

सत्यमेव जयते

ANNUAL REPORT 2015-16



एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर



एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION

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A young girl with a joyful expression is shown from the chest up, wearing a blue and white patterned jacket over a red and black plaid shirt. She is standing at a public water tap, with her hands cupped under a steady stream of clear water. The background is softly blurred, suggesting an outdoor public space. The word "Contents" is overlaid in white text on the left side of the image.

Contents



CONTENTS

Sl. No.	Chapter	Page No.
	Acronyms	i-iii
1	About the Ministry	1-3
1.1	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	1
1.2	Swachh Bharat Mission-(Gramin)	1
1.3	Vision	2
1.4	Goal	2
1.5	Objectives	2
1.6	Strategic Plan	3
1.6.1	By Year 2017	3
1.6.2	By Year 2019	3
1.6.3	By Year 2022	3
2	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	4-35
2.1	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	5-19
2.1.1	Bharat Nirman	5
2.1.2	Components of the NRDWP	6
2.1.3	Criteria for fund allocation	7
2.1.4	Paradigm Shifts in Rural Drinking Water Sector	7
2.1.5	Current Status	9
2.1.6	Funding in rural water supply	9
2.1.7	Financial performance under NRDWP	11
2.1.8	Physical performance under NRDWP	15
2.1.9	Rising expectations: Goal	16
2.1.10	Annual Action Plans (AAPs) : Planning for 2015-16	16
2.1.11	Planning for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP), Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected and Minority Concentrated Districts (MCDs)	17
2.1.12	Solar dual pumps in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts	19
2.1.13	Progress of NRDWP in North Eastern States	19
2.2	Water Quality Programme (WQ)	20-35
2.2.1	Setting up of International Centre for Drinking Water Quality (ICDWQ)	20
2.2.2	Scheme for providing safe drinking water supply through community water purification plants in fluoride, arsenic, uranium and other heavy/toxic metals and pesticide/fertilizer affected rural habitations in the country	21
2.2.3	Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance	21
2.2.4	Water Quality Testing Laboratories	23
2.2.5	Achievements in tackling water quality affected habitations:	24

Sl. No.	Chapter	Page No.
2.2.6	Hydro-geo-morphological (HGM) maps	25
2.2.7	Assistance to the States on Rural Drinking Water Treatment Technologies	27
2.2.8	Mitigation of JE/AES	27
2.2.9	NABL accreditation of laboratories	29
2.2.10	National Rural Drinking Water Security Project	30
2.2.11	Support Activities and Monitoring & Evaluation Framework	32
3	Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)	36-66
3.1	Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)	37
3.2	Activities of importance undertaken during 2015-16	47
3.3	Glimpses from the States	52
3.4	Activities of the SBM-G in North Eastern States	59
3.5	Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP), Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)	62
3.6	Behaviour Change Communication (BCC)	63
3.7	Capacity building and Human Resource Development (HRD)	65
3.8	Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) under SBM-(G)	66
4	Review Meeting/Important conferences/Exhibitions	67-77
4.1	Review Meetings with State Ministers and Secretary Conference	68
4.2	Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)	68
5	Administration	78-84
5.1	Organisation	79
5.2	New initiatives taken in the Ministry	79
5.3	Vigilance and RTI/Grievances Redressal Machinery	81
5.4	Progress of Hindi work during 2015-16	81
6	Organization Chart of the Ministry	84
7	Annexure I to VIII	85-98
Annex – I	Performance Audit of Total Sanitation Campaign/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan	86
Annex – II(a)	Partially Covered Habitation (2014-15)	90
Annex – II(b)	Quality Affected Habitation (2014-15)	91
Annex – III(a)	Partially Covered Habitation (2015-16, till 31.01.2016)	92
Annex – III(b)	Quality Affected Habitation (2015-16, till 31.01.2016)	93
Annex-IV	Physical Progress under SBM(G) during 2014-15	94
Annex- V	Physical Progress under SBM(G) during 2015-16 (Upto Dec'2015)	95
Annex-VI	State-wise fund-release position during the year 2014-15	96
Annex-VII	State-wise fund- release during the year 2015-16 (Upto Dec'2015)	97
Annex- VIII	Details of IHHL report in the SCs/STs category (upto 31.12.2015)	98



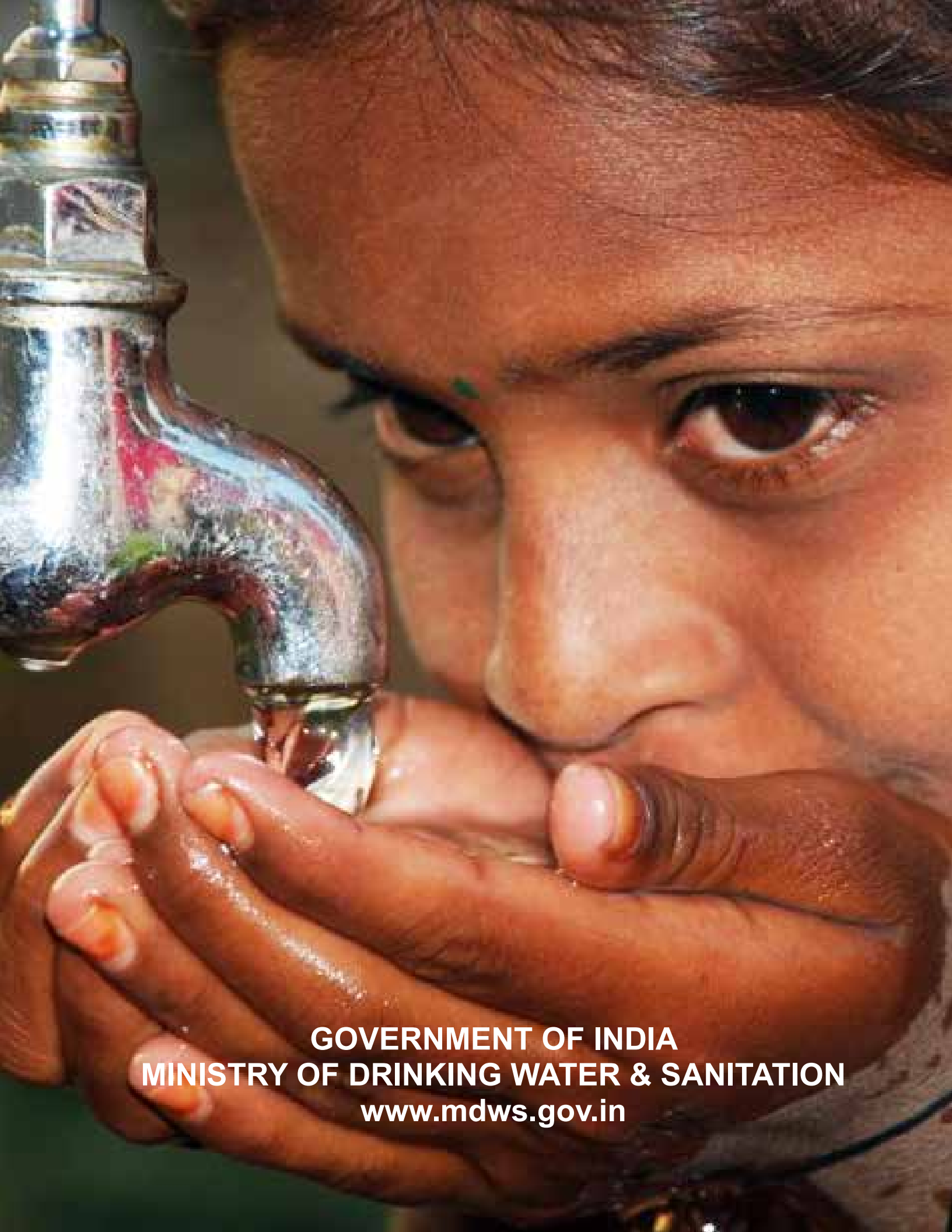
ACRONYMS

AAP	Annual Action Plan
APL	Above Poverty Line
ARWSP	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.
ADB	Asian Development Bank.
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AES	Acute Encephalitis Syndrome
BP	Block Panchayat
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BRC	Block Resource Centre
CCDU	Communication and Capacity Development Unit
CGWB	Central Ground Water Board
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CRSP	Central Rural Sanitation Programme
CBO	Community Based Organization
CPGRAMS	Centralized Public Grievances Redressal and Monitoring System
DDP	Desert Development Programme
DDWS	Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation
DPAP	Drought Prone Areas Programme
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
DWSM	District Water and Sanitation Mission
ECBI	External Capacity Building Initiatives.
EPC	Engineering, Procurement & Construction.
FTK	Field Test Kits
GoI	Government of India
GP	Gram Panchayat
GSDA	Groundwater Surveys and Development Agency
HADP	Hill Areas Development Programme
HGM	Hydro-geo-morphological Maps
HRD	Human Resource Development
HH	Hearing Handicapped.
IAP	Integrated Action Plan



IRC	International Resource Centre
ICDWQ	International Centre for Drinking Water Quality
IITF	India International Trade Fair
IEC	Information, Education & Communication
IHHL	Individual Household Latrine
IMIS	Integrated Management Information System
IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Programme
IT	Information Technology
JE	Japanese Encephalitis
KRC	Key Resource Centre
IPCD	liters per capita per day
LWE	Left Wing Extremism
LSK	Lump-sum Turn Key
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Scheme
MPR	Monthly Progress Report
MNRE	Ministry of New & Renewable Energy.
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MIS	Monitoring Information System
MCD	Minority Concentrated Districts
MVS	Multi Village Scheme
MDWS	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
NBA	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
NEERI	National Environment Engineering Research Institute
NES	North Eastern States
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGP	Nirmal Gram Puraskar
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NRDWP	National Rural Drinking Water Programme

NRDWQM & SP	National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme.
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NRSC	National Remote Sensing Centre
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organization
NWP	National Water Policy
O & M	Operation & Maintenance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OLIC	Official Language Implementation Committee
O&M	Organisation & Management.
OH	Orthopedically Handicapped
PC	Production Centre
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
R & D	Research & Development
R & DAC	Research & Development Advisory Committee
RGNDWM	Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission
RSM	Rural Sanitary Mart
SCSP	Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan
SWSM	State Water & Sanitation Mission
SBM(G)	Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)
SHG	Self-help Group
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
TSC	Total Sanitation Campaign
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UT	Union Territory
WSP	Water and Sanitation Programme
WSSO	Water and Sanitation Support Organisation
ZP	Zila Panchayat



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION
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1

ABOUT THE MINISTRY

The Department of Drinking Water Supply (DDWS) was created in the Ministry of Rural Development in 1999, which was subsequently renamed as the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation in 2010. Keeping in view the significance of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, the Government of India created and notified the Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation as a separate Ministry on 13th July, 2011.

The Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation is the nodal Ministry for the overall policy, planning, funding and coordination of the flagship programmes of the Government of India viz. the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for rural drinking water supply and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] for sanitation in the country.

1.1 National Rural Drinking Water Programme

The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme aimed at providing adequate and safe drinking water to the rural population of the country. The NRDWP is a component of Bharat

Nirman which focuses on the creation of the infrastructure. This has resulted in the provision of significant additional resources to the sector and for creating an environment for the development of infrastructure and capacities for the successful operation of drinking water supply schemes in rural areas.

1.2 Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

Intervention in the rural sanitation sector in India was initially started in the year 1954 as a part of the First Five Year Plan of the Government of India. The Government of India introduced a structured scheme in the form of the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) in 1986 primarily with the objective of improving the quality of life of the rural people and also to provide privacy and dignity to women. From 1999, a “demand driven” approach under the “Total Sanitation Campaign” (TSC) emphasizing more on Information, Education and Communication (IEC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Capacity Development activities to increase awareness among the rural people and generation of demand for sanitary facilities was started. The “Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan”



(NBA) the successor programme of the TSC, was launched from 1.4.2012, aimed at creating Nirmal villages, provided increased Incentives through convergence with MNREGS. Though these programmes had their successes, yet there still remained a large portion of the rural population which did not have access to toilets.

To significantly upscale the programme, and bring the nation's focus on the issue of sanitation, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) was launched on 2nd October, 2014 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi in a special programme in New Delhi. The focus of the new strategy is to move towards a 'Swachh Bharat' by providing flexibility to State governments (sanitation being a state subject), to decide on their implementation policy and mechanisms, taking into account State specific requirements. This is focused to enable States to develop an Implementation Framework that can utilise the provisions under the Mission effectively and maximize the impact of the interventions.

1.3 Vision

Safe and adequate drinking water and access to improved sanitation for all, at all times in rural India.

1.4 Goal

- To provide every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis. This basic requirement should meet water quality standards and be readily and conveniently accessible at all times and in all situations.

- Attain a clean and Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October 2019.

1.5 Objectives

- a) Enable all households to have access and use of safe & adequate drinking water and within a reasonable distance.
- b) Enable communities to monitor and keep surveillance on their drinking water sources.
- c) Ensure potability, reliability, sustainability, convenience, equality and consumers preference with regard to drinking water supply. These are to be the guiding principles while planning for a community based water supply system.
- d) Provide drinking water facility, especially piped water supply, to Gram Panchayats that have achieved open-defecation-free status on priority basis.
- e) Ensure all government schools and anganwadis to have access to safe drinking water.
- f) Provide support and environment for Panchayat Raj Institutions and local communities to manage their own drinking water sources and systems in their villages.
- g) Provide access to information through an online reporting mechanism with information placed in public domain to bring transparency and informed decision making.
- h) Cover all BPL households, identified APL households including SC/ST, physically handicapped, small and marginal farmers and women headed households with

sanitation facilities in each Gram Panchayat

- i) Follow conjoint approach of sanitation and water supply which would progressively lead to Swachh Bharat and ensure running water availability to all Government School toilets.
- j) Massive Information Education and Communication campaigns to promote behaviour change and ensure use, Sustainability and adequate 'Operation & Maintenance' (O&M) of toilets.
- k) Take up Solid and Liquid Waste Management in all Gram Panchayats.

1.6 Strategic Plan

The Strategic Plans for drinking water supply and sanitation in rural areas have the following timeline:

1.6.1 By Year 2017

(a) Drinking Water Facilities

To ensure that

- at least 50% of rural households are provided with piped water supply;

- at least 35% of rural households have piped water supply with a household connection; less than 20% use public taps and less than 45% use hand pumps or other safe and adequate private water sources.
- All services meet set standards in terms of quality and number of hours of supply every day.

1.6.2 By Year 2019

(a) Rural Sanitation facilities

To attain a Clean and Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October 2019.

1.6.3 By Year 2022

(a) Drinking water facilities

To ensure that

- At least 90% of rural households are provided with piped water supply;

At least 80% of rural households have piped water supply with a household connection; less than 10% use public taps and less than 10% use hand pumps or other safe and adequate private water sources.



National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

2

NATIONAL RURAL DRINKING WATER PROGRAMME (NRDWP)

'Rural drinking water supply' is a State subject and is also included in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution amongst the subjects that may be entrusted to Panchayats by the States. Thus the participation of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the rural drinking water supply sector is an important area of focus.

Government of India's major intervention in water sector started in 1972-73 through the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for assisting States/UTs to accelerate the coverage of drinking water supply in 'problem villages'. A Technology Mission with stress on water quality, appropriate technology intervention, human resource development support and other related activities was introduced in 1986 which was subsequently renamed as the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) in 1991. In 1999-2000, Sector Reform Projects was started to involve the community in planning, implementation and management of drinking water schemes which was in 2002 scaled up as the Swajaldhara Programme. The Programme was revised from 01.04.2009 and named as National Rural Drinking Water Programme

(NRDWP).

2.1 The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at providing adequate and safe drinking water to the rural population of the country. The NRDWP is a component of Bharat Nirman which focuses on the creation of rural infrastructure. This has resulted in the provision of significant additional resources to the sector and for creating an environment for the development of infrastructure and capacities for the successful operation of drinking water supply schemes in rural areas.

2.1.1 Bharat Nirman

Bharat Nirman was launched by the Government of India in 2005 as a Programme to build rural infrastructure. While Phase-I of the Programme was implemented in the period 2005-06 to 2008-09, the Phase-II was implemented from 2009-10 to 2011-12. Rural drinking water is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman. Funds provided under the NRDWP are counted towards the Bharat Nirman also and no additional funds are provided under Bharat Nirman.



At the beginning of the Bharat Nirman (Phase-I) period, 55,067 uncovered habitations and about 3.31 lakh slipped back habitations were to be covered with provision of drinking water facilities and 2.17 lakh quality affected habitations were to be addressed for water quality problem. While prioritizing the coverage of the water quality problem, arsenic and fluoride affected habitations have been accorded priority followed by iron, salinity, nitrate and other contaminants. To ensure that habitations once provided with drinking water

supply infrastructure do not slip back and face drinking water problem; sustainability of drinking water sources and systems has been accorded high priority. To achieve drinking water security at village/ habitation level, conjunctive use of water i.e. judicious use of rainwater, surface water and ground water has been promoted.

