

# KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

## DRINKING WATER POLICY

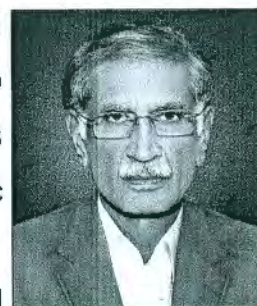
2015



**Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

## **MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF MINISTER KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA**

Effective policy formulation is an important instrument of good governance. The incumbent provincial government has strived hard to ensure that appropriate institutional capacity of government machinery is developed so as to successfully achieve the key sectoral strategic objectives.



The first Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Drinking Water Policy 2015 is a well thought out policy document which has been framed after in-depth consultation with key stakeholders. It provides a clear vision for a better quality of life to the citizens through universal access to adequate quantity of potable water. This policy would serve as a strategic framework for implementation of the sectoral vision and its translation into best practices.

I do appreciate the Public Health Engineering Department for bringing out a strategic framework for delivery of clean and sufficient quantity of drinking water through optimum use of technology and protection of eroding precious water resources. The proper design and contamination free distribution system envisaged in this policy would promote health and hygiene through institutional arrangements and mass scale public awareness and social mobilization.

The Drinking Water and Sanitation Sector like other social sectors remains the priority area of my government and there has been a 1.10% increase in the development allocations for this important sector during the last two years. A number of key challenges were faced by this sector pertaining to missing links of policy guidelines and sector specific regulations, lack of authentic data for evidence based planning and decision making, low awareness on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and absence of public ownership of schemes. I am extremely glad to state that these challenges have been amicably addressed by the provincial government through merit and evidence based sectoral strategic planning.

This policy without any hesitation will prove a landmark in promotion of health and hygiene in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and ensure judicious utilization of resources in the larger public interest.

Dated: Oct, 2015

**(PERVEZ KHATTAK)**  
**CHIEF MINISTER**  
**KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA**

## MESSAGE FROM MINISTER PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Public Health Engineering Department is mandated to provide potable drinking water services to the rural population of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. However, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa drinking water sector was operating without any policy in the past. A Sector without a policy cannot achieve its objectives effectively, that's why the present Government formulated and approved the first ever Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Drinking Water Policy 2015.



The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government is determined to improve the life standard of the people of the province through various reform initiatives. The Drinking Water Policy 2015 is one of the milestones in promoting the social development agenda of the Government and will contribute to its slogan of changing Khyber Pakhtunkhwa,

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Drinking Water Policy 2015 provides an institutional and legal framework for achieving the sector objectives and goals. Safe drinking water is not only the basic human need but also pre-requisite for healthy life. Provision of Safe drinking water will contribute in economic development through saving expenditures on curative side and saving time in fetching of water from distant sources and will also contribute in reduction of water borne diseases i-e Diarrhea, Gastroenteritis, Naegleria, Hepatitis etc. The Policy also Provides guidelines for the sector stakeholders in implementing their programs and projects to contribute to increased access of public to potable water. The policy is followed by strategies and actions plans, which will facilitate the stakeholders in working with close coordination and mitigating wastage of public resources.

I hope the implementing partners of the sector will benefit from this policy and succeeded in achieving 100% targets by 2025 which will result into a safe and healthy Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, ultimately contributing to an emerging prosperous nation.

**SHAH FARMAN**

Minister

PHE Department

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Dated: 12-10-2015

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## 1. PREAMBLE

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (GoKP), in line with the National Drinking Water Policy 2009, recognizes access to potable water as a fundamental human right. Hence the Govt KP expresses its commitment towards ensuring availability of adequate quantity of potable water to the entire population at their doorsteps, at an affordable cost and in an equitable, efficient and sustainable manner. Therefore, in order to provide a vision and strategic framework for fulfilling its responsibilities in this regard, the Govt KP, in consultation with all stakeholders, has formulated the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Drinking Water Policy. This policy has adopted the key principles outlined in the National Drinking Water Policy 2009, and is aligned with the National Environmental Policy 2005, and other legal & policy instruments governing the subject.

