









Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department **Government of Maharashtra**

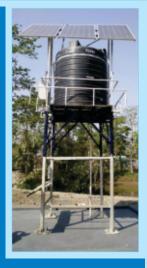




















Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan State Project Management Unit (SPMU), Maharashtra State, Pune

Technical Support by UNICEF, Maharashtra and PriMove, Pune



OUR INSPIRATION AND PILLERS OF STRENGTH





Shri. Eknath Shinde Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra



Shri. Giriraj Singh Minister, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Government of India



Shri. Devendra Fadnavis

Dy. Chief Minister,

Government of Maharashtra



Shri. Kapil Patil Minister of State for Panchayati Raj, Government of India



Shri. Girish Mahajan Minister, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Government of Maharashtra



Shri. Sunil Kumar Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India



Shri. Rajesh Kumar Additional Chief Secretary, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Maharashtra



The SDGs at a glance

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 to end poverty, reduce inequality and build more peaceful, prosperous societies by 2030. Also known as the Global Goals, the SDGs are a call to action to create a world where no one is left behind.

Goals

Targets

Indicators





End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



Ensure healthy lives for all at all ages



Ensure inclusive and and promote well-beingequitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



forms everywhere

NO POVERTY

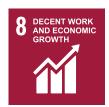
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



Reduce inequality within and amongst countries



Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



Conserve and sustainable use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all



Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development





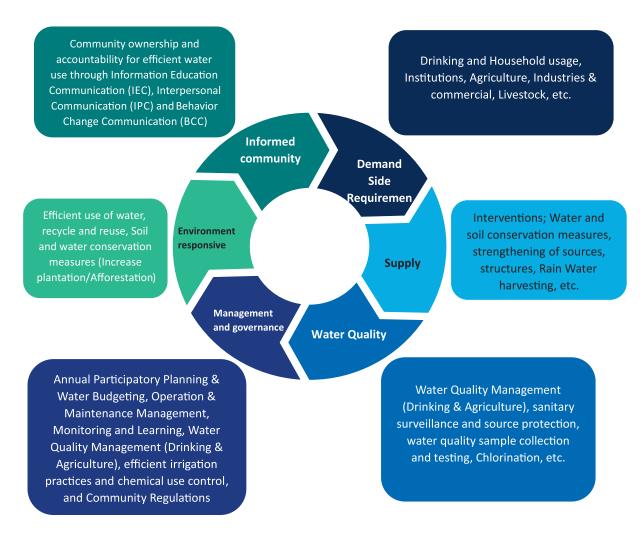
Vision:

Village with Functional House Tap Connections to all, with targeted standard of quality water supply, good water management and abundant water availability for agriculture and all needs, and conserving its water ecosystem

Importance of Water:

Water is essential for human life. Sustainable availability of water is non-negotiable for ease of living and good quality of life of every rural community, children, agriculture, environment, livestock, animals, etc. Entire village ecosystem needs live and sustainable water availability. The challenge is to ensure water of adequate quality in sufficient quantities for each purpose so that the quality of life is improved. Ensuring adequate potable drinking water during lean period, floods and other emergencies is also crucial.

Water Ecosystem







Components of Water Sufficient Village:



Adequate drinking water for all with safe quality throughout the year including emergencies with dependable source





Improved Irrigation Practices with protective and microirrigation practices









Water availability for livelihood, livestock, and commercial activities at village.





Water resource management (water resources management including participatory management and regulations); protection of water resources, improved water availability for all, ensuring environmental water requirements e.g. natural vegetation, sand protection, etc.





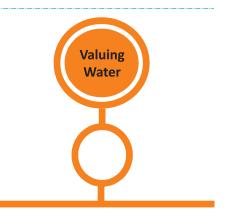








Water saving practices, water reuse and recycling, and commitment for sustainability of the community water assets and infrastructure



Every person in the village values water resources, protects them, follows community norms and regulations, pays water tariff, etc.







How do we make our village water sufficient?

Develop plan for water sufficient village

Water Budget & Water Resource Management Plan





Ensure sustainable water availability

Implementation of supply side measures including water and soil conservation, and rainwater harvesting measures





Sources and asset protection

Protect source from physical damages, protect sources from contamination, sanitary surveillance, protection from vandalism, etc.







Control over water Demand

Reduce water requirement from domestic, agriculture, businesses/commercial places, and other purposes and promote efficient water use practices and behavior





wash fruits or vegetables in a bowl



Use water from melted ice cubes of iced drinks to water plants



Use the flushed out RO water to wash cars and bikes

Take care of our traditional and all water bodies

Protect and rejuvenate the traditional water sources and water bodies. Use the conserved water conjunctively





Adopting efficient water use practices

Community adopts practices that save water which in turn lead to assurance of water availability for longer time including the lean period and emergencies









Develop Drinking water supply arrangements

Installation of the village water supply scheme in coordination with the Water Supply and Sanitation Department. The scheme to provide functional household tap connection to every HH in the village.





Operation and maintenance of village level water assets/infrastructure

- Proper operation and technical maintenance to ensure water supply to everyone in the village
- Develop O&M budget for water supply arrangements and allocate resources





Environment friendly locally adaptive technologies for recycling and reuse of water

Install the environment friendly waste water conveyance, treatment, and management technologies for reducing the environmental damages due to contamination. And enhance aesthetics by adopting the SLWM interventions







Collective/participatory water management

Community takes over the water management activities and implements following activities for promoting efficient water use practices

Information Education Communication (IEC), Interpersonal Communication (IPC) and BCC (Behavior Change) for efficient use of water, everyone values and pays for the water, etc.