2.1.2 Components of the NRDWP

a) The allocation criteria, funding and distribution of allocation under different components at the Central level is as under:

Components	NRDWP Central Allocation	Centre-State sharing pattern
NE States	10 %	90:10
DDP Area States	10 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90:10 for NE and Himalayan States 100:0 for UT 60:40 for others
Natural Calamities	2 %	
Water Quality (Earmarked)	5 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90: 10 for NE and Himalayan States 100:0 for UT 50:50 for others
Other States / UT	73 %	As per next table
Total	100 %	

b) Component, Purpose, Distribution and Centre-State Sharing pattern of the NRDWP at the State level.

Component	Purpose	Distribution of State NRDWP allocation	Centre-State Sharing pattern
Coverage	For providing safe and adequate drinking water supply to un-served, partially served and slipped back habitations	47%	90: 10 for NE and Himalayan States 100:0 for UT
Quality	To provide safe drinking water to water quality affected habitations.	20%	50:50 for others
Operation and Maintenance (O & M)	For expenditure on running, repair and replacement costs of drinking water supply projects.	15% (Maximum)	

Sustainability	To encourage States to achieve drinking water security at the local level through sustainability of sources and systems.	10% (Maximum)	90: 10 for NE and Himalayan States 100:0 for UT
Support	Support activities like awareness generation, training etc.	5 %	60:40 for others
Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance	For monitoring and surveillance of water quality in habitations	3%	
Total		100 %	

2.1.3 Criteria for fund allocation

While allocating the NRDWP funds for coverage, quality, sustainability, O&M, support and WQM&S component to the States the criteria followed is:

Criteria	Weightage (in %)
Rural population as per census	40
Rural SC and ST population as per census	10
States u States under DDP, DPAP, HADP and special category hill States in terms of rural areas	40
Rural population managing rural drinking water supply schemes weighted by a Management Devolution Index	10
Total	100

The DDP component of 10% of the NRDWP budget is allocated to States with DDP areas on the same criteria. The Natural Calamities component is allocated on the basis of recommendations of Central teams that visit the States in the wake of natural calamities. The 5% Earmarked Water Quality component is allocated to the States on the basis of distribution of quality affected habitations (with 75% weightage) and high priority districts affected with cases of JE / AES (25%).

2.1.4 Paradigm Shifts in Rural Drinking Water Sector

Drinking Water Supply Programme & Policies at a Glance	
Year	Event
1949	The Environment Hygiene Committee (1949) (Bhor Committee) recommended the provision of safe water supply to cover 90 per cent of India's population in a timeframe of 40 years.
1950	The Constitution of India specifies water as a state subject.
1969	National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme was launched with technical support from UNICEF and Rs.254.90 crore was spent during this phase with 1.2 million bore wells dug and 17,000 piped water supply schemes provided.



1972-73	Introduction of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) by the Government of India to assist States and Union Territories to accelerate the pace of coverage of drinking water supply.
1981	India as a party to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990) declaration sets up a national level Apex Committee to define policies to achieve the goal of providing safe water to all villages.
1986	The National Drinking Water Mission (NDWM) launched to accelerate the process of coverage of the country with drinking water.
1987	First National Water Policy drafted by Ministry of Water Resources giving first priority to drinking water supply.
1991	The National Drinking Water Mission (NDWM) renamed as Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM).
1994	The 73rd Constitution Amendment makes provision for assigning the responsibility of providing drinking water to the Panchayati Raj Institutions.
1999	<p>Formation of separate Department of Drinking Water Supply in the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.</p> <p>For ensuring sustainability of the systems, steps are initiated to institutionalize community participation in the implementation of rural drinking water supply schemes through sector reform. Sector Reform ushers in a paradigm shift from the 'Government-oriented supply-driven approach' to the 'People-oriented demand driven approach'. The role of the government reoriented from that of service provider to facilitator.</p> <p>Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) as a part of reform principles initiated in 1999 to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the specific goal of eradicating the practice of open defecation. TSC gives strong emphasis on Information, Education and Communication, Capacity Building and Hygiene Education for effective behavioural change with involvement of PRIs, CBOs, and NGOs</p>
2002	<p>Scaling up of sector reform initiated in the form of Swajaldhara Programme.</p> <p>The National Water Policy revised; priority given to serving villages that did not have adequate sources of safe water and to improve the level of service for villages classified as only partially covered.</p> <p>India commits to the Millennium Development Goals to halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015, from 1990 levels.</p>

2005	The Government of India launches the Bharat Nirman Program, with emphasis on providing drinking water within a period of five years to 55,069 uncovered habitations, habitations affected by poor water quality and slipped back habitations based on 2003 survey. Revised sub Mission launched as component of ARWSP for focused funding of quality affected habitations.
2007	Pattern of funding under Swajaldhara changed: 50:50 Centre-State shares.
2009	National Rural Drinking Water Programme launched from 1/4/2009 by modifying the earlier Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and subsuming earlier sub Missions, Miscellaneous Schemes and mainstreaming Swajaldhara principles.
2010	Department of Drinking Water Supply renamed as Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
2011	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation upgraded as separate Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
2012	Twelfth five - year plan focusing on piped water supply with 55 lpcd, earmarking of 5% funds for coverage of quality affected as well as 60 JE/AES affected districts,
2013	Launching of special Programme to address the rural water supply and sanitation issues of four low income States with collaboration of World Bank.
2014	Innovation of new technology in rural drinking water

2.1.5 Current Status

The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation is the nodal Ministry for the overall policy, planning, funding and coordination of the flagship programmes of the Government for rural drinking water viz. the National Rural Drinking Water Programme and for Sanitation, the Swachh Bharat Mission-(Gramin) in the country. There are three Programme divisions namely Water, Water Quality and Sanitation to carry out the functions of the Ministry.

For the Eleventh Five Year Plan, it had been decided that the major issues which need tackling during this period are problems of sustainability, water availability and supply, poor water quality, centralized versus decentralized approaches and financing

of O&M, cost on equitable basis with full consideration to ensure equality in regard to gender, socially and economically weaker sections of the society, school children, socially vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating mothers, specially disabled and senior citizens etc. For the Twelfth Plan period the Working Group on Domestic Water and Sanitation has recommended amongst others the following initiatives (i) the need to increase drinking water supply service levels in rural areas from 40 lpcd (litres per capita per day) to 55 lpcd; (ii) focus on piped water supply and (iii) conjoint approach on drinking water supply and sanitation.

2.1.6 Funding in Rural Water Supply

The provision/allocation of funds by the Central

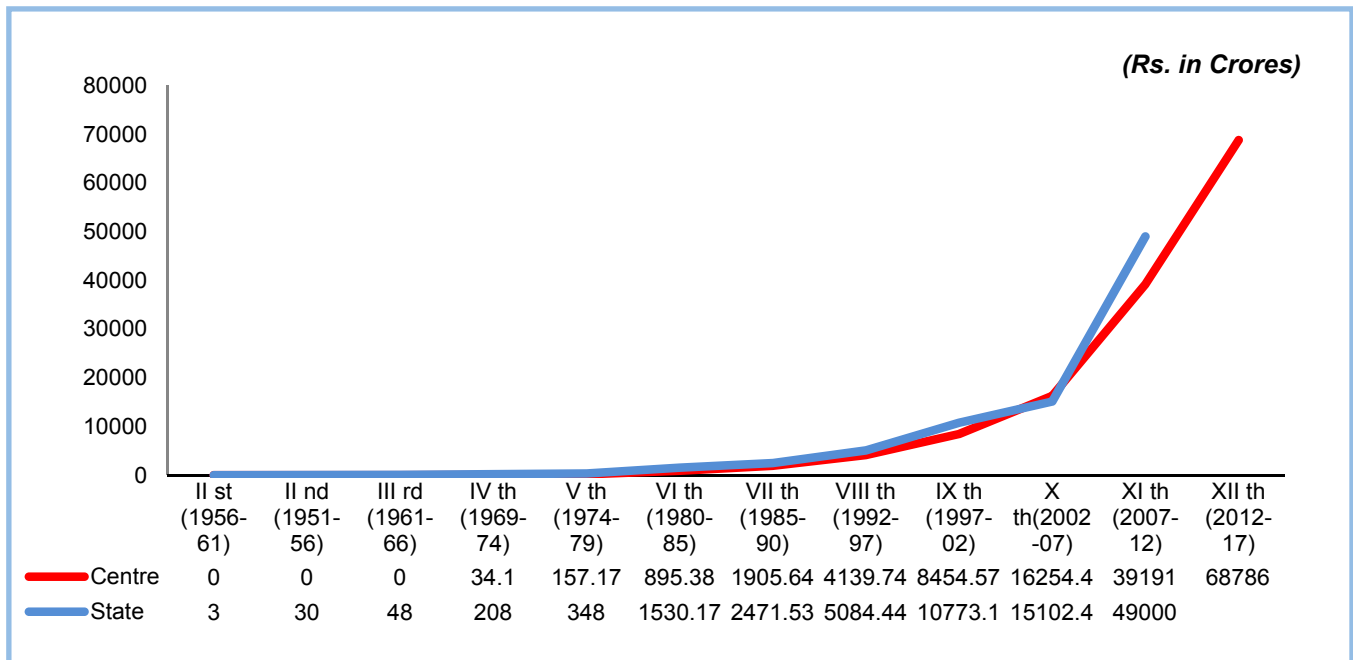


and State Governments for Rural Drinking Water Supply since the First Five -Year Plan is shown in the following table and graph.

i) Uncovered habitations: Against 55,067 uncovered habitations to be covered during the Bharat Nirman period, 54,440 habitations were covered during (Phase-I) During Bharat Nirman (Phase-II), 627

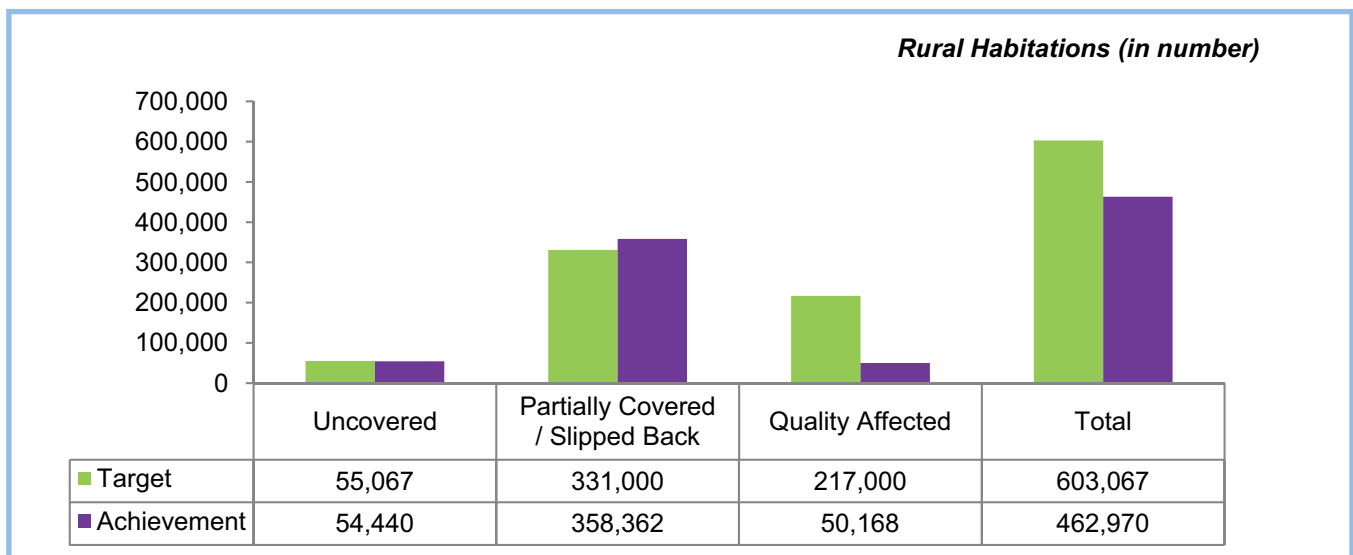
habitations have been reported as covered up to 31.03.2011. Thus all uncovered habitations that existed in the beginning of 2005 are now covered.

ii) **Slipped back/Partially Covered habitations:** In Phase I (2005-06 to 2008-09), 3.58 lakh slipped back habitations were reported as covered by the States.

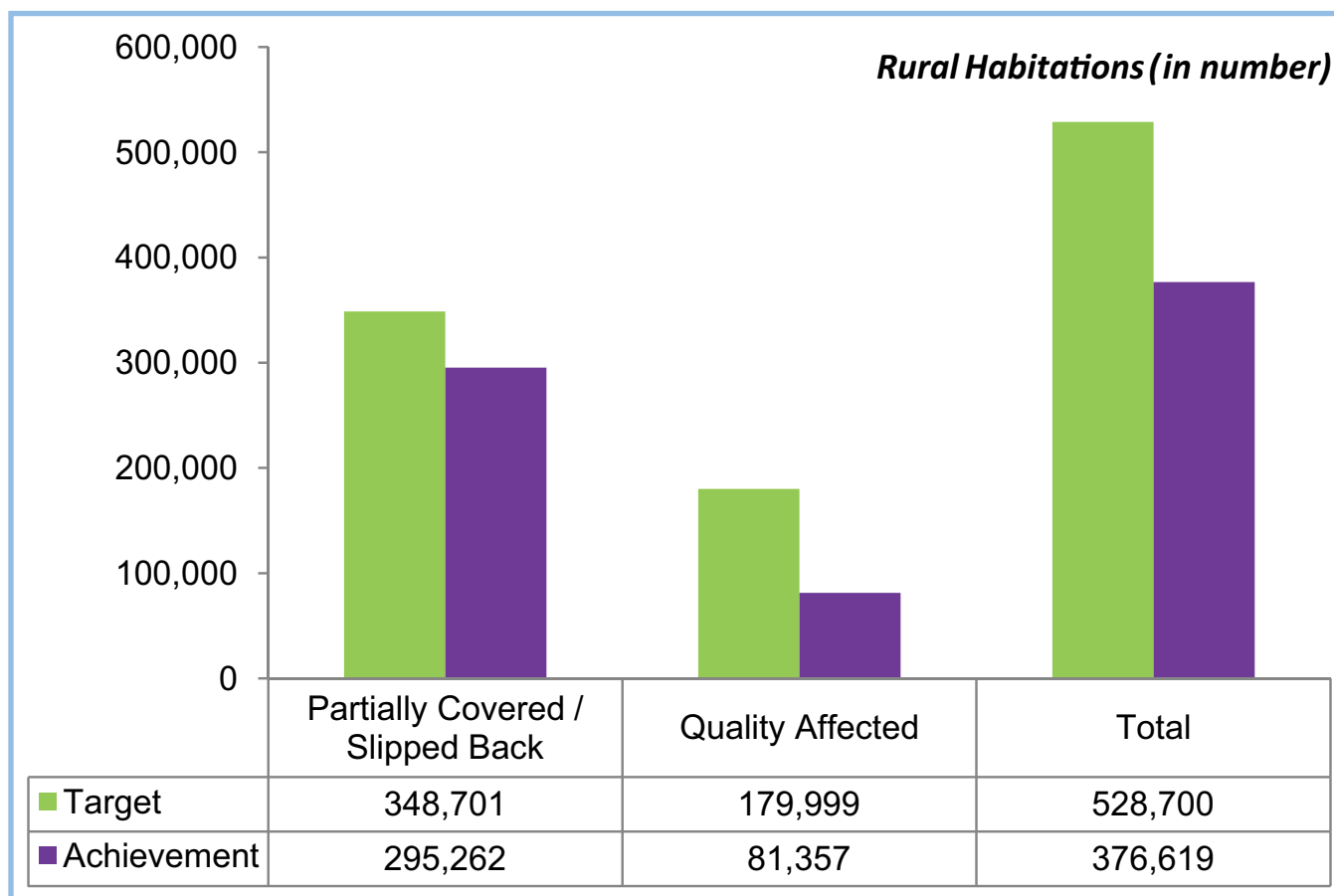


Physical Progress in Bharat Nirman (Phase-I and II)

Bharat Nirman (Phase-I) (2005-06 to 2008-09)



Bharat Nirman (Phase-II) (2009-10 to 2011-12)



iii) Quality-affected habitations:

As reported by the States, 2,17,000 quality affected habitations were addressed by sanctioned projects and out of these 50,168 habitations have been fully covered with completed projects to provide safe water supply during Phase-I. As on 1.4.2009, at the beginning of Bharat Nirman (Phase-II), States reported that 1,79,999 quality affected habitations were remaining to be covered. Of these, during Bharat Nirman (Phase-II), 81,357 habitations have been reported as covered. Thus, in all during Bharat Nirman (Phases-I and II), 1,31,525 quality affected habitations have been fully covered with completed schemes. In the 12th Five year plan

period beginning from 2012-13 onwards, as on 31.01.2016, 57887 quality affected habitations have been covered.