The Policy is aimed at protecting and improving the public health and quality of life in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

## 2. DEFINITIONS

“**Potable water**” refers to the water complying with National Drinking Water Quality Standards (NDWQS)<sup>1</sup>.

“**Access**” means that at least 45 liters per capita per day of potable water is available either within a household or the round trip for fetching potable water does not exceed 30 minutes.

A “**Sustainable Drinking Water System**” is one that is capable of delivering safe and sufficient drinking water, based on participation of stakeholders, while: (i) technically optimizing design with high quality execution and regular maintenance of distribution infrastructure, (ii) maintaining (and not eroding) the water resources’ renewable capacity and protecting them from contamination, (iii) developing and running the system in an economically beneficial and financially self-reliant manner, and (iv) promoting socially equitable access to clean drinking water through awareness and involvement of communities.

## 3. PRESENT SITUATION

The predominant source of drinking water in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province is groundwater. However, due to persistent withdrawal and dwindling re-charge processes, the groundwater is depleting rapidly at many places. Surface water sources are mostly available in the northern districts

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<sup>1</sup>Pak EPA National drinking water Quality Standards 2008

of the province; however, the unrestrained contamination and increasing use for irrigation, pose major threats to the safety and availability of surface water for drinking purposes.

About 82% of the population has access to improved sources of drinking water with piped water supply (41%) being the major source. Disparities exist between urban and rural areas in terms of water supply coverage – with urban areas almost fully covered (98%) while almost one-fifth (21%) of the rural population still lacks access to improved sources of water<sup>2</sup>. Although no reliable figures are available to make a precise comparison, however, it is believed that considerable progress has been made in extending drinking water services to the citizens of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa since the 1990s.

#### 4. ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

The drinking water supply sector in the province is faced with many challenges that are hampering improvement and progress. A few of these are listed below:

- lack of policy guidelines and regulations governing use of water resources and development planning in the sector;
- insufficient information about the province's endowment of water resources (especially groundwater) including the amounts of water that can be tapped, in economically efficient and environmentally sustainable manner;
- absence of a comprehensive and reliable sector baseline data and information system to facilitate planning and sustainable development of the sector in an informed manner;
- exclusion of community from meaningful roles in planning, implementation and O&M;
- resource allocation not based on objective need assessment criteria, rather investment and schemes' site selection driven by political influence;
- low awareness regarding importance of good hygiene for effectiveness of water supply services;
- inadequate sanitation services (especially faecal management) posing serious threat to the quality of surface and ground water resources;
- non-existence of water quality surveillance and control regime;

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<sup>2</sup> Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2014, <http://kpbos.gov.pk/development-statistics.php>

- duplication & overlapping of roles of the sector stakeholders resulting in uncoordinated and inefficient use of resources;
- No direct accountability or link between cost recovery and services provision (increased tariff collection does not result in better service);
- lack of capacity of the relevant government agencies and community organizations in developing and using asset management techniques for sustainable maintenance and rehabilitation of aging water systems;
- non-availability of specialized academic and training institutions/programs in water & sanitation sector; and
- stunted growth of relevant public sector departments due to frequent mergers, restructuring, and transformation of roles & responsibilities.

## 5. VISION, GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

### 5.1 Vision

This policy envisions a better quality of life for the people of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through universal access to adequate quantities of potable water.

### 5.2 Goal

The overall goal of this policy is to streamline the sector and ensure that the entire population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has access to adequate quantity of potablewater at affordable cost through equitable, efficient and sustainable services by 2025. The Govt of KP will introduce measures to ensure an enabling environment, through sector reforms and political consensus, wherein sector investments are made judiciously, in a need-based manner, and with the full participation of all stakeholders especially the beneficiary communities.

