chauni-khusila Sanitation Commmittee	locals	12th Feb 07	0	31	31
9	First CLTS meeting and application of CLTS ignition PRA tools at Dhunche and formation of Dhunche Sanitation Commmittee	locals	13th Feb 07	5	29	34
10	First CLTS meeting and application of CLTS ignition PRA tools at Remaining part of Yangal and formation of Yangal Sanitation Commmittee	locals	13th Feb 07	4	22	26
11	First CLTS meeting and application of CLTS ignition PRA tools at Bhimsen tole and formation of Bhimsen tole Sanitation Commmittee	locals	17th Feb 07	0	25	25
12	First CLTS meeting and application of CLTS ignition PRA tools at Sati and formation of Sati- Hadhasima Sanitation Commmittee	locals	19th Feb 07	7	31	38
13	First CLTS meeting and application of CLTS ignition PRA tools at grokhel and formation of grokhel - Sanitation Commmittee	locals	17th Feb 07	3	29	32
14	Formation of taphakhel durgat Sanitation Child Club	locals	8th Jan 07	15	35	50
15	Formation of Yangal Gacha Sanitation Child Club	locals	20th Jan 07	8	21	29
16	Formation of Egamu Sanitation Child Club	locals	17th Feb 07	7	22	29
			Total	117	457	574

Annex III

Water Supply Billing Documents and Forms of Siddhipur WSUC

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सिद्धिपुर खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता संस्था
Siddhipur Water & Sanitation User Organization
सिद्धिपुर, ललितपुर

खानेपानी महशुल कार्ड

आ.व. २०६ /२०६

घर नं.....

धाराको नं.....

ग्राहकको नाम.....

ठेगाना.....

धाराको किसिम मिटर जडान भएको/नभएको

हाल १/२

न्यूनतम मासिक महशुल :– रु.....

सिद्धिपुर खानेपानी त

सिद्धि

खानेपा

खा

साल	महिना	न्यूनतम महशुल		बढी महशुल		अतिरिक्त शुल्क		विविध
		रु.	पै.	रु.	पै.	रु.	पै.	
२०	श्रावण							
"	भाद्र							
"	आश्विन							
"	कार्तिक							
"	मंसिर							
"	पौष							
"	माघ							
"	फाल्गुन							
"	चैत्र							
२०	वैशाख							
"	जेठ							
"	आषाढ							
"	जम्मा							

काई उपभोक्ता संस्था

तपुर

ल कार्ड

ूल

म्मा रु. पै.	रसिद नं.	आ.रसिद नं.	बुझनेको		कैफियत
			दस्तखत	मिति	

धारा बितरणको नियमहरु

१) निजि धारा जडान गर्न इच्छुक व्यक्तिले सिद्धिपुर खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता संस्थाले तोके बमोजिमको ढाँचामा आवेदन दिनुपर्ने छ ।

२) आवेदन साथ धारा जडान अनुमति शुल्क वापत रु.५५००।- समेत बुझाउनु पर्ने छ ।

३) प्राप्त आवेदनहरु मध्ये आर्थिक तथा प्राविधिक दृष्टिकोणले उचित आवेदकहरुको आवेदन मात्र संस्थाले स्वीकृत गरि नामावली प्रकाशन गर्ने छ ।

४) नामावली प्रकाशन भएको १५ दिनभित्र धारा जडान गरि सक्नु पर्ने छ ।

५) धारा जडान गर्दा आयोजनाको पाइपलाइन देखि धारा राख्ने ठाँउ सम्मको माटो खन्ने पुर्ने कार्य र धाराका सम्पूर्ण सामानहरु तथा जडान खर्च धनीले नै व्यहोर्नु पर्ने छ ।

६) पाइप राख्ने कममा पिच खन्नु परेमा ईंटा वा ढुंगा बिछ्याएको बाटो खन्नु परेमा लाग्ने सम्पूर्ण खर्च (डिपोजित, खन्ने खर्च तथा बनाइदिन खर्च सबै) धारा धनीले नै व्यहोर्नु पर्दछ ।