2.1.7 Financial performance under NRDWP

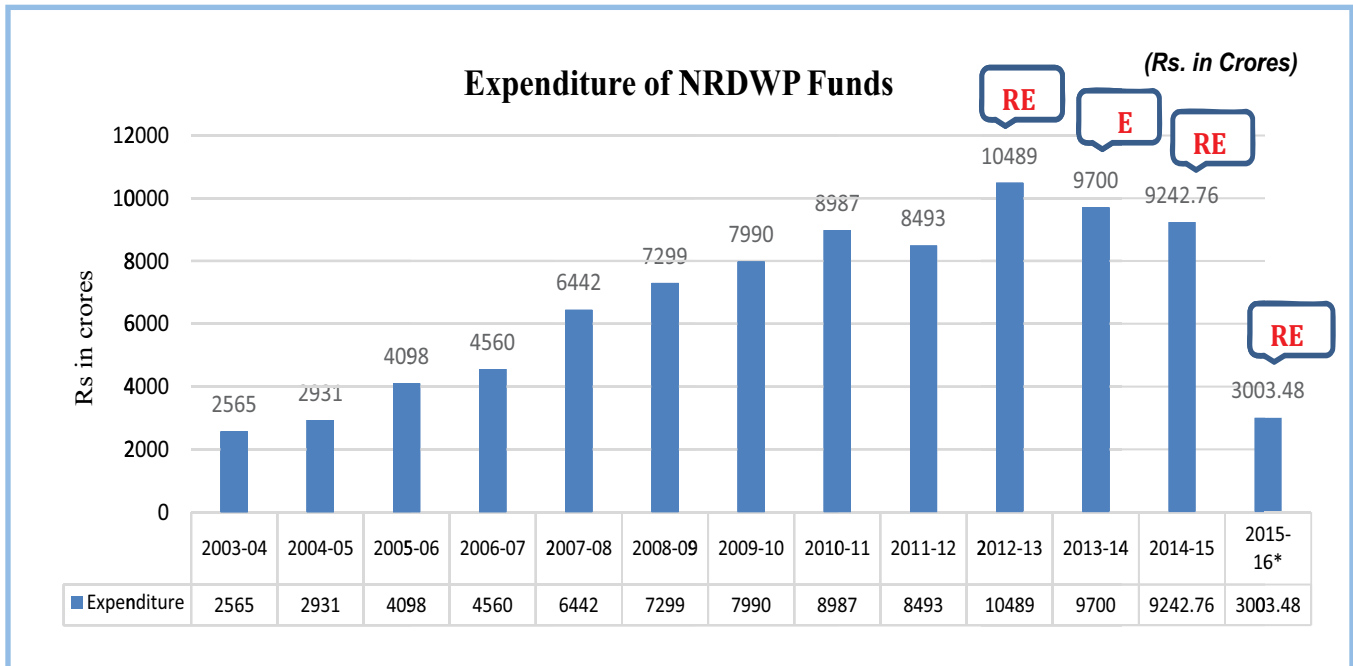
The financial allocations and expenditure under NRDWP have been increased substantially since the launch of Bharat Nirman in 2005-06.

Financial performance at the national level is in terms of the releases made under the Programme. The budget estimates, revised estimates and releases under the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans are as under:

During the year 2014-15, an amount of Rs. 9,250 crore for NRDWP was provided out of which Rs. 9242.76 crore was released to

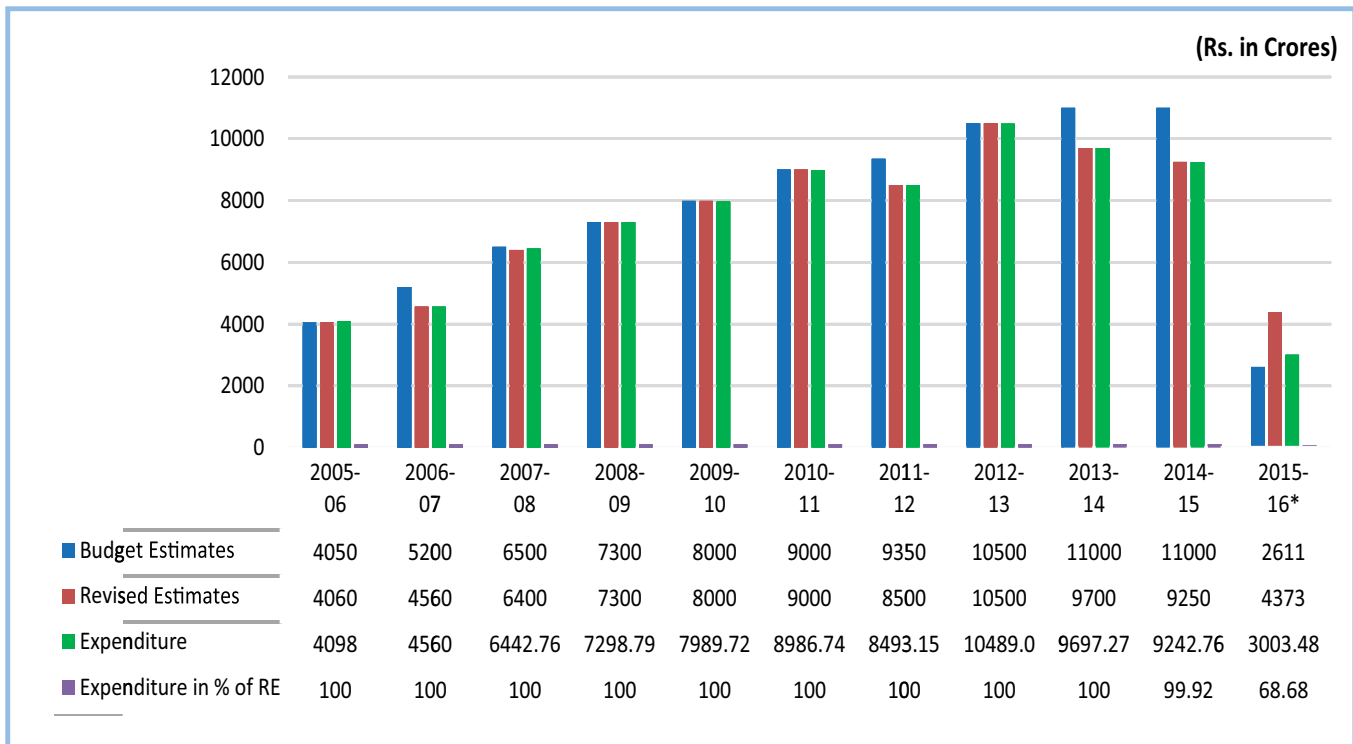


States i.e. utilized at the national level. For 2015-16, a revised allocation of Rs. 4373 crore was provided. Out of this, Rs. 3003.48 crore has been released to States i.e. utilized at the national level.



*Up to 31.01.2016

Out of total amount, to provide support to the States in the focus areas of Support Activities and in Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance, during 2015-16, an amount of Rs. 210.58 crore has been allocated under the Support Fund of which Rs. 124.43 crore has been released, while under



* Upto 31.01.2016

WQM&S Rs. 126.35 crore has been allocated and Rs. 78.33 crore released and under Water Quality earmarked funds, Rs. 210.52 crore has been allocated and Rs. 119.27 crore has been released till 31.01.2016.

New initiatives in the 12th Five Year Plan

- A new scheme for installation of 20,000 Solar Energy based dual pumps in remote rural areas of the country where electricity is not accessible has been initiated with the collaboration of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India. The sustainability component of NRDWP funds is to be used for this purpose.
- Ministry has constituted an expert Committee Chaired by Dr. R.A. Mashelkar, former DG, CSIR to advise the Ministry on Technological aspects of Drinking Water and Sanitation. Expert Committee has held 5 meetings till January, 2016 and recommended some of the Technologies which are suggestive in nature for the States for adoption. The Ministry also published "Compendium of Innovative Technologies on Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation" in July 2015 which was released during Conference of State Ministers-in-charge of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

So far 22 technologies in water sector and 8 technologies in sanitation sectors have been identified to be taken up by various States depending on the local conditions.

- WASH week is being celebrated across the country in the month of February every year since 2014. In the year 2015-16, it will be celebrated from 16th March 2016 and will

culminate on 22nd March 2016 on World Water Day. The celebration will have programmes related to creating awareness regarding the appropriate use of water and the importance of hygiene on general health and well-being of the people.

- NABL accreditation of laboratories: The Ministry convened a National Orientation Workshop for NABL accreditation of Drinking Water Testing laboratories on April 10, 2015. Thereafter, four Regional level workshops were conducted during 2015-16 to train identified professionals for NABL accreditation.
- NABL accreditation of the identified laboratories would be taken phase-wise. During Phase-I, 30 laboratories from different States have been identified for NABL accreditation and the concerned officials for these laboratories have submitted application for NABL accreditation. Pre-assessment of most of the identified laboratories have been done and they are in process of compliance for getting NABL accreditation. The Ministry has requested the States to get one laboratory accredited by NABL at the earliest so that the success can be replicated for other laboratories in due course of time.
- Assistance to the States on Rural Drinking Water Treatment Technologies: To assist the States to get familiar with latest technologies pertaining to Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation, the Ministry organized an exhibition i.e. Indovation-III in July 2015. The event was followed up by presentations from different select



organizations. This is a unique platform provided by the Ministry for interaction and dissemination of developments of technologies in the water and sanitation sectors where all stakeholders in this sector meet and share knowledge / experience for the benefit of all. This is also going to be a permanent feature of the Programme and would be organized at regular intervals by the Ministry.

- Scheme for providing safe drinking water supply through community water purification plants in fluoride & arsenic affected rural habitations in the country.
- The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) funds for supplying “safe” water in contaminated areas are being utilized by the States as a policy mostly for alternate safe Piped Water Supply (PWS) schemes including Multi-village schemes (MVS) (i.e. from far away safe sources) the gestation period of such MVS projects is about 4-5 years. Due to long gestation time and huge fund flow requirements of MVS, the rural population cannot be put to risk of consuming unsafe drinking water in the interim period till such time MVS are implemented & are functional. With a view to solve the problem immediately & as a short term measure, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation and NITI Ayog have recently held a joint Video Conference (VC) with all major water quality affected States on 15th December 2015 for installation of community water purification plants in arsenic and fluoride affected rural habitations.
- NITI Ayog has recommended Rs 1000 crore as one time additional Central assistance to all the States having arsenic and fluoride affected rural habitations, so that the objective of providing at least 8-10 lpcd of drinking water to the rural people can be met as an interim and short term measure. The proposed grant would be in addition to the funds to be provided as 100% Central assistance.
- Solar Energy based Dual Pumps for Piped Water Supply Scheme (PWSS): The Ministry in collaboration with National Clean Energy Funds (NCEF) has executed 10,000 Nos. solar energy based dual pumps PWSS in remote habitations targeted for Integrated Action Plan Districts (IAP). The initiative got success and as such 20,000 Nos. solar energy based dual pumps PWSS are being targeted with assistance from Min. of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) in 2015-16 in remote areas across all states wherein the electricity supply has not reached yet, or it is irregular.
- ISO 9001:2008: The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has been awarded ISO 9001:2008 certification on 27/09/2015, demonstrating the Ministry’s mission of access for all rural households to safe drinking water and improved sanitation throughout the States. Several rounds of training were imparted to the Ministry’s personnel and the Quality Manuals were prepared in line with the ISO requirements. The Award indicates that the Ministry has implemented a quality management system.

- During implementation of ISO 9001: 2008 standards, the Ministry was able to develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) for its functions and activities and for further identifying for improving functioning and also bringing in transparency and accountability in the operations of government machinery.
- Focus on piped water supply rather than on hand pumps, so as to decrease the pressure on ground water extraction and also ensure potability of water, has been laid;
 - Enhancement of service levels for rural water supply from the norm of 40 lpcd to 55 lpcd for designing of systems;
 - Greater thrust on coverage of water quality affected habitations with earmarked funding for chemical contamination and Japanese Encephalitis / Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE / AES) affected areas;
 - Moving towards the target that, by 2017, at least 50 per cent of rural population in the country have access to 55 lpcd within their household premises or within 100 m radius, with at least 30 per cent having individual household connections, as against 13 per cent today;
 - Incentivize substantive devolution of functions, funds and functionaries to the Gram Panchayats with respect to rural water supply schemes, through a Management Devolution Index (MDI) with clear and specific indicators on the basis of which distribution amongst States of National allocation would be decided;
 - All new drinking water supply schemes to be designed, estimated and implemented to take into account life cycle costs and not just per capita costs;
 - Waste water treatment and recycling to be an integral part of every water supply plan or project; bringing the concept of Renovation and Modernization (R&M) into the planning process;
 - Participative planning and implementation of integrated water resource management practices through water budgeting and both supply side and demand side planning;
 - Earmarking of funds for coverage of SC and ST population concentrated habitations;
 - Incentive to ASHA workers for encouraging households to take household connections;
 - States have been asked to cover 20,000 Quality Affected Habitations by March, 2017.

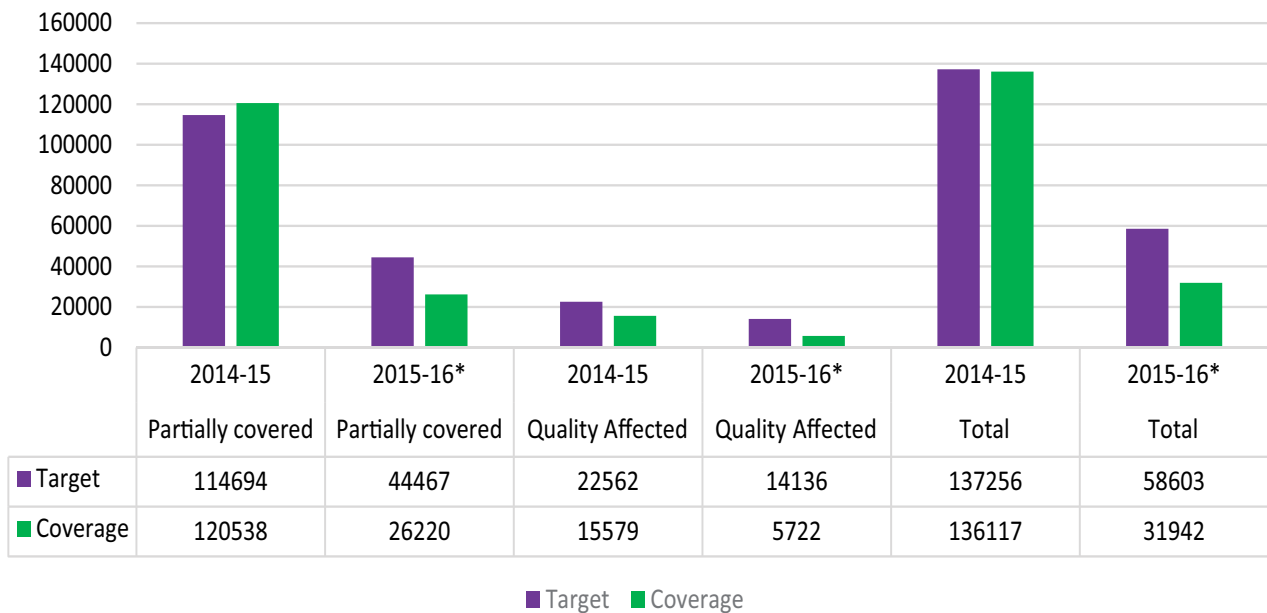
2.1.8 Physical Performance under NRDWP

For the year 2014-15, against the target of coverage of 1,14,694 partially covered and 22,562 quality affected habitations, the achievement was coverage of 1,20,538 partially covered and 15,579 quality affected habitations. For the year 2015-16 (till January 2016), against the target of coverage of 44,467 partially covered and 14,136 quality affected habitations, the achievement was coverage of 26,220 partially covered and 5,722 quality affected habitations.

The State-wise details are at Annexure-II (a), II (b), III (a) and III (b).



Rural Habitations Coverage (in numbers)



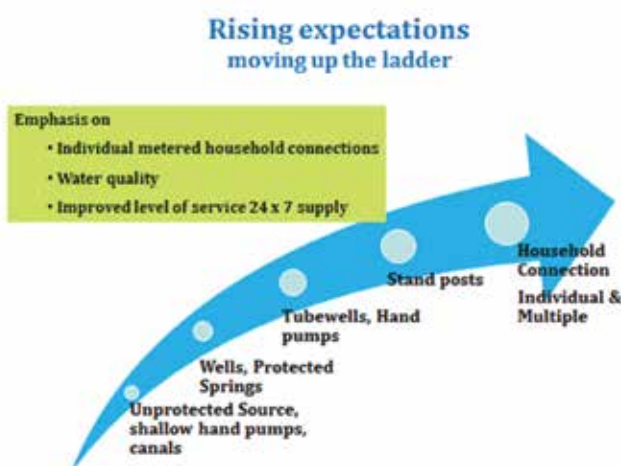
* Achievement as on 31.01.2016

2.1.9 Rising Expectations: Goal

The Ministry’s goal is to assist the States in meeting the rising expectations of the rural people for better service delivery standards in rural drinking water supply as shown in the Water Ladder below.