### 5.3 Objectives

Specific objectives of this policy are to:

- enhance the drinking water supply coverage in the province, thereby contributing to the government's commitment towards achievement of the relevant Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets;
- introduce reforms in the drinking water supply sector encompassing regulatory, institutional, economic, monitoring and accountability aspects;

- iii. improve urban public sector services provision under the principles of corporate governance, professional management, performance measurement and strong accountability;
- iv. ensure protection and conservation of water resources;
- v. introduce legislation and regulations to create an enabling framework for achieving the objectives of this policy;
- vi. encourage and subsequently ensure community participation and empowerment at the institutional level in planning, implementation, monitoring and operation & maintenance of water supply systems;
- vii. promote cost effective and appropriate technological options for water supply systems;
- viii. increase public awareness about water protection & conservation, safe hygiene practices, and the nexus between sanitation and safe water supply services;
- ix. enhance capacity of concerned government agencies and community based organizations in planning, implementation and monitoring of water supply projects and sustainable operation & maintenance of water supply systems;
- x. promote public-private-partnerships for enhancing access to drinking water and sustainable operation & maintenance of water supply systems;
- xi. promote research and development for enhancing access, effectiveness and sustainability of water supply interventions;
- xii. promote inter-sectoral collaboration to maximize the impacts of water supply interventions;
- xiii. allocate at least 10% of the provincial ADP for the achievement of the goal and objectives of this policy; and
- xiv. clarify the roles and responsibilities of various government agencies and other stakeholders in the drinking water sector.

## **6. POLICY PRINCIPLES**

- i. Access to drinking water is a basic human right and it is the responsibility of the Government to ensure its provision to all citizens;
- ii. Water is a finite and essential resource, the use of which needs to be regulated to avoid wastage and misuse;

- iii. Water allocation for drinking purposes<sup>3</sup> shall have priority over other uses;
- iv. Protection of the environment, safeguarding of health and livelihood through integrated management of water resources shall be ensured;
- v. Resource allocation for provision of drinking water shall be based on objective needs assessment criteria that are aimed at creating an equitable distribution across the province;
- vi. Integration of a larger role of community, especially the women, in planning, implementation, monitoring, and O&M of water supply systems shall be ensured;
- vii. Delegation of responsibilities and resources to the respective authorities/agencies/corporations for enabling them to discharge their assigned functions;
- viii. Encouraging communities to share costs, both capital and O&M, for achieving sustainability of drinking water systems;
- ix. Tariffs for drinking water services shall be set so as to recover at least the O&M costs of service provision. Mechanisms should be in place to allow tariffs to be regulated concurrent with the rise in costs.

## **7. POLICY APPROACHES**

### **7.1 Institutional Framework**

#### **7.1.1 Role of the Provincial Government**

The GoKP shall be responsible for policy formulation, Standards setting, funds allocation, assets creation through relevant line agencies, regulation and incentivizing outcomes. Elected representatives would be involved to enhance sector planning and management by the government, community participation and increased resources allocation to the sector.

#### **7.1.2 Role of District Government**

The District Government shall be responsible for schemes identification, prioritization, planning, implementation and operation and maintenance of local water supply schemes implemented by PHED out of district government funds. Small and technologically simple community based schemes constructed by LGRDD out of district government funds, shall be handed over to concerned beneficiaries for operation and maintenance.

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<sup>3</sup>Drinking purposes as referred to here, mean water that is used for domestic purposes. This includes drinking, cooking, hygiene, basic sanitation and other domestic uses.

### 7.1.3 Role of Water and Sanitation Regulatory Authority

Necessary legislation will be enacted to establish a water and sanitation services regulatory authority with legal personality and administrative & financial autonomy. This authority will be mandated with functions such as preparing rules and standards for regulating public and private sectors water service providers including financial management regulations, tariff setting methodology, service standards & performance indicators, and customer service regulations.

### 7.1.4 Roles of Public Sector Water Service Providers

Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) and Local Government, Elections and Rural Development Department (LGE&RDD) will be the lead government agencies for the development of drinking water supply sector in rural and urban areas, respectively. In large urban centres, independent water utilities will be created (such as the Water and Sanitation Services Peshawar that has already been established) and delegated with optimum levels of administrative, financial, and operational autonomy along with mechanisms for public scrutiny and accountability. In small- and medium-sized towns and cities, tehsil municipal administrations, municipal committees or local development authorities shall be responsible for provision of drinking water services.