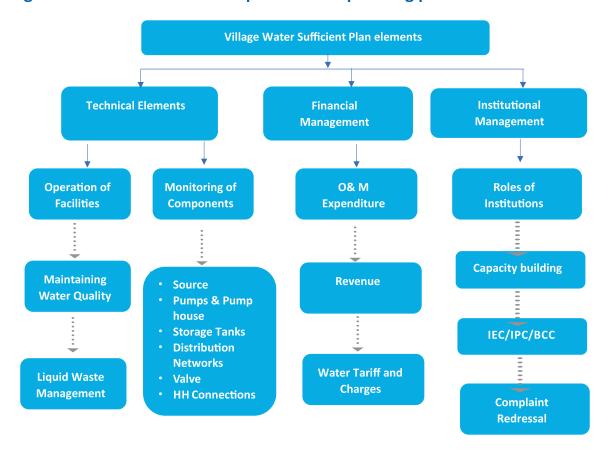








Village Water Sufficient Plan components and planning process



Planning Process







Role of Gram Panchayat to make village water sufficient:

The Gram Panchayat is the key local government institution responsible for fulfilment of the community's aspirations with respect to development of the village. In the spirit of the principle of decentralization listed in the Seventy-third Constitutional Amendment Act, 1993, provisions of drinking water and sanitation are included in the 29 functions of Part XI and are entrusted to Panchayats. Ensuring availability of safe and secure water and sanitation facilities for all, throughout the year, is primarily the responsibility of the gram panchayat. Hence, it is necessary that the Sarpanch, elected representatives and other stakeholders of the gram Panchayat are made well-conversant with their duties and responsibilities for ensuring safe and adequate water and sanitation facilities on a sustained basis.

GP action Points

- Situation analysis Assess the present status and water levels and quality of water in the area, water needs, sources, liquid waste being generated through participatory surveys so that the need for water supply, grey water management, facilities can be ascertained.
- Set Goals: Set the water and sanitation goals and targets for the Gram Panchayat
- **Technology:** Select appropriate technology choice for water supply and grey water management in the Gram Panchayat based on participatory assessment
- **ODF Sustainability:** Ensure ODF sustainability and adequate, functional clean toilet facilities in schools (separately for boys and girls) and Anganwadis
- Partnerships and Funding:
 - Identify appropriate funding sources and implementation partners
 - Liaise with respective agencies for ensuring adequate water supply, clean drinking water and water analysis and measurement
- **Committees:** Form community level committees and building their capacity for managing the assets existing and being created.
- IEC/IPC/BCC:
 - Educate all households on the key aspects of usage and management of water and sanitation assets
 - Promote behavior change practices for efficient use of water
- Undertake water budgeting annually and sharing information with villagers for appropriate crop selection
- Monitoring:
 - Monitor and problem solve during program implementation and after
 - Set-up community monitoring mechanism e.g. social audit and conflict resolution





Mobilization and engagement:

- Mobilize community for appropriate use and management of all water facilities
- Continuous arrangement of the community and children for water management
- Capacity building of self-help groups and women groups for taking proactive role in water supply management and water quality
- Regular events related to water
- Coordinate with technical line departments and higher-level PRIs for technical support and financial support for water related activities in the village

Resources available

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Department
1	Jal Jeevan Mission	Water Supply and Saritation
2	Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen II	Water Supply and Sanitation
3	Atal Bhujal Yojana	GSDA, Water Supply and Sanitation
4	Meenatai Thakare Grameen Pani Sathwan Yojana	Water Supply and Sanitation
5	Mukhyamntri Jalsandharan Yojana	Water Conservation
6	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchan Yojana (PMKSY)	Agriculture
7	PoCRA-Nanaji Deshmukh Krishi Sanjivani Prakalp	Agriculture
8	MGNREGA	Rural Development Department
9	GPDP (15th FC)	Rural Development Department
10	PRF DPC, ZP, PS and GP own funds and	Respective PRIs
11	Basic Facilities (Mulbhut and Payabhut Seva Yojana)- 2515 head	Rural Development Department
12	Thakar Bappa Adiwasi Sudhar Yojana	Rural Development Department
13	Dalit Vasti Sudhar Yojana	Rural Development Department
14	MLALAD, MPLAD FundsDistrict Mineral Funds	Planning
15	Pilgrimage (Tirthkshetra) Development	Rural Development Department
16	Mission Amrit Sarovar	Convergence/Jalshakti
17	Swachh Sagar Surakshit SagarCampaign	Convergence/Jalshakti
18	Aspirational Districts Program	Multiple Departments
19	Pradhan Mantri and Mukhy Mantri Sahayyata Nidhi for emergencies	РМО/СМО
20	Private Resources e.g. CSR, Donors, funders, influencers, contributors, etc.	Private Sources





Common Technological Options for Water Conservation and Drinking Water Source Strengthening

Particulars	Conventional technologies	Unconventional technologies	Direct Recharge technologies
Fundamentals	 Watershed based groundwater recharge measures Ridge to valley concept Natural way of groundwater recharge through percolation 	 Source and area specific Based on Geological and Geographical condition Specific GW recharge at particular depth and particular Direction 	 Direct recharge to specific depth Very useful for deeper aquifers Large amount of water recharged to deeper aquifers
Technologies	Cement Nala Bund Contour Trenches Gabion Bund Dugwell recharge Percolation Tank Recharge Trenches Underground Bund	Bore Blasting Fracture Seal Cementation Hydro-fracturing Stream Blasting Well Jacketing	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting Recharge Pits and Shaft Recharge Shaft

Further Reading Material

Guidelines/GR | Techn



Technical Notes



Information Education Communication-videos, posters, audios, etc.







Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan

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