2.1.10 Annual Action Plans (AAPs): Planning for 2015-16

From the year 2010-11, the State-wise discussions on the Annual Action Plan (AAP) with each State were carried out. In this process, States prepared their AAPs, detailing the activities in the rural drinking water sector that they proposed to take up during the year, and the financial costs that these proposals would entail. Detailed discussions on the State AAPs for 2015-16 were held in the month of February-March, 2015 between representatives of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Government of India and the State government officials. From the year 2012-13 onwards, the on-line formats for Annual Action Plan got fully established and was widely accepted by the States/UTs. This has resulted in decentralized outlook to the Annual Plans from the States. Subsequent to the discussions,



modifications were suggested in the AAPs and action points identified. States were released funds under NRDWP, after their AAP was finally prepared and the target habitations marked on the online IMIS. It was on the basis of this AAP that the States carried out the activities under NRDWP during the year. The entire procedure of preparing, discussing and implementation of the AAPs for the NRDWP, provided a framework for proper targeting and monitoring of the funds being provided by the Government of India. The AAP along with online reporting of works carried out by the States in the Integrated Management Information System of the Ministry has significantly strengthened the effectiveness of the NRDWP in achieving the goal of providing safe drinking water for all the rural areas of the country.

2.1.11 Planning for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP), Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected and Minority Concentrated Districts (MCDs)

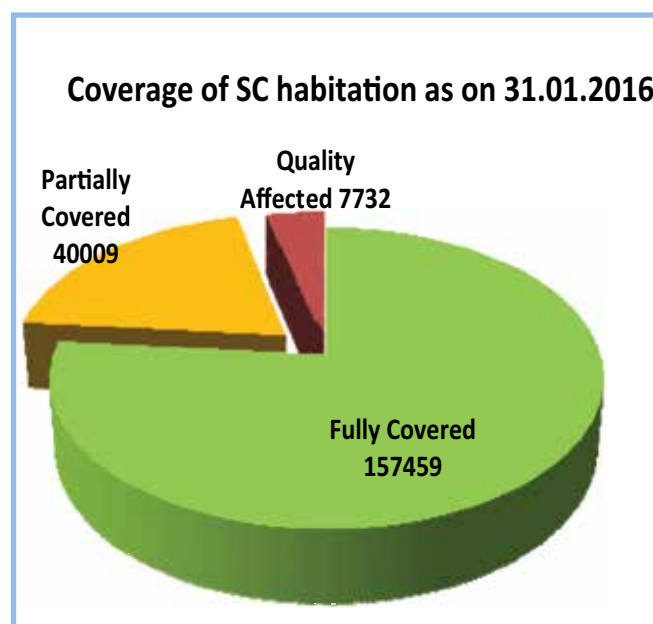
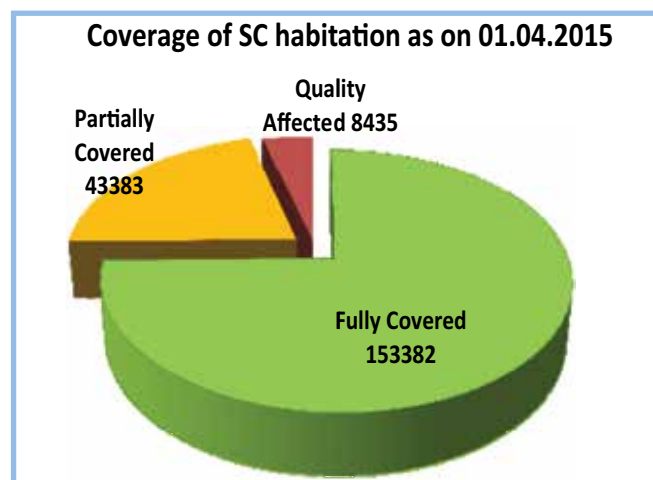
Provision for SCs and STs

The NRDWP has special provisions to ensure coverage of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population with potable water supply. In the criteria for fund allocation to States under the NRDWP, the rural SC and ST population of the State has a weightage of 10%. Thus States with higher SC and ST population get a higher allocation of NRDWP funds.

To ensure that adequate funds are utilized by the States in SC and ST concentrated areas, for the year 2015-16, Rs. 962 crore (22% of total allocation of Rs. 4373 crore) is earmarked

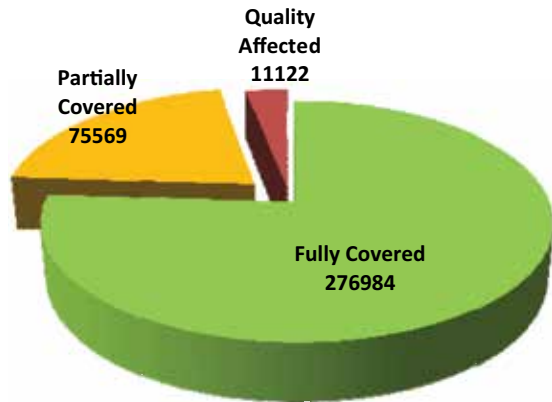
for expenditure for SCs and Rs. 437 crore (10% of total allocation of Rs. 4373 crore) is earmarked for expenditure for STs. Out of this, as on 31.01.2016, Rs. 963.81 crore have been released to States for coverage of SC and ST populations.

The progress in the coverage of SC and ST concentrated habitations is being monitored through the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry. Improvements have been made for this in the Ministry's website and in the online monitoring system for capturing of achievement data in this respect.

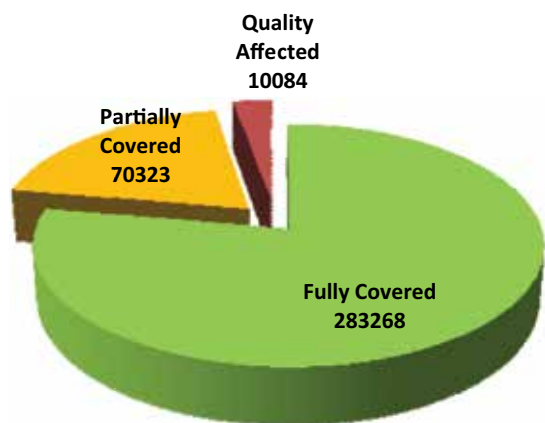




Coverage of ST habitation as on 01.04.2015



Coverage of ST habitation as on 31.01.2016



As on 1.4.2015, out of the total 2,05,200 SC concentrated habitations in the country, 1,53,382 habitations are Fully Covered, 43,383 are Partially Covered and 8,435 are Quality affected. In 2015-16, 9316 SC concentrated habitations were targeted for coverage and 3717 habitations were covered with potable drinking water supply till 31.01.2016.

As on 01.04.2015, out of the total 3,63,675 ST concentrated habitations, 2,76,984 are Fully Covered, 75,569 are Partially Covered and 11,122 are quality affected. In 2015-16, 17439 ST concentrated habitations were targeted for coverage and out of which 5700 habitations have been covered till 31.01.2016.

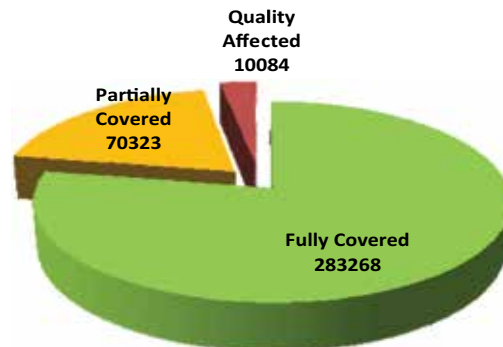
Provision for minorities

While there is no earmarking of NRDWP funds for expenditure in minority concentrated districts, attention is given to coverage of such habitations in the planning process.

Out of the total 2,35,525 habitations in the Minority Concentrated Districts (MCDs) identified by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, as on 1.4.2015, a total of 1,51,838 habitations are Fully Covered, 72,610 are Partially Covered and 11,077 are Quality affected. In 2015-16, 10,676 habitations have been targeted for coverage and 2852 habitations covered with potable drinking water supply till 31.01.2016.

Progress of NRDWP in LWE affected districts

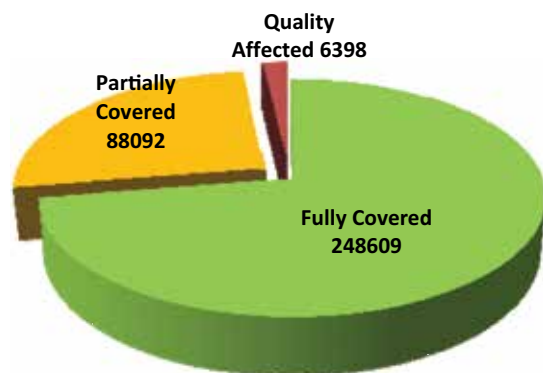
Coverage of ST habitation as on 31.01.2016



There are 88 districts which are now categorized as LWE affected districts and identified for the Integrated Action Plan (IAP). Funds are provided under the IAP to the District Administration of these districts for taking up developmental schemes including water supply projects.

In addition, under the NRDWP, State Governments have in their Annual Action Plans prioritized taking up rural water supply projects in these districts.

Coverage of IAP Habitations as on 01.04.2015



on 01.04.2015, out of the 16.96 lakh rural habitations in the country, there are 3,43,099 habitations in IAP districts. Out of these, 248,609 habitations are fully covered (72.45%). 88,092 habitations (25.67%) are partially covered. Further 6,398 habitations (1.86%) are quality affected.

In 2015-16, under the NRDWP, Rs. 413.85 Crores have been released to State governments to IAP districts, targeting 17,506 habitations for coverage. As on 31.01.2016, 6487 habitations have been covered.

2.1.12 Solar dual pumps in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts

The Ministry decided on convergence with the National Clean Energy Fund of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) to install 10,000 solar dual pumps in 88 Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts of the country. The cost of the total unit is about Rs 5.1 lakh. The fund sharing pattern between MDWS and States is 40(NCEF):30 (NRDWP Central):30(NRDWP State). Under the Solar Powered dual pump scheme, a 900 Watt Solar energy based submersible pump is installed in the bore well which is also fitted with a hand

pump. The pumped water is stored in a 5000 liter tank which is then used to provide piped water supply to each house through taps.

This scheme suffices requirement of drinking water needs of 250 persons. Hand pump is kept as a standby in the same bore well to ensure availability of uninterrupted water supply to the population in case of any problems with the solar powered pump. During the year 2014-15, a total of 3726 habitations have been covered and during 2015-16 as on 31.01.2016, 1042 habitations have been reported covered by States.

2.1.13 Progress of NRDWP in North Eastern States

Under the NRDWP, focus is placed on the development of infrastructure in the North Eastern States by providing 10% of national



Solar dual pump installed in Maharashtra



budget allocation to these States. In 2015-16, an amount of Rs. 437.30 crore has been provided for rural drinking water supply in the North Eastern States.

State	Total rural Habitation	Status of Coverage (As on 01.04.2015)			Target 2015-16		Achievement as on 31.01.2016	
		Fully Covered Habitation	Partially Covered Habitation	Quality Affected Habitation	Partially covered Habitation	Quality affected Habitation	Partially covered Habitation	Quality affected Habitation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arunachal Pradesh	7730	2559	5089	82	197	26	73	5
Assam	89910	50451	30482	8977	3112	2476	481	229
Manipur	2870	2134	736	0	77	0	29	0
Meghalaya	10487	1381	9075	31	179	4	29	0
Mizoram	760	318	442	0	9	0	4	0
Nagaland	1530	566	898	66	0	0	14	3
Sikkim	2084	653	1431	0	74	0	6	0
Tripura	8723	3665	508	4550	34	1180	23	254
Total	124094	61727	48661	13706	3682	3686	659	491

2.2 Water Quality Programme (WQ)

2.2.1 Setting up of International Centre for Drinking Water Quality (ICDWQ)

The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India, is setting up an International Centre for Drinking Water Quality (ICDWQ) at Joka, Diamond Harbour Road, Kolkata. ICDWQ has been registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 in New Delhi. The ICDWQ would be fully funded and administered under the overall guidance of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India. The proposal was approved by Government of India in 2013.

The basic aim of the Society is to work in the area of identification, mitigation and management of drinking water quality related problems in India and abroad with a focus on arsenic and

fluoride and to provide inputs for policy level decision making under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme and in the rural drinking water sector in general. The Centre will focus mainly on research and development activities, assessment of various treatment technologies, training, networking with all related organizations, promoting doctoral and post-doctoral studies on drinking water quality issues etc. It will cater both to rural and urban areas in India. The Centre will also cater to assistance to other countries also on demand.

Executive Council (EC) of ICDWQ, in its 4th meeting held on 24th Aug 2015, decided to hand over the complete design, construction and development activities of ICDWQ to CPWD, Kolkata. ICDWQ will start functioning from Kolkata after completion of Phase-I work.

However, the ICDWQ will start functioning from New Delhi during 2016-17 itself after initial recruitment of 6 posts including Director. The Ministry has recently obtained approval of DoE (Department of Expenditure) for creation of 6 posts initially which inter alia includes post of Director for ICDWQ.

2.2.2 Scheme for providing safe drinking water supply through community water purification plants in fluoride and arsenic affected rural habitations in the country

The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) funds for supplying “safe” drinking water in contaminated areas are being utilized by the States as a policy, mostly for alternate safe Piped Water Supply (PWS) schemes including Multi-village schemes (MVS), the gestation period of such MVS projects is about 4-5 years. Since the rural people cannot be put to risk due to consumption of unsafe drinking water in the interim period as also whereas all such Multi-Village Schemes carrying safe water from far away sources cannot be planned and completed in the span of 4-5 years due to huge funds. With a view to solve the problem immediately as a short term measure by installation of community water purification plants in arsenic and fluoride affected rural habitations, the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation and Niti Ayog jointly held a Video Conference (VC) with all major water quality affected States on 15th December 2015. Niti Ayog has earmarked Rs 1000 crore as one time additional Central assistance to all the States having arsenic and fluoride affected rural habitations, so that the objective of providing at least 8-10 lpcd of drinking water

to the rural people can be met as an interim and short term measure. The proposed grant would be an additionality of the funds to be provided as 100 % Central assistance.

The proposal would be implemented for tackling of water quality affected habitations in a time-bound manner through provision of safe drinking water @ 8-10 lpcd (meant for drinking and cooking purposes only) through installation of community drinking water purification plants, with provision for 10 years of Operation & Maintenance (O & M). Responsibility of O & M would rest with the State Governments.

It has been informed to the Ministry that so far, 7,368 number of Community Water Purification Plants, mostly using RO technology, have been reported installed till 31.12.2015 under NRDWP. Most of the RO Plants have been set up in States of Punjab (1824) followed by Karnataka (1502), Madhya Pradesh (1278) and Telangana (938). Few snapshots of these plants are shown below:

2.2.3 Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance

In order to develop the understanding and appreciation of safe and clean drinking water amongst rural communities and to enable them to carry out tests to determine the quality of drinking water, the National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme (NRDWQM&SP) was launched in February, 2006. The Programme aimed at empowering rural communities by:

- (i) Bringing awareness through Information, Education & Communication (IEC) activities to address ownership of the systems, health



View of Community water purification plants in Chanoki village, Saroya block in the district of SBS Nagar district of Punjab State



Arsenic Removal Plants based on Nano-technology, installed in Umapur, Phulia block-Shantipur in Nadia district of West Bengal State



Solar Energy based de-fluoridation plants in Dongargaon, Chandrapur District, Maharashtra State and in Usarwara village in Durg District, Chhattisgarh State

hazards due to poor drinking water quality, hygiene, sanitary survey, importance of environmental sanitation, etc.

(ii) Training 5 grass root workers in each Gram Panchayat, which may be ASHA worker, Anganwadi worker, science teacher, high school girl child, Panchayat member, retired army officials, etc.

(iii) In addition to 5 Gram Panchayat workers, 2 persons at the State level, 4 persons at the District and 5 persons at the Block level are also to be trained.

(iv) Provision of water testing kit for each Gram Panchayat.

For all these purposes, 100% financial assistance has been provided to the States. Since inception of the Programme till 31/12/2015, 4.83 lakh chemical kits, 1185.99 lakh bacteriological vials have been purchased/ supplied, 41.73 lakh rural drinking water sources were tested by using these kits and 31.13 lakh persons (including Grassroot workers in GPs, block & district officials) have been trained in different States to carry out the water quality tests as per on-line data reported by the States on IMIS. This helps in keeping surveillance on the quality aspects of drinking water sources. With effect from 1.4.2009, NRDWQM&SP has been subsumed in the NRDWP. From 2011-12 a separate component of Water Quality Monitoring Surveillance has been created for which 3% of NRDWP funds are allocated. During 2015-16, the following achievements have been made (till 31.12.2015):-

No. of FTKs chemical distributed = 20,877

No. of bacteriological vials distributed/Processed = 7.44 lakh

No. of persons trained on using FTKs = 1.64 lakh

No. of Sanitary surveys conducted = 1,86,196

No. of sources tested using FTKs = 6.03 lakh

2.2.4 Water Quality Testing Laboratories

The Ministry also supports in setting up and strengthening district level and sub-divisional laboratories in the States. As on 31.12.2015, 25 State level laboratories, 732 district laboratories, 1,367 Block level/Sub divisional laboratories and 83 mobile testing laboratories have been set up by the States/ UTs using funds from 3% NRWDP funds (on 100% central assistance), from their own resources and from other sources. States have carried out testing of 23.55 lakh water samples during 2015-16 in these laboratories as reported on IMIS of the Ministry as on 31.12.2015.