७) धारा जडान गर्न लाग्ने प्लम्बीङ्ग चार्ज वापत पहिलो २० मीटरको लागी रू.५००/- रुपैया बुझाउनु पर्ने छ । २० मीटर भन्दा बढि लामो पाइप लाइन बिछ्याउनु परेमा प्रतिमिटर रू.१०/-को दरले प्लम्बीङ्ग चार्ज लाग्नेछ ।

८) धारा जडानमा आवश्यक धारा मिटर लगायत सम्पूर्ण सामानहरु संस्थाको कार्यालयमा राखिएको नमूना अनुसार हुनु पर्ने र संस्थाको प्राविधिकले स्वीकृत प्रदान गरे पछि मात्र प्रयोग गर्नु पर्नेछ ।

९) प्रयोग हुने सामानहरुको सामान्य गुणस्तर निम्न अनुसार हुनु जरुरी छ ।

क) Saddle; - आफूले जडान गर्ने पाइपको साइज संग मिल्ने Clamp र washer सहितको PVC Saddle अनिवार्य रुपले लगाउनु पर्ने छ ।

ख) फेरल नेपालको NS गुणस्तर चिन्ह प्राप्त वा ISI प्राप्त हुनु जरुरी छ ।

ग) GI pipe; मेन लाइनवाट धारासम्मको पाइपहरु कम्तिमा Medium Class को GI हुनु जरुरी छ ।

घ) Elbow सकेट तथा Union उच्च स्तरको हुनुका साथै ISI बाट स्वीकृत हुनु जरुरी छ ।

ङ) Water flow meter संस्थाले उपलब्ध गराएको वा सोही अनुरुपको (बाहिर किनेको) हुन जरुरी छ र प्रत्येक मिटर संस्थामा चेक गराई सिल्ड लगाएर लानु जरुरी छ । संस्थाको Seal नभएको मिटर अनाधिकृत मानिनेछ ।

च) अन्य सामानहरु पनि NS वा ISI अनुरुप हुनु जरुरी छ ।

१०) पानी महशुल बुझाउने कर्तव्य जसको ठाउँमा धारा दर्ता भएको छ, सोही व्यक्तिको हुनेछ ।

११) जुन महिनाको महशुल हो त्यसको महिनाको १५ गते भित्र भुक्तानी भएमा ३ प्रतिशत मिन्हा दिइनेछ । त्यसपछि सो महिनाको मसान्तसम्ममा जरीवाना लाग्ने छैन र सो पछिको १ महिनाको लागि १० प्रतिशतका दरले, त्यस पछि अर्को १ महिनाको लागि २० प्रतिशत र त्यसपछि जहिलेसुकै तिरेमा ५० प्रतिशत ढिला भुक्तानी दस्तुर (जरिवाना) थप गरि लगाईने छ । महशुल तिर्नु पर्ने महिना पछिको कुनै पनि समयमा ग्राहकलाई सूचना दिई वा नदिई धारा काट्न सकिने छ ।

सिद्धिपुर खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता संस्था

सिद्धिपुर, ललितपुर

मासिक पानी महशुल बील (कार्यालय प्रति)

हालको अंक		खपत युनिट	न्यूनतम शुल्क	खपत युनिट शुल्क	जम्मा बिल रकम
साविक अंक					

ग्रहक नं. :- 997

ग्राहकको नाम :-

महिला/पुरषः-

ठेगाना :-

महिना :-

धारा किसिम.:-

ग्राहक कोड नं. :-

मि.रि.को दस्तखत :-

सिद्धिपुर खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता संस्था

सिद्धिपुर खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई आयोजना

सिद्धिपुर,ललितपुर

ग्रहक नं. :- 997

ग्राहकको नाम :-

महिला/पुरषः-

ठेगाना :-

महिनाः-

धारा किसिम :-

ग्राहक कोड नं. :-

मासिक पानी महशुल बील (ग्राहक प्रति)