When needed, LGE&RDD and the urban water utilities may seek technical support from the PHED, for the construction, major rehabilitation or renovation of complex water supply systems.

The PHED, LGE&RDD, and urban water utilities, in their respective jurisdictions, shall be responsible for: mapping of infrastructure, development and maintenance of assets database; and preparation of standard operating procedures, in consultation with the regulatory authority (Section 7.1.3 above).

### 7.1.5 Role of Private Sector/ Private Providers

Enabling environment will be created to encourage and attract private sector, local entrepreneurs and private providers in feasible localities through mutually agreed terms and conditions to share responsibility and burden alongside the government in enhancing access to potable water.

#### 7.1.6 Role of KP Environmental Protection Agency

Environmental impact assessment shall be mandatory for all major water sector projects and the provincial Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) shall ensure that any such projects do not adversely impact the environment. The EPA may also periodically monitor the quality of drinking water supplied by all service providers.

#### 7.1.7 Role of Community/beneficiaries

Community/beneficiaries in respective areas will be encouraged to play a meaningful role in decision making, demand articulation, identification of projects, construction oversight, and post-completion operation & maintenance. The communities will work together with the service providers to collect user charges for drinking water services.

#### 7.1.8 Role of Development Partners

Donors, bilateral agencies, INGOs and NGOs have a potentially significant role to play in the development of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Such development partners would be encouraged to provide technical and financial assistance for enhancing the provision of drinking water throughout the province, under a coordinated mechanism led by the relevant government line departments.

### 7.2 **Coordinated Sectoral Planning and Reforms**

A sector planning unit within the Planning & Development Department (P&DD) shall assume the role of a focal entity, coordinating with the relevant provincial departments and federal ministries, international development partners, and the academia.

Inter-sectoral integrated approach will be promoted for drinking water and sanitation sector. Implementation of this policy will be coordinated and integrated with relevant national and provincial policies, especially with the policies of water, sanitation, environment, health, nutrition, and education sectors.

Sector reform units will be established within both the PHED and LG&RDD to focus on matters relating to sector reforms, strategic planning and research.

### 7.3 **Resource Allocation**

Starting in FY 2015-16, at least 10% of the total provincial ADP will be allocated to the drinking water sector. In planning new water supply projects, priority shall be given to un-served and underserved areas especially where poor and marginalized communities reside.

#### 7.4 Master Planning

- i. Under predetermined criteria, new drinking water supply systems will be established and existing systems will be rehabilitated and upgraded in urban as well as rural areas. In this regard, the following strategy shall be adopted by the concerned departments:
  - a. A long list of villages which do not have access to improved water supply system or needs rehabilitation shall be prepared in each district based on felt need and demand of the communities. This shall be done in consultation with district government and elected representatives.
  - b. The list shall be prioritized keeping in view the technical, social and financial feasibilities. A master plan shall be prepared for each district out of the prioritized list for new schemes as well as for rehabilitation of existing schemes.
  - c. Each year schemes shall be included in the ADP from the prioritized list.
- ii. The provincial and district governments will provide the required financial resources;

#### 7.5 Legislation

Appropriate legislation will be enacted to achieve the goal and objectives of this policy. Such pieces of legislation shall include:

- i. Drinking Water Act to ensure drinking water supplies are in compliance with the National Drinking Water Quality Standards and to hold the drinking water service providers accountable. The act will also assign and regulate surface and groundwater property rights in the province.
- ii. Water and Sanitation Regulatory Authority Act to establish an autonomous and independent authority entrusted with the mandate of regulating water and sanitation services by public- and private- service providers with due consideration of quality of services, customer satisfaction and environmental sustainability. The act shall form a basis for a regulatory framework that protects and enforces property rights, enforces contractual obligations of parties involved in public-private partnerships, and regulates inter-agency agreements and disputes.
- iii. Water and Sanitation Companies Act to establish corporate autonomous water & sanitation utilities in the major urban centres of the province.