Demonstration of water quality testing by Field Test Kit (FTKs) and use of the same by villagers in Andhra Pradesh State



2.2.5 Achievements in tackling water quality affected habitations:

During 2015-16, States have targeted to tackle 14,254 quality affected habitations of which 4436 habitations have been covered till 31.12.2015. States have been requested to cover all remaining arsenic and fluoride affected rural habitations by March 2017 by implementing either short term measures (community water purification plants) or by long term measures (piped water supply schemes). The sustainable solution for water quality affected habitations is to provide Piped Water Supply (PWS) preferably using safe surface



A view of Water Testing laboratory in Khammam district of Telangana State



A view of drinking water testing laboratory in Gujarat State



Visit of Joint Secretary (Water) to Shahbad, Rangareddy district in Telangana State to oversee the functioning of laboratory



Visit of Joint Secretary (Water) to Advance Water Testing laboratory, Mohali in Punjab State: Demonstration of functioning of Inductive Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrophotometry (ICP-MS)

based drinking water sources. Many States have planned Mega Water Supply Schemes to provide drinking water to rural habitations covering quality affected habitations enroute. Telangana is implementing Telangana Water Supply Grid Project which will cover their all fluoride affected habitations. States of West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh are also executing mega water supply projects. Few snapshots of mega water supply projects are shown below:

2.2.6 Hydro-Geo-Morphological (HGM) maps

The Ministry has completed the preparation of hydro-geo-morphological maps (prospect maps without water quality layer) for entire country covering 4,898 maps on 1:50,000 scale to assist the States through National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad. With the use of these maps, States can identify sites for groundwater sources for water supply systems and locations for constructing recharge



Surface Water based scheme in Falta-Mathurapur area in South 24 Paraganas district, West Bengal for arsenic affected habitations



Execution of Telangana Water Supply Grid Project: Construction work of OHSR (Overhead Service Reservoir) at Lingareddypally of Jagdevpur Mandal in Medak district and pipeline laying from Wyra to Kanakagiri Hills in Telangana

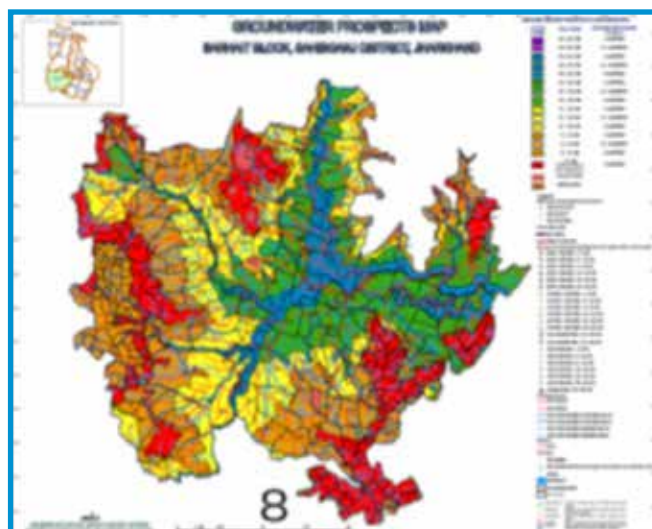
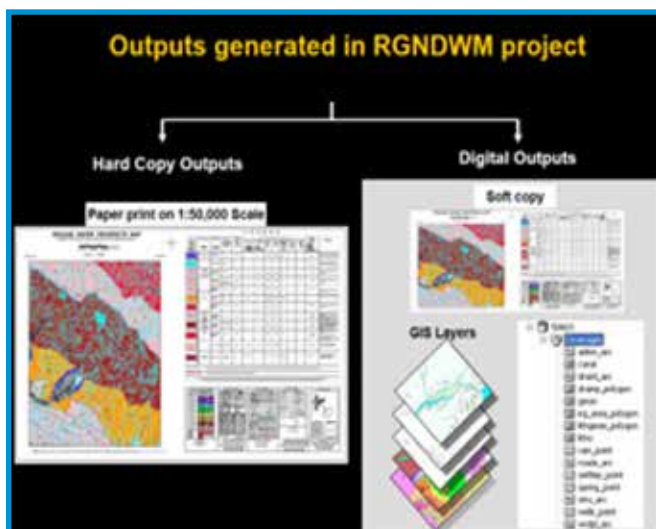


Execution of Telangana Water Supply Grid Project: Construction work for Intake structures at Adilabad and Armoor in Telangana State

structures to improve sustainability of existing water supply sources.

Ground Water prospect maps have been handed over to States to help them in identifying correct sites for production wells and sustainability structures for artificial groundwater recharge. Use of these maps along with geo-physical studies are likely to cut down the failure of bore wells/ tube wells drastically and also help in in-situ dilution of certain chemical contaminants.

Updation of HGM maps in 10 States that were done during Phase-I and Phase-II activities a decade back, have also been completed (except for Gujarat State). The States have been advised to generate water quality data on a random but uniform basis in each district during pre-monsoon and post-monsoon seasons for the same drinking water sources selected and send the same along with their GPS coordinates and depth of tube-well so that ground water quality GIS layer could be inserted into the



Creation of GIS (Geographical Information System) layers and a view of the HGM maps of Barhait Block of Jharkhand State

HGM maps. States of Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Goa are in advance stage of ground water quality mapping (i.e. insertion of Ground water quality layer in HGM maps) while other States are in process of providing relevant data to NRSC.

The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (MoDWS) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Central Ground Water Board and National Remote Sensing Centre on 21st September 2015 for joint use of Geo-spatial Technology in Aquifer Mapping and Management.

2.2.7 Assistance to the States on Rural Drinking Water Treatment Technologies

- The Ministry constituted a High Level Technical Committee under Padma Vibhusan Prof. R. A. Mashelkar, Ex. DG-CSIR, Government of India to recommend innovative technologies in the area of Rural Drinking Water & Sanitation. The Ministry also published “Compendium of Innovative Technologies on Rural Drinking

Water and Sanitation” in July 2015 which was released during Conference of State Ministers-in-charge of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The technologies indicated in the Compendium were vetted by an Expert Panel constituted by Prof. R. A. Mashelkar, Ex. DG-CSIR, Government of India.

- To assist the States to get familiar with latest technologies pertaining to Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation, the Ministry organized an exhibition i.e. Indovation-III in July 2015. The event was followed up by making presentations on various technologies.

2.2.8 Mitigation of JE/AES

JE/AES was reported from 171 endemic districts in 17 states of India. The National Programme on Prevention and Control of Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/AES) was started by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India. The Health Ministry had identified 60 high priority JE/AES districts in 5 States - Assam, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal,



Inauguration of Indovation-III by Hon'ble Minister of RD, PR & DWS

as indicated below:

S. No.	Name of the State	Number of high priority JE/AES districts
1	Assam	10
2	Bihar	15
3	Tamil Nadu	5
4	Uttar Pradesh	20
5	West Bengal	10
	Total	60

The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation provides funds under NRDWP-WQMS Earmarked Funds (bacteriological) for the high priority districts identified by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoH &FW). A detailed Guidelines have also been issued by the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation indicating the activities to be undertaken. Major activities required to be taken up for provision of safe drinking water in JE/AES affected districts under 25% of NRDWP-5% Special Water Quality funds are as under: -

- Sanitary inspection of all sources in the affected areas
- Raising of hand pump platforms
- Plugging all leaks and cracks in the hand pumps platforms and casing pipe.
- Proper Solid and Liquid Waste management with clearing of soakage pits and drainage channel attached to the hand pumps.
- Conversion of shallow public hand pumps into India Mark-II hand pumps.
- Drilling of deep tube-well, energizing it with 1 hp motor and pump water into stand posts

- (With atleast 4 taps) constructed nearby and add bleaching powder.
- Disinfect all public drinking water sources
- Generate awareness amongst the people to consume only safe drinking water and also put the habit of boiling water and consuming the same.
- Apart from these, household based piped water supply schemes from alternate safe surface/ground water source could also be taken up by States on priority basis as the long terms sustainable solution under 67% NRDWP-Coverage and Quality funds.

The Ministry has also made a special provision on its online IMIS to monitor the progress on utilization of NRDWP-WQMS Earmarked (bacteriological) funds in the affected States. Senior officials attended several meetings and reviewed the progress. An awareness drive was also launched in 2014.

As reported by the States on IMIS of the Ministry as on 31.12.2015, States have spent Rs 58.74 crore (i.e. 93.92 %) of 62.54 crores released to JE/AES States affected under Water Quality Earmarked (bacteriological) funds.

2.2.9 NABL accreditation of laboratories

- The Ministry convened a National Orientation Workshop for NABL (National Accreditation Board for Laboratories) accreditation of Drinking Water Testing laboratories on April 10, 2015. Thereafter, 4 Regional level workshops were conducted during 2015-16 to train identified professionals for NABL accreditation.



- NABL accreditation of the identified laboratories would be taken phase-wise. During Phase-I, 30 laboratories from different States have been identified for NABL accreditation. The concerned officials for these laboratories have submitted application for NABL accreditation. Pre-assessment of most of the identified laboratories have been done and they are in process of compliance for getting NABL accreditation. The Ministry has requested the States to get one laboratory accredited by NABL at the earliest so that the success

can be replicated for other laboratories in due course of time. State of Telangana and Gujarat are in advance stage for getting NABL accreditation.

2.2.10 National Rural Drinking Water Security Projects

Background:

The concept of National Drinking Water Security Pilot Projects emerged from an international workshop on “Achieving Drinking Water Security in Water stressed and Quality-affected Areas” held on 25-26 May 2010 at



Towards NABL Accreditation: View of final assessment of laboratory by officials of NABL in Hyderabad in State of Telangana

Udaipur in which the then Minister for Rural Development, Dr. C.P. Joshi expressed the need for addressing different dimensions of drinking water security.

As a follow up of the deliberations, this Pilot project was formally launched in Pune on 9th -10th September 2011 at the National Workshop chaired by Dr. Mihir Shah, Member Planning Commission. The Pilot projects have been launched with the objective of achieving

drinking water security in a holistic manner, through a four-pronged approach of:

- 1) Measures for source sustainability through convergence with MNREGS, IWMP and other Watershed programmes and NRDWP.
- 2) Participatory integrated water resources management led by Gram Panchayats.
- 3) Preparation of drinking water security plans by villages.

- 4) Making the selected villages open defecation free and ensuring proper solid and liquid waste management.

After consultations with the States, 15 overexploited blocks (selected on the basis of CGWB Reports), in 10 states, were selected as Pilot Project blocks, as listed below:

List of Pilot Blocks under National Drinking Water Security Pilot Projects:

S. No.	Blocks	District	State
1	Gorantala	Anantpur	A.P.
2	Moothey	Nalgonda	Telangana
3	Pileru	Chittoor	A.P.
4	Kheralu	Mehsana	Gujarat
5	Kaithal	Kaithal	Haryana
6	Mulbagal	Kolar	Karnataka
7	Piploda	Ratlam	M.P.
8	Rampur Baghelan	Satna	M.P.
9	Warud	Amaravati	Maharashtra
10	Morshi	Amaravati	Maharashtra
11	Dhuri	Sangrur	Punjab
12	Raipur	Bhilwara	Rajasthan
13	Morappur	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu
14	Mauranipur	Jhansi	U.P.
15	BarauliAhir	Agra	U.P.

Financing:

Financing for the preparation of Village Water Security Plan (VWSPs) are to be met out from the Support funds of the NRDWP. The cost of implementation of VWSPs (hardware activities) shall be met out from the Sustainability component of NRDWP, from MNREGS and convergence with various government schemes.

Methodology:

The pilot projects focus on drinking water security and total sanitation in a participatory and holistic manner and will attempt to address the different dimensions of water security and sanitation including Water budgeting, pricing, quality and quantity, storage management that includes aquifer management, demand side management and capacity building and training. Support organizations appointed by the State Governments for the Pilot Blocks shall be responsible for training, capacity building and continued support to empower GPs, VWSCs and villagers, and in preparation of Water Budget, Village Water Security Plan and in implementation of Village Water Security Plans. Technical assistance is being provided by the Water and Sanitation Program of the World Bank.

Outputs envisaged:

- Village Water Security Plans developed and implemented in pilot hydrological units. The same would be useful in developing planning guidelines/ templates for other areas;
- Sustainability plans developed and implemented through convergent action.
- Demonstration of Gram Panchayat, VWSC and community monitored and managed ground and surface water management and water quality monitoring and surveillance approach.
- Information on actual costs in investments, capacity building and training which can be used as benchmark for future planning and



budgeting purposes for scaling up and to sustain the approach;

- Agreement on the institutional framework (roles and responsibilities) and fund flows to operationalizing the approach;
- A rating module that could help for scaling up;
- Training materials and a training plan to bring capacity for scaling-up.

Activities completed so far:

- Launch Workshop at Pune on 9-10 September 2011.
- District Core Groups have been formed for all Pilot Blocks with District Collector as Chairman to oversee the convergence in various government schemes pertaining to water management, water quality and sanitation. District Core Group Meetings are convened in all Districts to discuss the issues pertaining to convergence of various schemes by different line Departments.
- Knowledge sharing workshop on GIS activities for the pilot blocks held. Video-conferences for reviewing the pilot projects are also regularly conducted. Collection of Base line data completed by all blocks. Measuring equipment have been installed and the community has been trained to use them in all Pilot Blocks.
- The implementations of the Village Water Security Plans have to be started once the same are approved in SLSSC Committee of every State. Sanitation coverage needs to be emphasized more in the pilot blocks,

and hence training and awareness camps are been conducted in every pilot block.

- Reviews of the Project was undertaken in April and July 2015.

2.2.11 Support Activities and Monitoring & Evaluation Framework:

2.2.11.1 Research and Development Projects

In order to promote Research and Development in the area of Water Quality and Sanitation, the grants-in-aids given to premier Research & Development Organization, Universities, Colleges, Autonomous Organization etc. A Research & Development Advisory Committee under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (DWS) has been constituted primarily to promote various research and development activities for the Water and Sanitation.

There were twenty six (26) and Seven (7) ongoing Research and Development projects under Water and Sanitation Sector respectively during the year 2015-16. In water sector, four (4) projects have been completed, 12 (twelve) projects are under process for closure and remaining ten (10) ongoing project are in progress and being monitored closely. In Sanitation Sector, Six (06) project have been completed, one (01) project is under process for closure and remaining 01 ongoing project are in progress.

Besides above two (2) new R&D projects for Water and 06 for Sanitation Sector have been recommended by Research and Development Advisory committee and approved by competent authority during the year 2015-16 for funding.

2.2.11.2 Information, Education and Communication (IEC)

Under NRDWP the major focus has been providing quality drinking water to all the population within their premises. To make people aware of the hazards of the various contaminations in the drinking water and to promote saving and judicious use of the drinking water, this Ministry has created Public Service Broadcast. These have been released over All India Radio and its regional network,

Pvt. FM Channels, Doordarshan and its Regional Channels and also in the Pvt. Cable and Satellite channels.

Apart from this a nationwide awareness week (16-22nd March) was launched on 16th March 2015 from Village kakarola in Gurgaon District, Haryana by the Hon'ble Minister Ministry of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water and Sanitation, Shri Birender Singh. The Awareness week culminated on World Water day i.e. 22nd March 2015. The





closing Ceremony was organized in Kohima, Nagaland, which was attended by Hon'ble minister Ministry of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water and Sanitation, Shri Birender Singh and Minister of State, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Shri ram Kripal Yadav and Chief minister from State of Nagaland.

It has also formulated IEC guidelines to help the States to take IEC activities for different stakeholders at different levels.

2.2.11.3 Key Resource Centres (KRCs)

Ministry has identified institutions / organizations having domain knowledge and expertise in water and selected them as National Key Resource Centres (KRCs). National Key Resources Centres (NKRC) are key institutions engaged in capacity building, reorientation of different stakeholders, in dissemination of knowledge and information, documentation of best practices etc. to achieve the sectoral goal of drinking water security in rural areas.



KRCs provide technical guidance to State Water & Sanitation Mission (SWSM), Communication & Capacity Development Unit (CCDU), Public Health Engineering Departments (PHEDs), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs),

Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and community organizations on issues and challenges of NRDW Programme. Key Resource Centres are identified by Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation based on the track record of national standing, experience, previous work and involvement of the concerned institutions/ organizations in rural drinking water sector.