			रकम	
			रु	पै.
हालको अंक		न्युनतम शुल्क		
साविक अंक		बढी महसुल		
खपत युनिट		बाँकी रकम		
		जम्मा बिल रकम		

पानी महशुल समयमै बुझाऔं, आर्थिक भारबाट बचौं ।

मिटर रिडरबाट बिल प्राप्त भएपछि मिटरमा चढेको रिडिङ्ग अंकसँग भिडाउनुहोला, साथै रिडिङ्ग सम्बन्धी कुनै गुनासो भएमा रिडिङ्ग भएको मितिले ३ दिनभित्र कार्यलयमा सम्पर्क राख्नु होला ।

शुक्रवार र सार्वजनिक विदाको दिन महशुल बुझिलिने छैन ।

अन्य थप जानकारीको लागी ग्राहक कार्डमा उल्लेखित नियमहरु अध्ययन गर्नु होला । **भूलचुक लेनदेन**

मिटर रिडरको सहि र मिति

श्री ५ को सरकारको जलश्रोत ऐन बमोजिम स्विकृत प्राप्त

दर्ता नं. : ४/०६२/०६३

सिद्धिपुर खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता संस्था

सिद्धिपुर, ललितपुर

२०६२

आवेदन फाराम नं. :

फोटो

आवेदन फाराम

1097

मिति :.....

म/हामी निवेदकले सिद्धिपुर खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता संस्थाको नीति, नियमहरुलाई पूर्णरुपमा पालना गर्ने मन्जुरका साथ यो निवेदन पेश गरेको छु/गर्दछौं ।

१. उपभोक्ताको नाम :

२. बाबुको नाम :

३. बाजेको नाम :

४. स्थायी ठेगाना

गा.वि.स. वडा नं. टोल खा. पा. घर नं.

५. सम्पर्क ठेगाना :

फोन नं. मोबाइल नं.

६. जडान गर्ने स्थान

(क) स्ववासी घर (ख) भाडा (ग) कल/कारखाना (घ) सरकारी/सामाजिक संघ, संस्था

(ङ) अन्य

७. धारा जडान गर्न पेश गर्नु पर्ने कागजातहरु

क) निवेदन - १

ख) नागरिकताको फोटोकपि - १

ग) फोटो - १ प्रति

दायाँ बायाँ

दस्तखत :

निवेदकको नाम :

ठेगाना :

