

# Presentation

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**WORLD**  
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# **Community Financial Contribution for Rural Water Supply**

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# BACKGROUND

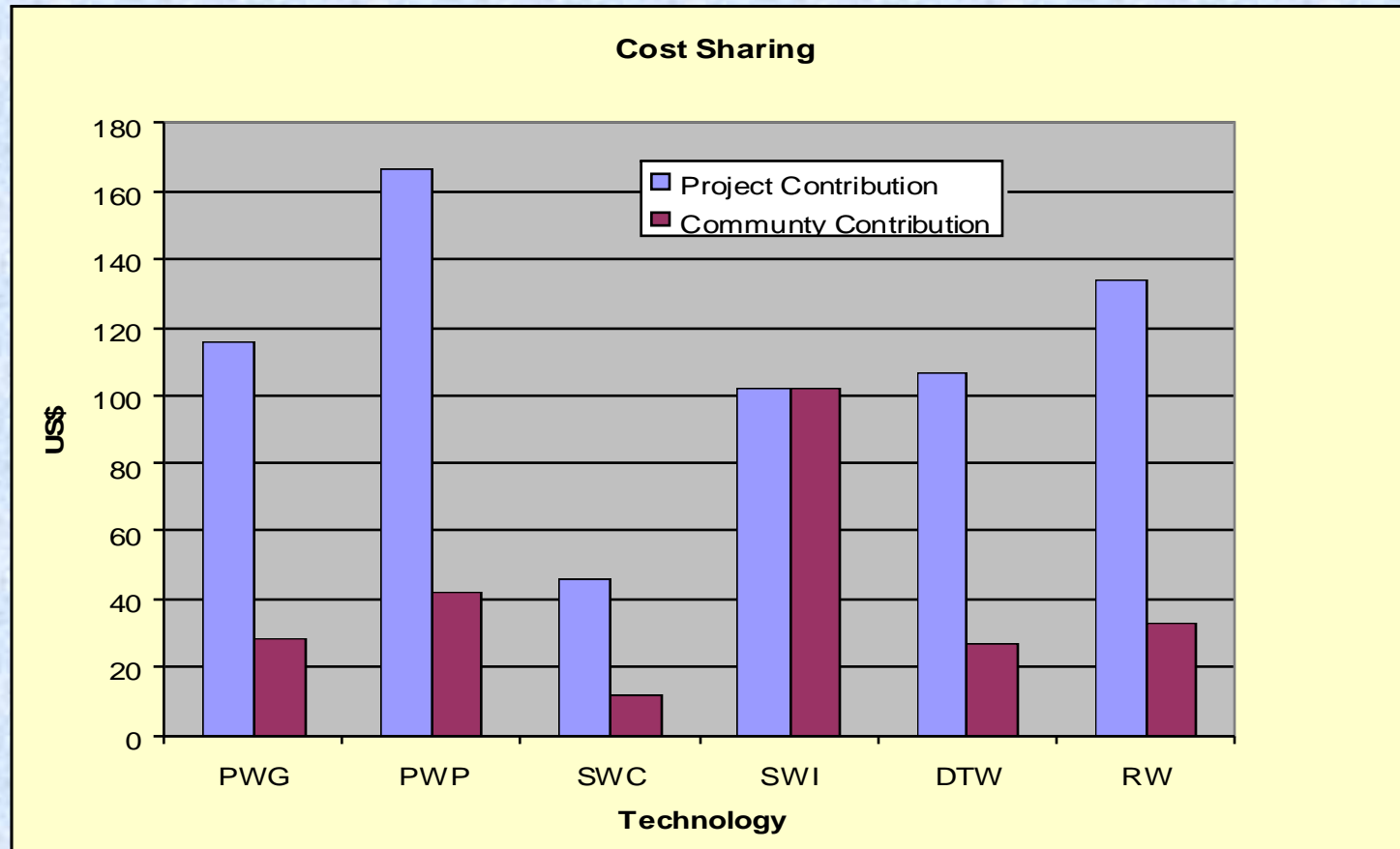
- Asian Development Bank Funded Project was implemented to supply water for 1million rural community
- Consultancy was from COWI international consultants and local NGOs played key role for community development
- The project was community centered and request must come from community
- National Water Supply and Drainage Board was the implementer of the project
- Project finance contribution and community finance contribution was governed by Cost Sharing Model

# **Why introduce of community contribution and Cost sharing model**

- Because available money is limited
- To make community involve realistically with ownership feeling
- To enhance technical and planning capability of community
- To promote low cost technologies ,use locally available materials and technologies

# Applied Cost Sharing Model for Rural Water Supply

Water Supply Technology	Total Cost Per household US\$	Project Contribution per household US\$	Community Contribution per household US\$	Project Contribution as percentage Of total cost	Community Contribution as percentage of total cost
1 pipe borne water					
a) Gravity	145	116	29	80%	20%
b) Pumping	208	167	42	80%	20%
2 Shallow wells					
a) Common	57	45.6	11.4	80%	20%
b) Individual	204	102	102	50%	50%
3) Deep bore hole well					
	134	107	27	80%	20%
4) Rainwater harvesting					
	167	134	33	80%	20%



PWG: Piped Water Gravity

PWP: Piped Water pumping

SWC: Shallow Well Common

SWI: Shallow Well Individual

DTW: Deep Tube Well

RW: Rain Water Harvesting

# Methodology for Application of Cost Sharing Model

## 1) Social Mobilization phase

- Project staff fulfilled the facilitator role
- Local NGOs mobilized the community for select and plan water supply projects
- CBOs were form for each village
- CBOs were involved in basic technical planning work