In total there are 54 Key Resource Centres recognized by Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation. Out of these, 11 KRCs work exclusively for drinking water, 7 for sanitation for capacity building and 36 work for both drinking water and sanitation. A total of 28 Training Programmes and 4 National/Regional Workshops have been taken-up in the year 2015-16.

Brainstorming Session with KRCs:

To support the endeavour of achieving Swachh Bharat with open defecation free rural areas and making available safe drinking water to the rural population, this Ministry had empanelled institutions / NGOs of high repute as Key Resource Centre (KRC). They have been entrusted the work of supporting the Ministry in soft skills like, trainings, evaluation studies,



IEC activities and other support activities, as detailed out in the KRC Guidelines. A brainstorming session was organised by the Ministry in July 2015 with all the Key Resource Centres.

Key objectives of the meeting were:

- I. To review the activities (Trainings, Workshops and Seminars) undertaken by the KRCs under support from Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
- II. To discuss on development of training modules for new and innovative technologies in drinking water and sanitation.
- III. Scope of responsibility of KRCs can be widened to improve the implementation of the Water and Sanitation Programme to achieve Swachh Bharat.
- IV. Issues related with the current KRCs structure and their activities.



Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

3

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMIN)

Safe sanitation is an essential requirement for the well-being of every society. Though India has come a long way in improving its sanitation coverage status, it is still well short of desired levels. In the rural context, Safe Sanitation comprises of the following components

- **Personal & Household Level**
 - Safe disposal of human excreta
 - Personal hygiene
 - Safe handling of drinking water
 - Domestic sanitation & food hygiene
- **Community**
 - Safe disposal of waste water
 - Management of solid waste
 - Clean environment (No littering)
 - Management of Community Toilet Complex

The sanitation programme needs to take care of the above components. To tackle the challenge, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) was launched on 2nd October 2014,

and is a community-led and people-oriented programme aimed at universalizing safe sanitation, by providing flexibility to states in the implementation of the programme.

3.1 Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

The Launch

3.1.1 The Government of India launched a new Programme - Swachh Bharat Mission (Clean India Campaign) on 2nd October, 2014 to accelerate efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage, improve cleanliness and eliminate open defecation in India by 2nd October 2019. The goal of the Programme is to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019. The Programme has two verticals- Swachh Bharat Mission, Urban {SBM(U)} for cities and Swachh Bharat Mission, Gramin {SBM(G)} for rural areas. The Urban Programme is looked after by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) while Rural Programme is looked after by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS). At the State level, the Urban Development Department / Urban local bodies (Municipal Corporations) handle the urban sanitation programme; while the rural programme is handled by either



the Public Health Engineering Department or the Panchayati Raj/Rural Development Department. In order to provide greater focus and coordination, the school and Anganwadi toilets are now to be done by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of

Woman and Child Development respectively. A separate programme Swachh Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya (SBSV) was launched to pay specific attention to the coverage of all schools with separate toilets for boys and girls by 15th August 2015.



Objectives

3.1.2 The main objectives of the SBM(G) are: to bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation; to accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019; to motivate communities and Panchayati raj institutions to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health education; to encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically

safe and sustainable sanitation; to develop wherever required, community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific Solid and Liquid Waste Management systems for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.

3.1.3 The new Programme is a shift from the earlier rural sanitation programmes in several respects. First and foremost, under SBM, the focus is on behavior change. Community based collective behavior change has been mentioned as the preferred approach, although the States are free to choose the approach best suited to them. Focus is also on creation of

complete open defecation free (ODF) villages, rather than only on construction of individual toilets. This entails triggering the entire village into changing their behavior rather than dealing individually with beneficiaries. Secondly, the new Programme provides flexibility to the States in the implementation of the Programme. This is essential, given the vast socio-economic-cultural diversity of India, and also from the point of view of promoting innovations. Thirdly, there is a greater emphasis on capacity building, especially in community approaches and Programme management. Lack of adequate capacities is a major challenge in scaling up the Programme. Therefore, various initiatives are being taken to reach out to all the stakeholders. From the Government of India side, the States and select organizations (called Key Resource Centres) are being trained. These in turn are, carrying out trainings at the sub-State level. The key official at the district level- Collector-has been roped in the Programme to provide leadership at the district level. They are being exposed to best practices, both through workshops and exposure visits. A National Sanitation and Hygiene Advocacy and Communication Strategy Framework (SHACS) has been developed with the support of UNICEF and other partner agencies. Fourthly, the Programme is being run as a citizen's movement with cooperation of all sects of the society including the NGOs, Corporates, youth etc. The Panchayat (Local Government) representatives are being actively involved. This is in tune with the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in 1992, transferring the subject of sanitation to the urban and rural local governments respectively.

Also, there is an emphasis on streamlining administrative and financial procedures, both to cut down on time, as well as to increase accountability. Innovations in technology is being promoted at the National and State levels. Sanitation is being prioritized amongst the overall development agenda. Various other development schemes are being converged with the sanitation outcomes.

Funding Provisions

3.1.4 In the new SBM(G) Programme, funding has been delinked from the livelihood Programme, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), since that was leading to inefficiencies and delays in implementation. The incentive for individual toilet has been increased by Rs. 2000 from Rs.10000 to Rs. 12000 for all the poor Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and identified (SC/ST, Small and Marginal Farmers, Landless Labourers with Homestead, Physically Handicapped Women headed households) Above Poverty Line (APL) households. Dedicated funding is provided under the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) (22% of budget) and the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) (10% of budget), that are to be spent for these two categories of population. Besides, fund is also provided for SLWM, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 7/12/15/20 lakh to be applicable for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500/ more than 500 households. A fund of Rs. 2 lakh is available for community toilets. Keeping in view the importance of behavior change communication, 8% of the fund is reserved for this activity.

3.1.5 Fund utilization is planned and



implemented through the State and District Swachh Bharat Missions (SSBM and DSBM), which are multi-stakeholder bodies consisting of various government departments and non government stakeholders mandated with planning, supervising and monitoring the programme at the State and district levels. The DSBMs prepare the Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) for districts and supervise the implementation of the programme. The district AIPs are consolidated into State AIPs, which are then discussed with the MDWS, GoI for implementation and funding.

Coverage

3.1.6 As per the Baseline Survey done in 2012-2013 around 11.11 crore latrines are to be constructed under the SBM(G) Programme in a period of five years (2014-2019). Of these, 8.84 crore are eligible for incentive, 1.39 crore are defunct/dysfunctional and 0.88 crore are ineligible for incentive as per the scheme guidelines. Of the 8.84 crore latrines, around 2 crore are to be done under MGNREGA, leaving a balance of 6.84 crore to be done under the SBM(G) Programme.

3.1.7 Since the launch of SBM, the sector has witnessed increased collaboration with various sector players like the World Bank, UNICEF, CLTS-Foundation, WSSCC and WaterAid, amongst others in rolling out national and state level implementation framework. Corporates have also shown enhanced vigor and come together as India Sanitation Coalition towards contributing to sanitation. Government has established a Corporate Facilitation Desk, to facilitate and guide the corporate in this regard.

Flexibility to States

3.1.8 An important component of the guidelines of the current programme is the flexibility provided to the States. The programme is running in 32 States/Union territories of India. India has around 2.5 lakh gram Panchayats (GPs), comprising more than 6 lakh villages. There is immense socio-economic-geographic-cultural-language diversity. The States are best placed to decide what kind of strategy, approach and technology suits them most, in order to reach the desirable outcomes.

3.1.9 Sanitation is a 'State subject' as per the Constitution of India (as against 'Union subject'). This means that the primary responsibility of the subject lies with the State Governments. Keeping in view its importance, the Union Government has launched a programme, and also set the timeline of 2019 for achieving the goal of Clean India. However, the programme is being implemented in conjunction with States as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

3.1.10 As per the SBM(G) guidelines, therefore, a lot of flexibility has been provided to the States. This includes flexibility in giving incentive fund for individual toilets either to individual beneficiaries, or to the community as a whole, after achievement of ODF.

Emphasis on ODF

3.1.11 Lack of uniform definition of ODF was leading to a possibility of different States interpreting it differently as per their understanding. This was leading to difficulty in monitoring. Therefore, the MDWS issued a standard definition of ODF as follows:

'ODF is the termination of faecal-oral transmission, defined by:

- a) no visible faeces found in the environment/village; and
- b) Every household as well as public/community institutions using safe technology option for disposal of faeces.'

(Tip: Safe technology option means no contamination of surface soil, ground water or surface water; excreta inaccessible to flies or animals; no handling of fresh excreta; and freedom from odour and unsightly condition)

3.1.12 Further, indicative guidelines for verification of ODF have also been issued for the benefit of the States. The States are using these guidelines to evolve their own mechanism for verification. The guidelines are available at the website of the Ministry (http://www.mdws.gov.in/sites/default/files/R_274_1441280478318.pdf)

Solid and Liquid Waste Management

3.1.13 SLWM is an important component of the Swachh Bharat, besides ODF. This includes management of both organic and inorganic waste in the villages and also management of grey water from kitchen and washing. The Ministry provides technical and financial assistance to the States in this regard.

Namami Gange

3.1.14 Namami Gange is an integrated Mission to clean the Ganga river. It involves interdisciplinary efforts from several Ministries in the areas of urban sanitation, control of discharge of pollutants from industries, and freedom

from open defecation. As far as rural areas are concerned, the work of ODF has been prioritized in 1657 GPs that are on the banks of the Ganga in 253 Blocks of 53 districts in the States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. The action plans of these States have been formulated and work is in progress. These areas are to attain ODF status much before the targeted date of 2nd October, 2019, set for the entire nation. As on 31.12.2015, out of 15.2 lakh toilets to be constructed in these villages, 2.79 lakh have been constructed. The total fund requirement for ODF achievement is estimated to be Rs. 2354.46 crore.

Financing of SBM (G)

3.1.15 The cost of implementation of the SBM (G) is estimated to be Rs. 1,34,000 crore. The Government is committed to provide adequate resources for the programme. 0.5% Swachh Cess on services has been imposed w.e.f. 15.11.2015 to supplement the budgetary source for Swachh Bharat Mission. Besides this, Swachh Bharat Kosh has been established in November, 2014 under Ministry of Finance to attract CSR funds for sanitation. Funding from Overseas Indians is also being tapped. For this purpose, India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF-OI) Trust has been established under the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. Other sources of funds such as 14th Finance Commission grants, States own resources, CSR etc. are also available.

State level Workshops

3.1.16 The concept of workshops at the State level, involving the State officials/



District Collectors/CEOs, Zilla Panchayats, Zilla Panchayat Presidents and other key stakeholders was rolled out in 2015-16. The workshops proved very effective in providing a platform from National to District level, to deliberate upon key issues pertaining to sanitation. The focus of these workshops was on exposing the States to community approaches in sanitation. Champion Collectors from other States/Districts, where these approaches had been successfully practiced were called as resource persons to share their experiences. Such workshops have already been held in many States such as Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc. and have proved to be instrumental in expediting the Programme implementation in these States.

Progress since launch of SBM(G)

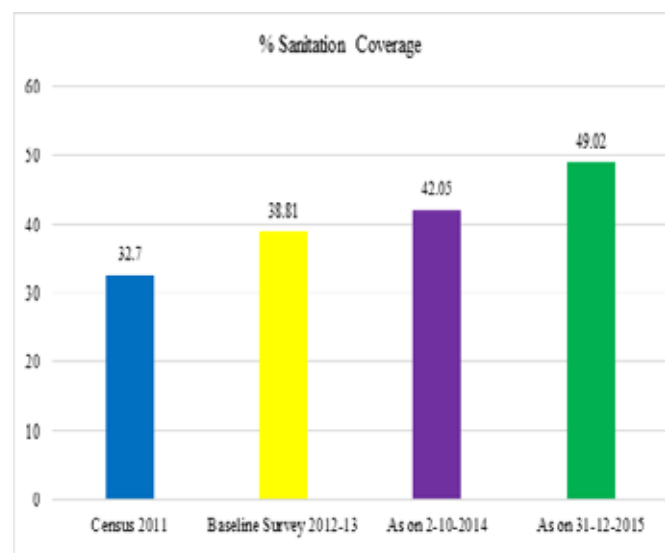
3.1.17 There has been a spurt in construction of toilets since the launch of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). In the first year of the Mission i.e. from 2.10.2014 to 2.10.2015, 88.71 lakh toilets were constructed, against an expected outcome of 60 lakh. Since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission, around 115 lakh toilets have already been constructed in the rural areas. The sanitation coverage, which stood at 40.60% as per the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has increased to around 49.02%. Against an expected outcome of 50 lakh for individual latrines for the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed, which is achievement of 117% of the target. More importantly 49.49 lakh household latrines

were constructed after launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), indicating more than 446% increase in construction of toilets after the launch of SBM(G) as compared to pre-SBM period of 2014-15. For the year 2015-16, against the expected outcome of 1.2 crore for individual latrines, 76,81,214 latrines have been constructed as on 31-12-2015.

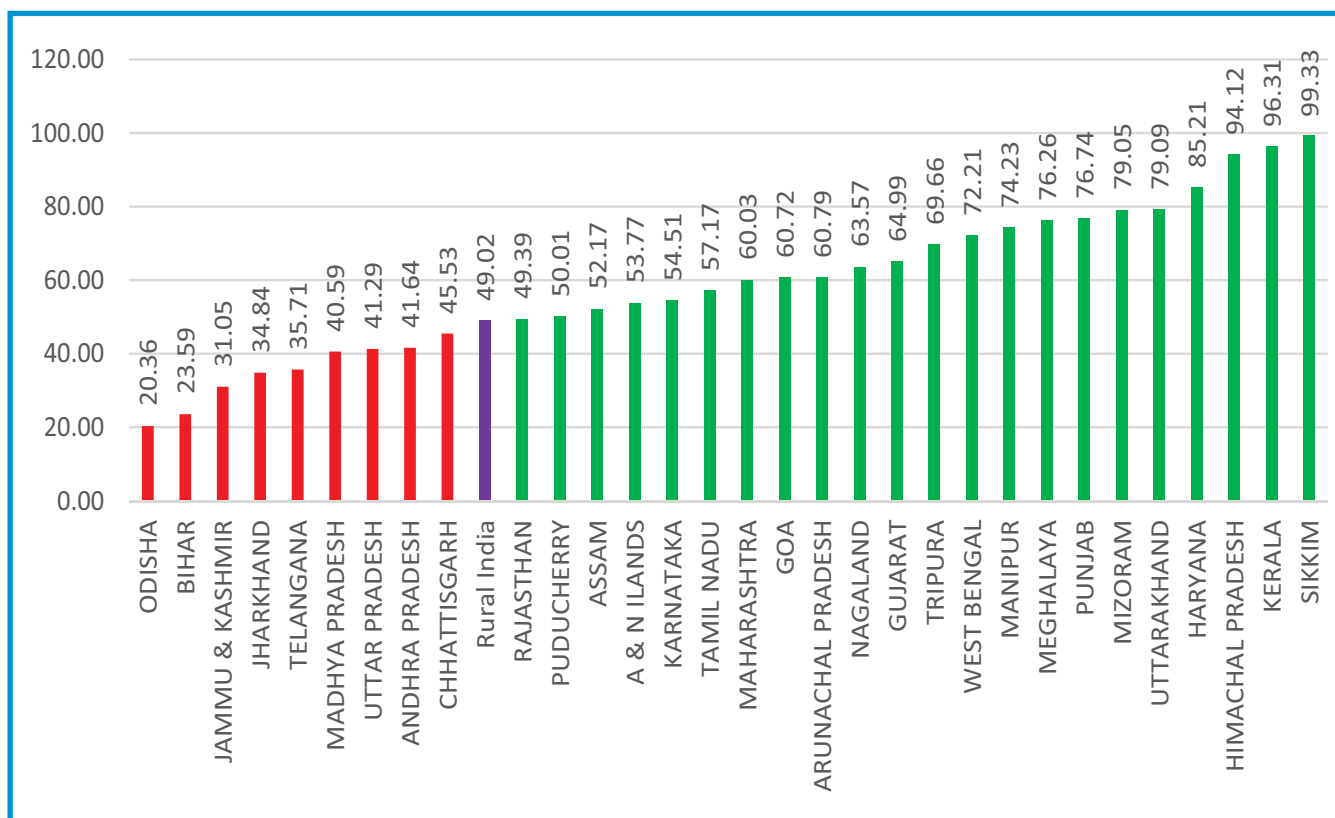
3.1.18 More importantly, besides the construction of toilets, their usage and achievement of ODF is now being monitored. As per the online IMIS, 43,742 villages and 17,806 Gram Panchayats have declared themselves as ODF (as on 31.1.2016). The process of declaration/verification is a continuous process.

Sanitation Coverage

3.1.19 As per Census 2011, 32.70% of the rural families had access to toilets. A baseline survey was conducted in 2012-13 by the States, as per which, the rural sanitation coverage was 38.81%. At the launch of SBM(G) on 2nd October, 2014, the sanitation coverage was 42.05%. This has increased to 49.02% as on 31.12.2015.