## **7.6 Community Participation and Empowerment**

Participation of communities, in planning, implementation, monitoring and operation & maintenance of water supply systems will be ensured to establish community ownership and empowerment to achieve sustainability. Social mobilization units will be established in the PHED (at district levels), LGE&RDD (at municipal levels), and corporate water utilities, to ensure community participation and create awareness about conservation & protection of water, and health/hygiene issues.

- i. Gender training programs for the staff of drinking water supply related institutions at all levels will be conducted so that they are able to respond in a sensitive manner to the gender differentiated needs in the drinking water sector;
- ii. A well-articulated scheme selection methodology will be developed by public service provider to ensure that investments in drinking water and sanitation sector are based on felt needs & demand of the community instead of political influence. PHED Scheme identification, selection, feasibility and implementation criteria is attached (Annex-I);
- iii. Civil society organizations will be encouraged to support the government in advocacy and capacity building at the community levels, and promote social accountability.

## **7.7 Public-Private Partnerships**

Private entrepreneurship and public-private partnerships for enhancing provision of drinking water supply, operation & maintenance of drinking water supply systems, resource mobilization and capacity development will be promoted.

## **7.8 Performance-based Awards**

Performance criteria for service providers will be developed to promote performance-based service delivery approach. To this end, systems of performance grants will be established to reward institutions, organizations and individuals who are able to meet performance milestones and achieve specific targets.

## **7.9 Protection and Conservation of Water Resources**

- i. Measures will be taken to identify, develop, protect and conserve surface and groundwater resources in line with the provisions of the National Environment Policy, and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Act 2014;
- ii. GIS-based water resources maps shall be prepared which classify water sources on the basis of NDWQS;

- iii. Due consideration will be given to the adverse impacts of climate change, vulnerability and fragility, in planning and development of drinking water supply systems;

#### **7.10 Water Quality**

- i. Water quality monitoring and surveillance framework will be established to ensure that quality of all public and private water supplies conforms to the required standards. Each service provider shall frame a time table for water quality monitoring of water sources on monthly, quarterly or biannually basis depending upon their capacity and availability of resources.
- ii. Each organization/Department will establish water quality testing laboratories and arrange required resources (staff & equipment) to ensure regular water quality monitoring and provision of safe water to the communities.
- iii. Water safety plans will be prepared for all water supply systems; which will include removal of hazardous contamination sources, repair of leakages, replacement of damaged/rusted pipes and ensuring that drinking water supply pipes do not pass through or across a drain/sewer or contaminated areas.

#### **7.11 Capacity Development**

- i. Technical, institutional and financial capacity of water service providers will be strengthened. Comprehensive training needs assessment exercises will be conducted for all relevant government departments which shall inform the design of training programs to be developed and rolled out in collaboration with development partners, academia, and municipal training institutions.
- ii. Community based organizations will be strengthened to build the local level capacity for implementation, and operation & maintenance of drinking water supply systems.

### **8. POLICY GUIDELINES**

#### **8.1 Knowledge-base for Decision Making**

- iii. A mechanism for data collection (leveraging ICT sector), analysis, and report generation on scientific and regular basis for the whole of the province to identify the felt need of the people for need based interventions shall be established;

- iv. Drinking water sector management information system (MIS) will be established at the provincial, district and local levels;
- v. Each department/service provider shall maintain its assets records through modern asset management tools. GIS-based infrastructure asset registers shall be developed, maintained, and regularly updated.

## 8.2 Appropriate Technologies and Standardization

- i. Cost-effective and appropriate latest technological options to suit local conditions and socio- cultural practices will be used. Operation & maintenance needs of infrastructure and availability of spare parts and supplies will also be given due consideration in the selection of the technological options to ensure sustainability;
- ii. Planning, designing, construction, monitoring and operations and maintenance for various categories of water supply schemes shall be under adequate Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). This will ensure adherence to the technical standards and specifications and quality construction and sustainable services.