## 2 )Participatory Planning and Design Phase

- Tentative estimate was prepared for each options
- Select reliable water sources and find different options
- Select most suitable option that matches technical, financial and O&M requirements and considering limitation of cost sharing model
- Community financial contribution should be collected before the project

# Selected and implemented water supply options

Selected technology	% Coverage in project area	Average project Contribution US\$	Community Contribution per House hold		Community Contribution in Percentage of total cost
			Cash US\$	Kind US\$	
<b>1)Pipe borne water</b>					
a) Gravity	5.5%	115	7 to18	40 to 50	27 to 35%
b) Pumping	24.0%	168	10 to 20	30 to70	20 to 32%
<b>2)Shallow Well</b>					
a) Common	19%	45	5 to 20	33 to 55	35 to 55%
b) Individual	22%	102	50 to 60	40 to 63	50 to 56
<b>3)Deep borehole wells</b>					
	5%	106.8	6.7	20	20%
<b>4) Rain water harvesting</b>					
	6.0%	133.6	Nil	33.4	20%

# Different options



1 Community collect  
Water from rivers before  
the project



2 Rain water harvesting



3) Low cost storage tank



4) Hand pump



5) Shallow well



6) Community pipe laying

# Conclusion and recommendations

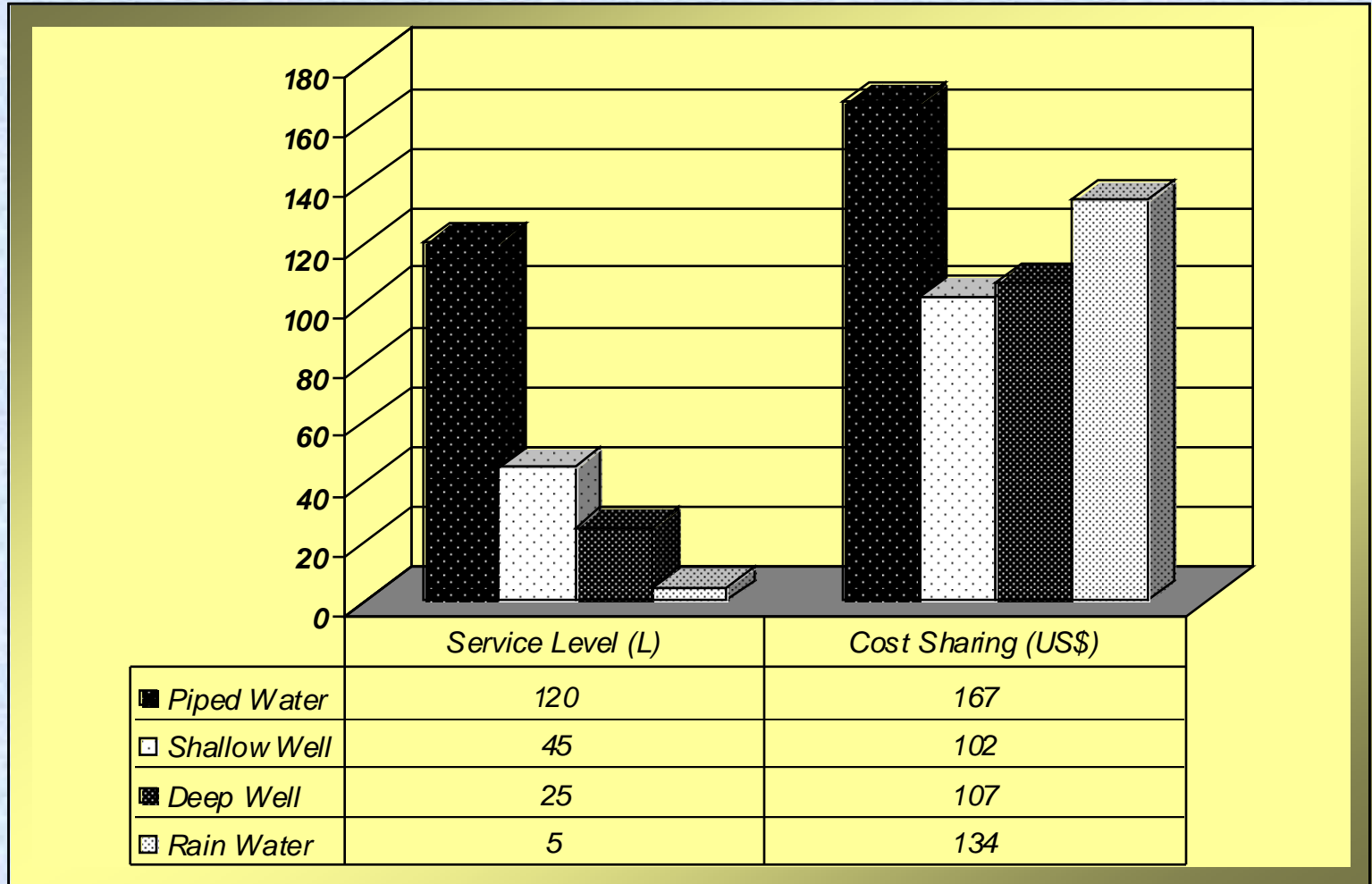
- Community felt sense of ownership and paid more contribution than expected

Therefore community contribution is important for sustainability

- For different option community contribution and project contribution was almost same.

However, service level has significant difference .If the cost of pipe water supply is high as per agreed service level(120l/d), Pipe water supply with less water is most preferable than other options and to be considered in future project

# Service level & Cost Sharing



- Significant amount of low cost technology was used to reduced project cost as Cost sharing model specified the project cost
- Planning capacity of the community was developed significantly as they worked with the cost sharing model

**Thank You**