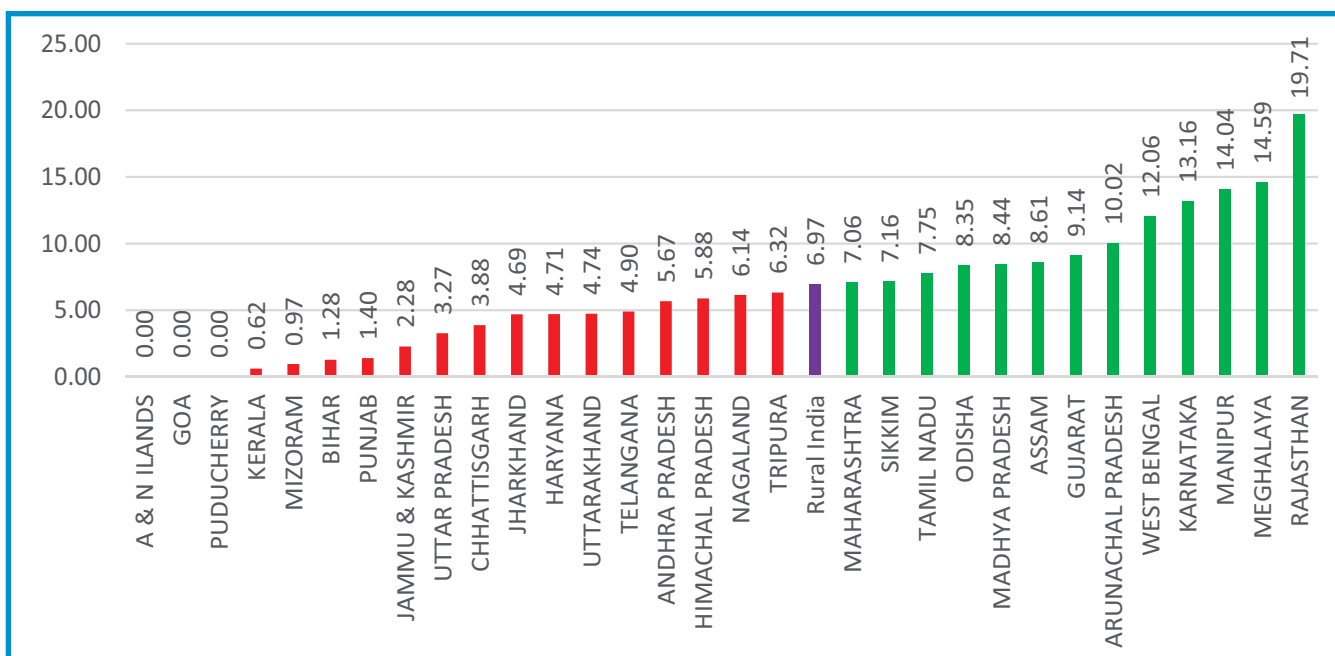


State/UT-wise Sanitation Coverage as on 31.12.2015 is given below:-



The Sanitation coverage in the States of Odisha, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh is below the national average.

State/UT-wise, improvement in Sanitation Coverage since 2nd Oct, 2014



The improvement in Sanitation coverage since 2.10.2014 in the States of Kerala, Mizoram, Bihar, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Tripura is below the national average. The State/UT of A & N Islands, Goa and Puducherry have not reported progress since 2nd Oct, 2014.



Recent initiatives under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

3.1.20 As the new policy is being rolled out, there are challenges that emerge, especially keeping in view the massive scale of the problem of open defecation and changing the mindset of the people who have been defecating in the open for centuries. These are being addressed through the following initiatives.

States to take lead

3.1.21 There are many changes in the new Programme (SBM) from earlier sanitation programmes. The philosophy of the new Programme is required to be carried to the implementing units i.e. the States. This requires a much closer coordination with the States than before and is being brought about by measures such as holding workshops in the States, exposing the key State/district officials to the approach of community processes for reinforcing the message, cross sharing of best practices across States by holding regional/national workshops, visits to States, reviews and video conferencing.

Targeting district leadership

3.1.22 Districts are the key units of implementation. The SBM (G) guidelines provide for direct leadership by the District Collector to the programme. The States have been requested to involve Collectors in the programme proactively, by motivating them and equipping them with requisite skills.

Technological innovations

3.1.23 With the launch of SBM (G), there is

a spurt of research and development (R&D) activities in technology of both toilets and SLWM. The Ministry promotes such R & D activities by financing various projects. An Expert Committee headed by Dr. R.A. Mashelkar has been constituted to examine the Innovative Technologies. This committee meets regularly and has enlisted various innovative technologies and a compendium consisting of such technologies has been published and uploaded in the website of the Ministry for benefits of various stakeholders. Locally relevant, safe and sustainable technology is promoted. Local innovations are encouraged.

Making campaign a citizen's movement

3.1.24 The Programme is to be implemented as a citizens' campaign and therefore, there is a key role of BCC. Regular campaigns are being undertaken at the national and State level to promote awareness about the Programme. 8% of the total budget is reserved for IEC, including inter-personal communication. A 360 degree massive media campaign is now being undertaken to address the issue comprehensively.

Financial and Programme management

3.1.25 It is also required to initiate reforms in the fields of financial management and overall Programme management. Reforms are also required to ensure quick availability of funds at the implementation level of districts. Public Financial Management System (PFMS), that ensures online transmission of funds is planned to be rolled out, in consultation with the States. The institutional structure is

also being strengthened to carry out various functions more professionally and in a more competent manner.

Convergence with other schemes

3.1.26 Under SBM(G), appropriate convergence is being carried out with other Ministries/ Departments. The SBM(G) guidelines provide for conjoint approach in water and sanitation, and also provide convergence with Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana. Given the common impact of sanitation programmes on health and child nutrition, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has written to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and Ministry of Women and Child Development to converge their programmes in ODF village. Similarly, other Ministries and States have been asked to prioritize their development programmes in villages that are free from open defecation.

Sub-Group of Chief Ministers

3.1.27 The NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India), set up in 2014, in place of the erstwhile Planning Commission, with the aim to foster involvement and participation in the policy-making process by the State governments through a "bottom-up" approach, has taken up sanitation as one of its focus areas. A Sub-Group of Chief Ministers was constituted by the NITI Aayog to look into Swachh Bharat Mission and to recommend financial, institutional, and technical measures to achieve the outcomes of the Mission and make them sustainable.

Eradication of Manual Scavenging

3.1.28 With the promulgation of the Employment

of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993, the construction and maintenance of dry latrines and employing someone as a manual scavenger has been prohibited. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is the nodal Ministry monitoring the implementation of the Act. The Census 2011 has reported existence of 12.76 lakh insanitary latrines in the country, out of which 5.86 lakh dry latrines were reportedly cleaned manually in the rural areas of the country.

As per revised SBM(G) guidelines any existing bucket latrines, if any, have to be converted to sanitary latrines. The incentive available to the beneficiary for this is identical to that of the construction of individual house hold latrines. States have been requested to take steps for conversion of existing bucket or dry latrines into sanitary latrines on a priority basis in all the villages where insanitary latrines exist.

States have carried out a survey on this as per which 1,78,533 insanitary latrines were found. Of these, conversion of 1,24,800 insanitary latrines to sanitary latrines upto 31.12.2015 has been reported.

Research and Development (R & D)

3.1.29 To facilitate Research & Development in the field of Sanitation, 100% funding to research organizations including NGOs is given by the Central Government. A Research Advisory Committee under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (DWS) has been constituted primarily to promote research and development activities for the Sanitation. The major areas for Research & Development in sanitation include technological and programmatic areas.



State Governments are also encouraged to establish R&D cells with adequate manpower and infrastructure. An Expert Committee headed by Dr. R.A. Mashelkar has been constituted to examine the Innovative Technologies. This committee meets regularly and has enlisted various innovative technologies and a compendium consisting

of such technologies has been published and uploaded in the website of the Ministry for benefits of various stakeholders. Locally relevant, safe and sustainable technology is promoted. Local innovations are encouraged.

The list of R & D projects approved during 2015-16 under the SBM(G) are as under:-

S.No	Name of Project	Name of Institution
1	Study on the enhancement of the efficiency of Biomethonization plant using Cow Dung, Kitchen waste, food waste and human waste.	Society for Community Organization and People's Education, Thiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu
2	A study on the construction of low cost hygienic rural toilet using prefabricated structure made up on waste plastic stone block (Plastone)	Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Madurai, Tamil Nadu
3	Making Sanitation and toilets inclusive for persons with disability in India. A study with special reference to Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.	Society for Disability and Rehabilitation Studies
4	Development of appropriate rural sanitation the sludge treatment	Sri Sai Ram Engineering College,
5	Phytoremediation of water through wet land development in Rural habitation, Mubarakpur (Haryana)	IIT Delhi
6	Development of high value sanitary ware project using locally available raw material and the pilot plant trial in a ceramic production unit for performance evaluation.	Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute, Kolkata

Annual Progress Report - Physical:

3.1.30 The annual physical progress of construction of IHHLs and Community Sanitary complexes under the SBM(G) in the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto Dec, 2015) is as below:

	IHHL-BPLs	IHHL-APLs	IHHL-Total	Community Sanitary Complex
2014-15	3045523	2809464	5854987	1109
2015-16 (Upto Dec, 2015)	3003259	4677955	7681214	867

State-wise details are at Annexure-IV and V.

Annual Financial Progress

3.1.31 The availability of funds under the SBM(G) in 2014-15 and 2015-16 (Upto December 2015) is as below.

(Amount in Rs. Cr.)

Year	Opening Balance	Release	Total	Expenditure
2014-15	2462.28	2730.33	5192.61	3082.32
2015-16 (Upto Dec, 2015)	2108.87	3744.55	5853.42	5485.45

State-wise details are at Annexure –VI & VII.

3.2 ACTIVITIES OF IMPORTANCE UNDERTAKEN DURING 2015-16

(i) State Ministers and Secretaries Conference on 22nd January, 2015

One day workshop for State Ministers and Secretaries for review of Water and Sanitation Schemes was held on 22nd January, 2015 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister. The main objectives of the National Workshop was to review and analyze the progress made so far in implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), discuss various issues linked with implementation of SBM(G) and identify changes, modifications, if any, for making India a Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019.

(ii) Indovation

An Exhibition-cum-workshop on Innovative Technologies for Sanitation & Water Quality in Rural Areas was organized on 2-3rd July, 2015 at Hotel Le-Meridian, Janpath, New Delhi wherein various innovative technologies in respect of Toilet, Solid Liquid Waste Management and Water Treatment were showcased to various Stakeholders/users including various State Governments, NGOs and Research & Academic Institutions. Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development inaugurated the exhibition.

(iii) Workshop on Solid and Liquid Waste Management

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation,



Gol in collaboration with World Bank organized a National Workshop on Solid and Liquid Waste Management on 21st April 2015 at Hotel-Shangri-La, New Delhi. Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water and Sanitation inaugurated the workshop. This workshop facilitated sharing of experience in implementing innovative technologies in solid and liquid waste management and success stories from grass root level. The

workshop provided a platform for exchanging ideas and sharing experiences from different parts of the country and the world.

The workshop was designed to be a daylong event covering presentations from GPs/ States, technical experts and international experts. The workshop helped in free exchange of ideas and experiences amongst sanitation functionaries from various states and technical experts.



On this occasion, the Hon'ble Ministers released two books. The first one titled '**A Source Book on Solid and liquid waste management in Rural Areas**' covers various categories and characteristics of wastes and treatment options for solid and liquid waste in rural areas with a focus on four Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle and recover). It also highlights participatory approaches for waste management. The second book titled '**Technological Options for Solid and Liquid Waste Management in Rural Areas**' focuses on different technologies available for treatment and disposal of solid and liquid waste.

In addition, the **Mobile App for SBM-G** was also launched during the workshop. The Mobile App provides options for selecting IHHL options along with their cost and design.



(iv) National Consultation on Menstrual Hygiene Management

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) organized a National Consultation workshop on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) at Hotel-Shangri-La, New Delhi on June 11, 2015 in collaboration with UNICEF, WASH United and partners.

This was stakeholders' consultation for the draft guidelines on MHM was published later in December, 2016.

This consultation provided an opportunity for participants to share information about present initiatives on MHM in the States, helped to identify the key priority actions to be taken up at the state and the national level to address MHM and also to understand how to collaborate across various departments and look at possible partnerships at the State level.

(v) Launch of Guidelines on Menstrual Hygiene Management, Handbook on Accessible Household Sanitation Facilities for Persons with Disabilities

The Hon'ble Minister of State for Drinking Water and Sanitation released 'Guidelines on Menstrual Hygiene Management' and "Handbook on Accessible Household Sanitation Facilities for Persons with Disabilities" on 22nd December, 2015 at Claridge Hotel, New Delhi.

The '**Handbook on Accessible Household Sanitation Facilities for Persons with Disabilities**' is a supporting document to the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), 2014 and the Technical Manual on Household Toilets Options, 2010.

The primary objective of this is to frame guidelines for non-ambulant(chair bound), semi ambulant(lower limb impairment) and visual disability(partial and full blindness)to assist and guide planners, implementers at district and block level, elected representatives, functionaries of gram Panchayats level and households on basic accessibility principles.



(vii) Tableau on Swachh Bharat Mission during 67th Republic day celebration

Based on the theme of Swachh Bharat, the tableau of Drinking Water and Sanitation was showcased at the Rajpath during the 67th Republic Day celebrations on 26th January, 2016.

Ministry focused on action plan to bring about total cleanliness in the country through improved sanitation and by developing hygienic behavior among the people.

(viii) 8th ICWG Meeting of SACOSAN held at Bhutan on September 17-18, 2015

A three member delegation led by Dr. Nipun

Vinayak, Director (SBM-G) attended the 8th Inter Country Working Group (ICWG) Meeting at Bhutan on September 17-18, 2015. This meeting was convened to discuss on the preparations for the SACOSAN VI to be held at Dhaka, Bangladesh during January 2016. Representatives from all SACOSAN countries – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka participated in the meeting.



India presented a six-minute video to display the actions taken on SACOSAN V declaration, the Kathmandu declaration. It was explained

that the emphasis of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), is on collective behaviour change and achievement of ODF communities, with flexibility to States in actual implementation. It was highlighted that the collective approach takes care of inclusion of vulnerable communities and all sections of the society, including women, youth, disabled (example of Mithlesh from Chhattisgarh) were involved in the campaign. It was mentioned that the term ODF has been defined, and it includes access to safe toilets in all houses and public buildings. It was also mentioned that the programme has a high political priority. The presentation of India was appreciated.

The meeting discussed in detail on Objectives of SACOSAN VI, the programme Agenda for pre-conference and conference days on January 11-13, 2016 at Bangabandhu International Conference Hall, Dhaka, side events, exhibition and poster/ photo exhibition and the delegation composition from each member country.





(ix) South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN VI)

The **6th South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN VI)** was organized from 11th January, 2016 to 13th January, 2016 at Dhaka, Bangladesh. Hon'ble President, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Md. Abdul Hamid, inaugurated the conference. The conference reflected on the efforts South Asia has made towards safe sanitation for all, but importantly, it signaled the Region's commitment to shift from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to the more challenging platform of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This shift, as of now, will require even greater leadership from the participating countries, more sustained partnership from the developed community, and greater grass-root innovation.

The Conference was attended by Hon'ble Minister (RD, DWS & PR) and Additional Secretary, MDWS, along with other Official of Govt. of India and various States. The 78 member Indian delegation included participation from all Stakeholders, Gram panchayats, civil societies, multilateral NGOs etc with sizable representation from Women. Shri Birender Singh, Hon'ble Minister (RD, DWS & PR) addressed the Conference on 11th January, 2016 in which he highlighted the achievement of the Country in Sanitation and enumerated the challenges ahead. India also chaired the technical Session on Research & Development and Innovation.

3.3 Glimpses from the States

States are the units given the responsibility

of sanitation by the Indian Constitution. The SBM (G) guidelines have provided flexibility to States in implementation, and many States are utilizing this flexibility to make impressive strides in sanitation. Sikkim and Kerala are ahead, with more than 90% sanitation coverage. Other States are also catching up. Below are some such examples.

Community led total sanitation in Chhattisgarh

3.3.1 Chhattisgarh is a tribal State, formed in 2000 after bifurcation of Madhya Pradesh. The State has adopted a policy of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) to achieve freedom from open defecation. It is concentrating on achievement of ODF villages, and has provided flexibility to districts to provide incentive to community as a whole, after the village becomes ODF through community approach. As a result of various initiatives, 1123 villages in the State have become ODF. One complete block from Rajnandgaon district has become ODF. About 1.60 lakh toilets have been built in nine months.

As per Census 2011, nearly 85% people in the rural areas of Chhattisgarh practiced open defecation. The baseline survey in 2012-13 data underlined that 10,32,000 toilets in the State were defunct. Nearly half of the toilets constructed under earlier sanitation program were found dysfunctional.