## 8.3 Public Awareness

- i. Mass information, education and communication campaigns shall be developed and implemented to promote water safety, water conservation and safe hygiene practices. To this effect, a provincial Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) Strategy will be formulated and implemented;
- ii. Awareness regarding water conservation and protection, and hygiene practices shall be included in school curricula;
- iii. NGOs, educational institutions, public opinion forums and media will be pro-actively engaged in public awareness and educational campaigns.

## 9. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- i. Efforts will be undertaken to pilot new approaches and innovative ideas and arrangements in the drinking water sector. In piloting these approaches, emphasis shall be laid on improvement of access, quality, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability. Successful pilot projects will be widely disseminated and plans will be made to scale-up and replicate across the province;

- ii. Nexus between academia and service providers will be established by engaging relevant universities and training institutions in drinking water & sanitation sector development programs;
- iii. Efforts will be made to replicate and disseminate international best practices and technologies in drinking water & sanitation sector.

## **10. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE**

- i. Provincial, District and local level Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans (EPRPs) will be developed in coordination with the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) for ensuring provision of drinking water to the people affected by emergencies such as floods, earthquakes, droughts and conflicts;
- ii. Drinking water supply systems will be designed and constructed with due consideration to natural and man-made disasters, vulnerability, emergencies and terrorists threats;
- iii. Training programs on emergency preparedness and response will be arranged for the staff of line agencies, civil society organizations and communities; and
- iv. During emergencies, the water and sanitation regulatory authority shall be responsible for the overall coordination of drinking water supply related emergency response.

## **11. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING**

The implementation and monitoring of this policy will be coordinated by a committee comprising of:

- Secretary LGE&RDD
- Secretary PHED
- Four MPAs to be nominated by the Speaker of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly
- Selected technical professionals
- Selected representatives of academia
- Selected representatives of civil society and development partners

For implementation of this policy, the above committee shall develop a comprehensive Strategy and Action Plan immediately upon the approval of this policy. Provincial and local governments will allocate necessary funds for implementation of the Policy in line with the Strategy and Action Plan. Annual reports on the progress of implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan will be compiled by the above committee and submitted to the Chief Minister.

## **12. POLICY REVIEW AND REDRESSAL OF ISSUES**

This policy shall be reviewed by the above (see Section 11) committee in consultation with other stakeholders after every three years, or more frequently if deemed necessary. Based on the experiences and feedback from the provincial departments, local governments, CBOs, and other sector stakeholders, necessary corrective actions and measures shall be undertaken to improve the policy.

Difficulties and bottlenecks, if any, in the implementation of the Policy shall be dealt with by the above mentioned committee.

**KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA**  
PHED Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)  
for Identification, Selection, Feasibility and  
Implementation of new Water Supply  
Schemes



Public Health Engineering Department (PHED)

2015

# **Identification, Selection, Feasibility and Implementation of New Water Supply Schemes**

## **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for PHED**

### **DISTRICT WATER AND SANITATION DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE (DWSDC)**

#### **Committee Composition:**

A district based committee (DWSDC) shall be formed to draw five year rolling plans and annual development plans for each district out of the prioritized and selected schemes brought forward from each sub division. The DWSDC will be headed by the respective PHED District Officer and participated by PHED sub divisional officers (SDOs), elected representatives, district administration, key district level NGO/CBO representatives, and district health and education officers. The sub divisional officers of PHED in consultation with Social Mobilizers and other technical staff will identify and prioritize schemes demanded by the respective communities based upon the criteria contained in “A”, below. The SDOs will bring their respective prioritized lists to the DWSDC meetings held prior to finalizing district plans.

#### **Scheme Selection Procedure:**

Scheme selection will be in accordance with the criteria as given in “A” and the calendar/schedule contained in “B” and “C” will be followed. Applications on prescribed proforma will be invited from the community which will be vetted on feasibility, viability, technical and financial criteria at the sub divisional level. A prioritized list of the schemes will be prepared at each sub divisional level and then brought to the district committee (DWSDC).

#### **DWSDC Meetings:**

The DWSDC shall meet in the month of January each year where all the Sub Divisional officers will bring their prioritized lists to be discussed and included in the district rolling and annual plans.