कार्यालय प्रयोजनको लागि मात्र

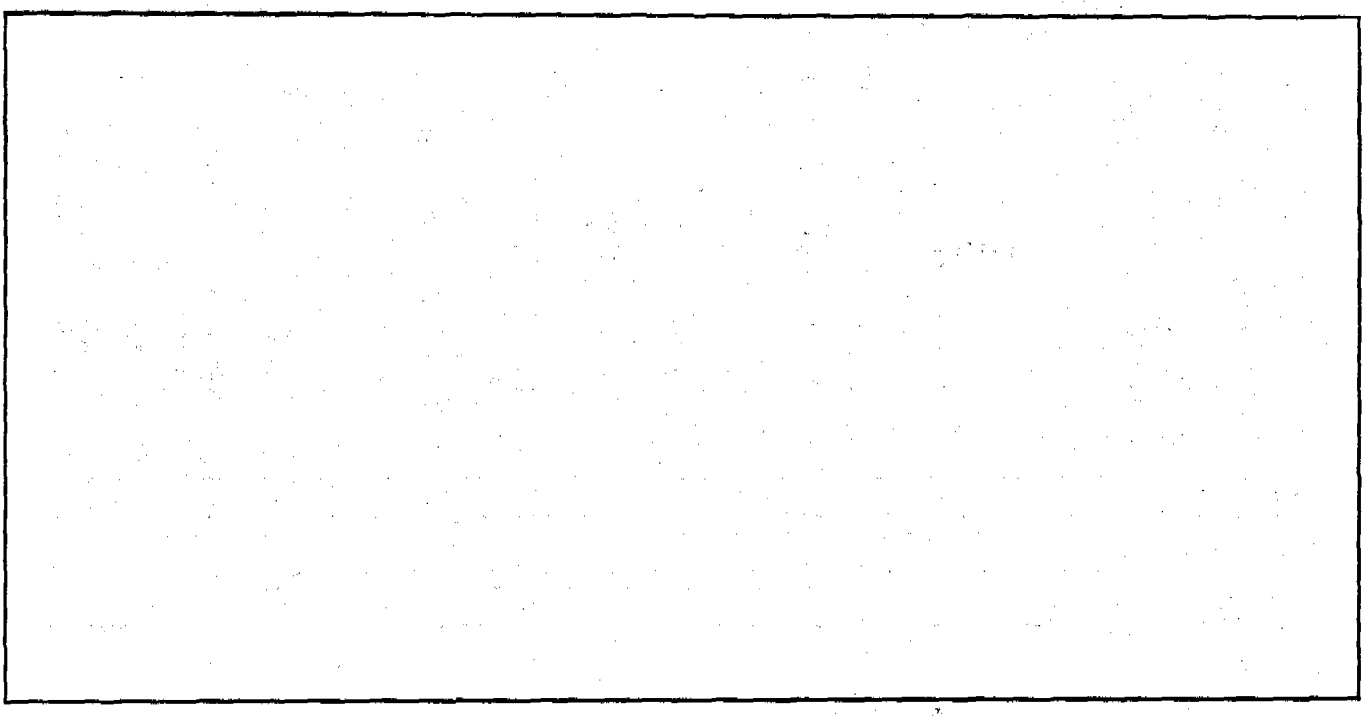
निवेदक श्री..... ले पेश गरेका व्यहोराहरु मनासिव देखिएकोले निवेदन दर्ता गरिएको छ ।

दर्ता गर्नेको नाम:	पेश गर्नेको नाम:	सदर गर्नेको नाम:
दस्तखत	दस्तखत	दस्तखत
दर्जा	दर्जा	दर्जा
मिति	मिति	मिति

उपभोक्ता सदस्य नं. :

दर्ता नं. :

उपभोक्ताको घरसम्म पुग्ने सक्ने नक्सा



सिद्धिपुर खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता संस्था

सिद्धिपुर, ललितपुर

निवेदक दर्ता नं.....

मितिः.....

१) निवेदकको नामः.....

२) पुरुष/महिलाको नामः.....

३) निवेदकको पिता/पतिको नामः.....

४) निवेदकको बाजेको नामः.....

५) ठेगानाः गा.वि.स.....वडा नं.....टोल.....

६) माग गरेको धाराको साइजः[१/२"]

निवेदकको सहि

कार्यालय प्रयोजनको लागि

			सहि	मिति	कैफियत
१.	क.जग्गाको लाल पूर्जाको प्रतिलिपी ख.घरको पास भएको नक्शा वा अन्यस्थायी बसोबास भएको कागजात ग. मिटर कबुलीयत फर्म घ.धारा कबुलीयत फर्म				
२.	**सर्भे इष्टिमेट फाँट** क. मेन लाईनबाट धाराको मिटर राख्ने ठाँउ सम्मको दुरी ख. धारा राख्ने ठाँउको नक्शा ग. नजिकको ग्राहक नं.र नाम				
३.	सर्भे इष्टिमेटको रिर्पोट जाँच गर्ने प्राविधिक				
४.	धारा स्वीकृत गर्ने **(अध्यक्ष)**				
५	**राजस्व फाँट** क.इष्टिमेट अनुसार लाग्ने शुल्क ख.मिटर बापतको शुल्क ग. ग्राहक नं.				
६.	**स्टोर फाँट** क.मिटर नं.				
७.	प्राविधिक फाँट क.धारा कबुलियत ख.मिटर कबुलियत ग. खटाईएका प्लम्बरहरु १. २.				
६.	मिटर रिडरलाई जानकारी				