#### **P&DD Approval of District Plans:**

The annual district prioritized plans will be submitted and approved by P&DD prior to inclusion in the Annual Development Plan (ADP) for the subsequent year.

## A: PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA FOR WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

The purpose is to examine and give priority rating to the rural communities' request (**Request from Communities is the Initial Step**) for constructing new RWSS schemes, on the basis of merit. The proposed prioritization criteria is applicable to all types of water supply schemes. The criteria proposed should help in the objective selection of **need- based** schemes.

Name of Scheme -----

Tehsil (Sub-Division) ----- District -----

### **1. VIABILITY CRITERIA**

The request for RWSS shall be rejected, if during the preliminary assessment, the answer to the following questions is **"NO"**.

Is the community willing to take over O&M or pay water charges on completion of the schemes      Yes/No

### **2. COST CRITERIA**

If per capita cost is <3000	3
If per capita cost is 3000-4000	2
If per capita cost is >4000	1

### **3. POPULATION CRITERIA**

The village population is:

**Priority Points**

(a) Less than 500	0
(b) Between 501 and 1,000	1
(c) Between 1,000 and 2,000	2
(d) Between 2,000 and 5,000	3
(e) Above 5,000	4

### **4. SOCIAL CRITERIA**

(a) There is no CBO in existence	0
(b) A CBO exists in the village	2
(c) Community management skills are demonstrated through building And maintaining other community infrastructure	1
(d) The CBO is registered with legal registering authority	1

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Total Score\*

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\*A village can score priority points under more than one item, For example, if a CBO exists, is registered with SWD, and has demonstrated management skills, will score  $2+1+1=4$

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## 5. TECHNICAL CRITERIA

(a) Spring exists within the village	0
(b) Sweet water is within 45 m depth	1
(c) Sweet water is below 45 m depth	2
(d) Surface water exists within the village	3
(e) Water source is more than 1 KM from the village	5
(f) The water source is perennial	0
(g) The existing water source is not perennial	5
(h) Water from the source is potable not requiring treatment	0
(i) Water from the source is not potable , requires treatment	4

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Total Score\*

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\*A village can score points on several items. For example, if the source is one KM away, requires treatment, the score will be  $5+4=9$

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Grand Total of the Prioritization Score:

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## **B: Scheme Identification and Prioritization Schedule:**

No	Activity for new Scheme included in ADP	Agency	Month/Date
1	Invitation of applications for RWS schemes through advertisement in Urdu and local language daily newspapers.	SDO Office at the sub division level	Jul. 31
2	Receipt of applications on the prescribed forms	-----do-----	Sept. 15
3	Preliminary site visit by the sub division staff consisting of at least one engineer and one social mobilizer	-----do-----	Oct. 15
4	Consultations with the community to determine	-----do-----	Nov. 30

	its willingness		
5	Presentation of Technology options and respective O&M costs to the community for their agreement	-----do-----	Dec. 31
6	Preparation of the prioritized schemes based on the identification criteria at the sub division, district level and submission of district plans to Head Quarters	District Offices	Jan. 31
7	Submission of PHED provincial ADP to the P&DD	PHED, HQtrts	Feb. 15
8	Preparation of PC-1s after approval of budget	Sub Divisional Offices	June 30

**C: Community Mobilization and Scheme Implementation Schedule:**

No.	Activities for new schemes included in ADP	Agency	Month/ Date
1	Advertising Tenders from pre-qualified contractors	PHED	Jul. 31
2.	Receiving Bids	PHED	Aug. 31
3.	Evaluation of Bids by the evaluation committee	PHED and CBOs	Sep. 30
4.	Award of works to successful bidder	PHED	Oct. 15
5.	Supervision of construction	PHED & CBO	Const. period Max. 2 years
6.	Training Community in O&M	PHED Community Development Wing	On completion of scheme
7.	Cost Recovery	CBO/PHED	Start 6 months after completion
8.	Post Construction Monitoring and Evaluation and recommendations for remedial measures, if any.	PHED & CBO	One year after starting cost recovery