In the above circumstances, it was essential to apply a model of behavior change communication approach for sanitation in the State. CLTS approach was initially adopted in two districts - Rajnandgaon and Raigarh,

with handholding support to the district teams through a trained organization. Based on the success, the State adopted CLTS model for sustainable behavior change as a State policy. The approach is to ensure the participation of the village community by creating awareness on the health benefits of building toilets, instilling a stigma for open defecation practice, and ensuring the capacity building of the key administrative functionaries at the grass root level to implement this goal. The administration defined its role to be that of a facilitator, to providing trainings and a platform to encourage people who brought about positive change.

The following major initiatives have been undertaken in the State for sanitation:

- Village is chosen as a unit instead of GP for implementation as well as for monitoring.
- Social mobilization activities/triggering activities are organized at village level and no advance fund is given to beneficiary or Village Water Supply and Sanitation Committee (VWSC).
- Three models of incentivizing community/individual is adopted in the State. Incentive can either be given to the whole community after achieving ODF status and sustaining it up to 03 months or to a family if they construct and subsequently use toilets for 3 months. 50% upfront incentive may also be given if household is from deprived community.
- Rather than talking about financial incentive for toilet construction, attempt is made to make the community understand risk of open defecation and its adverse health

impact.

- Navratnas (9 Gems – reputed people) are selected at State, District, Block and GP level to lead the process as community leaders.
- Monitoring committee (Nigrani Samiti) is formed comprising natural leaders/proactive people of the village. Children are also involved effectively in the monitoring of ODF status.
- Conjoint programmes for water and sanitation are encouraged.
- Access to toilet has been made obligatory for all elected representatives and government functionaries like Anganwadi workers, health workers, GP secretary, teachers etc.
- “Sanitation Pledge” has been incorporated in the oath of newly elected leaders.
 - Other development schemes are prioritized in the ODF villages.
 - Capacity building of all key stakeholders on implementation of CLTS approach is undertaken.
 - Flexibility is given for choosing the technology of toilet as per beneficiary willingness and geographical conditions of the village.
 - Linkages with private sanitary ware entrepreneurs are facilitated to ensure supply chain.

Monitoring: Quality is ensured by engineers. Toilet usage and sustainability monitoring is being done through a third party mechanism of



Celebration of declaration of Nadia district as ODF

RALU. RALU is also to do impact monitoring through a health outcome based study. Community based monitoring is also developed to ensure ODF status.

Nadia District, West Bengal - declared ODF on April 30, 2015 -Winner of the UN Public Service Award 2015

3.3.2 A campaign launched by an enterprising District Collector on 15th July 2013, led to the district achieving 100% ODF status in all the 89 GPs on 30th April 2015, making Nadia the 1st district since the launch of the SBM, to become ODF. In 2013, 3,09,881 households in Nadia District did not having access to toilets and were defecating in the open. A strategy focusing on behavioral change, provision of universal access to sanitary toilets and usage to bring improvement in health indices was put in place.

The building blocks for ODF Nadia were:

- Analysis of baseline survey data, intensive planning activities
- Behavior change communication involving people from all walks of life
- Initiatives in human resource development, especially skill up gradation of masons
- Strengthening the service delivery mechanism and induction of partners in this
- Convergence, co-ordination and monitoring – Zila Parishad and district administration
- GPs designated as implementing agencies. Anganwadi workers made focal point.
- Rural Sanitary Marts (RSM) delivered the materials. SHGs also used

The stakeholder participation was expanded

through a campaign of pledging in schools. Students were used as change agents. SHGs were also used for mobilization. Faith-based organizations were motivated to spread awareness. The doctors were sensitized to prescribe toilets and safe hygienic practices to patients. Capacity building of various stakeholders - teachers, SHG leaders, RSMs, masons. Intensive IEC/ BCC campaigns were undertaken - mini marathon, hot air balloons, human chain of 122 km (with 3.5 lakh people throughout the district participating). Para Najardari Committees were formed in each habitation for monitoring of ODF.

Banko Bikano- a people's movement

3.3.3 In the heart of the arid Thar Desert in Rajasthan State, the Programme of sanitation in Bikaner district was almost destined to fail, given the traditional approach to sanitation. But in April 2013, when it was launched, the Banko Bikano campaign surprised everyone. Unlike other target oriented government programmes, this one focused on being community led and community driven. Moreover the basic premise of the Programme was pride - pride and self-respect for the women, pride for the family, pride for the village and ultimately for the district. This thought and vision using local language and customs, caught on in the social set up of rural Bikaner and the Programme became almost self-propelling.

With technical support from Water and Sanitation Program (WSP), the District Collector went about forming a dedicated team, the District Resource Group and convincing people's representatives. Community led with intensive capacity building of stakeholders,

toilets to be built by householders themselves, checking by *Nigrani samitis* and monitoring focused on ODF achievement, the movement involved women and children as entry points into the community. The Programme has achieved remarkable success with all 219 GPs and 890 villages declared as ODF in a period of 2 and a half years.

In the words of Arti Dogra, the Collector who initiated the Banko Bikano campaign,



“Before sunrise every morning, groups of men, women and children can be seen walking through the sand dunes of Bikaner. These heterogeneous groups, known as the Nigrani committee, are often spearheaded by little tolis of children and are bound together by a common agenda — to seek and shame those from the village who step out in the early hours of the morning to defecate in the open. This activity is a part of the two-year-old community-led campaign Banko Bikano, which aims to create open defecation free (ODF) gram Panchayats in Bikaner district in western Rajasthan. Since the launch of this campaign, spearheaded by the local community and supported by the district administration, over 200 Panchayats in the district have been declared as ODF.



The truth is that even the people practicing open defecation are aware of the risks, whether to their health or socially. However, this knowledge has not been enough for them to build and use toilets. Poverty and lack of space to build a toilet are often cited as reasons to explain why the age-old practice continues, but enough evidence has been generated to show that these are not valid.

Communities were “triggered” by igniting in them disgust and exhorting them to feel pride in a clean, ODF village. Once a collective mindset change was ensured, communities came together to generate innovative methods to ensure that each person in the village constructed and used the toilets. Toilets, therefore, became an aspirational need and a symbol of the dignity and pride of the family and community as a whole, instead of merely a financial subsidy provided to an individual by the government. Payments for toilets were made in Bikaner after the entire village had achieved and maintained its ODF status. Ensuring the ODF status through early morning Nigrani was therefore in the interest of the community. By reorienting the administrative setup in Bikaner to act as facilitators (of behavioral change) and not providers (of individual toilets), the collective conscious of the community was kindled. This led to a massive increase in the number of ODF villages in Bikaner, and an increase in the percentage coverage of toilets from 29 per cent (Census 2011) to 82 per cent (in January 2015). Over 1,99,000 toilets were constructed in the district during a two-year period, re-emphasizing the point that when the focus is on creating ODF communities, toilets get built on their own.”

Operation Malyuddh – Realizing the dream of ODF Harda

3.3.4 Harda is a district in Madhya Pradesh in Central India. The district is coming up with many innovations to promote sanitation.

Literally meaning ‘war against impurity’, Operation Malyuddh started off as an experiment to engage communities and create an open defecation free environment in villages by shifting the onus from government to people of the village. Slowly it turned into a more institutionalized campaign involving every possible stakeholder and making them a change agent in the behavior change process. The monotonous toilet construction scheme metamorphosed into an interesting and evolving scheme with few innovations, some of which are listed below.

- Branding the campaign with a name, logo, theme song and local brand ambassadors
- Training of motivators, hired by a unique 3-step elimination process of group discussion, interview and a physical fitness-cum-punctuality test; selection was based not on educational qualification but on discipline, perseverance and communication skills
- Motivators hired on a result oriented incentive system (Rs.15000/- per gram Panchayat and 250/- per day) where the result is attainment of ODF status and not the number of toilets, thereby totally avoiding financial risk. Sustainability is taken care of by making provisions of top-up after 6 months (5000/-) & one year (5000/-) of ODF status attainment. The per-

day honorarium was restricted to 90 days (optimal follow up duration, according to research).

- Each resident of the district is a stakeholder to the behavior-change drive; so more than 4000 people were oriented in an in-house triggering module; all those triggered, like religious leaders, caste and community association leaders, health, revenue, cooperative, dairy and ICDS workers, judiciary, police and forest officials, held power in various capacities to trigger larger sub-groups.
- Bar association announced concession in advocate fees to clients from ODF villages. Caste Associations adopted villages to make them ODF and challenged that nobody can identify a person belonging to their caste practicing open defecation. Doctors started to write the status of toilets and open defecation in the medical prescription of their patients. Private school owners started counseling sessions for encouraging their students' parents to own a toilet in their home for better attendance of their kids. Cooperative societies that distribute food grains through fair-price shops started advising their customers to own toilets first and then come to collect their month's ration. Religious leaders started propagating the importance of ODF in their sermons.
- An affidavit was signed from all government and semi-government employees that they use the toilet and were given the knowledge of the various sections under which Open defecation is a crime under existing legal statutes. Yoga Day, Teachers day, Students day, Diwali, Raksha Bandhan, Senior Citizens' day, Women's day, Children's day, Drug addiction eradication day, Gandhi Jayanti, Independence day and Republic day were all given the 'cleanliness' angle to spread the message of ODF Harda and Malyuddh.
- All types of technical options in toilet construction like pre-cast RCC, in situ cast block, traditional brick, fly-ash, advanced air fried blocks, etc. were encouraged and no single model was emphasized. All possible toilet models are displayed in a Wat-San (Water & Sanitation) Park in Zilla Panchayat office.
- 'Cluster Attack' and 'Zero Days' were organized for large-scale toilet construction to saturate groups of villages with the needed number of toilets in a limited span of time
- 'Diaspora', a social networking website and 'Sendspace', a file sharing website were used to obtain payment sheets in MS-Excel format from gram Panchayats and ensure timely release of payments to constructed toilets
- ODF attainment celebrated by the villagers in a 'Swachhta Utsav' when they take a 'walk of pride' to visit the now-clean ex-open defecation spots of their village, reward the vigilance team members, honor the new-toilet owners, burning the symbol and vestige of open defecation from the village in a 'Lota Jalao' (Lota - water holder for open defecation) and ends with a signature



भाई नं. 1 प्रतियोगिता

देख सकता हूँ मैं कुछ भी होते हुए,
नहीं मैं नहीं देख सकता तुझे रोते हुये

प्रतिदिन हमारी बहनें घर में शौचालय न होने के कारण अपनी इज्जत को दोंव पर रखते हुए शर्म, अपमान व कष्ट सहती हैं। इस बार रक्षा बंधन में हरदा की बहनें अपने भाईयों से उनके सम्मान एवं प्रतिष्ठा की सौगात चाहती हैं। क्या आप आपनी बहन की इज्जत की रखवाली का वचन देते हैं ?

भाई कहे ओ बहना, मैं तेरी लाज का हूँ रखवाला इसीलिये राखी के दिन, शौचालय है बनवाया। और मैं तेरा भाई नं. 1 कहलाया।

क्या आप अपनी बहन को इस वर्ष शौचालय का उपहार देंगे ?

क्या आप भाई नं.- 1 बनेंगे ?... या... ?

campaign and unveiling the cleanliness rules of the village including the penal provisions and sanctions against any future defaulters

- In order to encourage self-constructed toilets rather than Panchayat-built toilets, a Bhai Number One campaign was launched on the occasion of Raksha Bandhan festival, which rewarded more than 500 brothers who safeguarded their sisters by gifting them a toilet before tying a 'Rakhi' and made them take pride by sharing a 'Selfie with Sister' in front of their newly constructed toilet; the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India mentioned this initiative in his monthly address to the Nation - *Man ki Baat*

Campaign of brothers gifting toilets to their sisters during Raksha Bandhan festival

3.3.5 To promote sustainability, upon request of the district administration, Sahayog Private Dairy is procuring milk from ODF villages at 25 paise extra per liter under the 'holy-cow-incentive-scheme' because in ODF villages, the cattle are not in contact with open human feces

- ODF Olympics was organized at village, block and district level to encourage and reward the villagers and volunteers from ODF villages only. More than 1100 participants of age groups from 10 to 60+ participated in 20 categories of events, kabaddi, kho-kho, three-legged race, sack

race, slow cycle race, sit-up and push-up counts, etc. The fun and frolic was missed by non-ODF villagers, even national and state level players from non-ODF villages were disqualified for participation in ODF Olympics

- Swachh Kitchen-Sundar Kitchen (Clean Kitchen-Beautiful Kitchen) competition is being organized among Kitchen sheds of Self-help Groups, which are engaged in preparing Mid-Day –Meal in schools situated in ODF villages
- Raddi se Samridhhi (Waste to Wealth) Programme was an experiment to make soft toys stuffed with sanitized shredded non-biodegradable waste like plastic bags, wrappers, etc.; More than 35 women were trained in the trade. Kooda se kalakriti (Trash to Art) exhibition-cum-sales is an opportunity for school and college students and artisans to display the various showpieces and arts made out of waste products which can become a source of livelihood.

3.4 Activities of the SBM(G) in the North Eastern States

Performance in North Eastern region

3.4.1 Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), provision of toilets has been made for rural population in all parts of the Country. However, adequate priority is given for

construction of Individual household latrines in North Eastern states. Under SBM(G), Central: State share funding pattern is 90:10 for IHHLs built in NE States.

For the year 2015-16, Rs. 652.5 crore (10% of Total Allocation of Rs. 6525 crore) is reserved for NE States. The financial and physical progress during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (December, 2015) in North Eastern region is as given below:





3.4.2 (a) Financial Status during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till Dec. 2015)

State-wise, Opening balance, fund released and expenditure reported in NE States during 2014-15 is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

S.N.	STATE	Opening Balance as on 1-4-2014	Release	Total	Expenditure
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	4.90	14.61	19.52	14.26
2	ASSAM	106.34	185.78	292.12	120.44
3	MANIPUR	15.67	9.18	24.86	19.93
4	MEGHALAYA	75.88	0.00	75.88	36.67
5	MIZORAM	9.61	0.00	9.61	2.57
6	NAGALAND	0.44	20.87	21.32	0.76
7	SIKKIM	6.23	3.89	10.12	5.19
8	TRIPURA	15.76	50.65	66.41	16.81
	Total	234.84	284.99	519.83	216.62

3.4.2 (b) Financial Status during 2015-16 (till Dec. 2015)

State-wise, Opening balance, fund released and expenditure reported in NE States during 2015-16 (Upto 31-12-2015) is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

S.N.	STATE	Opening Balance as on 1-4-2015	Release	Total	Expenditure
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	5.15	12.20	17.35	7.82
2	ASSAM	170.96	187.67	358.63	263.16
3	MANIPUR	4.63	8.19	12.82	40.23
4	MEGHALAYA	37.75	22.47	60.22	30.60
5	MIZORAM	6.99	3.32	10.31	1.64
6	NAGALAND	19.99	10.83	30.82	18.66
7	SIKKIM	4.93	1.93	6.86	3.78
8	TRIPURA	49.76	15.39	65.15	24.45
	Total	300.15	262.00	562.15	390.34

3.4.3 (a) Physical Progress: 2014-15

S.N.	State Name	IHHL (BPL)	IHHL (APL)	IHHL Total	Sanitary Complex
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	10435	2467	12902	139
2	ASSAM	63313	84924	148237	8
3	MANIPUR	14346	13514	27860	1
4	MEGHALAYA	29186	12816	42002	63
5	MIZORAM	212	322	534	1
6	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0
7	SIKKIM	3547	15	3562	36
8	TRIPURA	11425	13444	24869	5
	Total	132464	127502	259966	253

3.4.4 (b) Physical Progress: 2015-16 (Upto December 2015 in Numbers)

S.N.	State Name	IHHL (BPL)	IHHL (APL)	IHHL Total	Sanitary Complex
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	4606	2007	6613	37
2	ASSAM	65598	276348	341946	22
3	MANIPUR	13478	21793	35271	6
4	MEGHALAYA	18206	9729	27935	86
5	MIZORAM	582	456	1038	3
6	NAGALAND	14763	1278	16041	46
7	SIKKIM	3326	45	3371	12
8	TRIPURA	3727	22421	26148	11
	Total	124286	334077	458363	223

ODF Lakuwa Block, Sivasagar, Assam

3.4.5 Lakuwa block in Sivasagar district of Assam has been declared completely free from open defecation. Sri Virendra Mittal, Collector Sivasagar, says that he realised the importance of 4Ms - motivation, money, masons and monitoring - to achieve the ODF status. The fund release procedure was streamlined, people's representatives were involved and

the Public Sector Undertakings working in the district were also roped in.

There were two main challenges encountered in achieving the ODF status (1) Provision of toilets to the persons left out in the baseline survey and upgrading the defunct toilets and (2) Changing the mindset for using the sanitary toilets. The first challenge was met



by pooling of money from various sources like MGNREGA, Zila Parishad, PSUs, Banks, and Philanthropists etc. Philanthropists' contribution played a crucial role in making Lakuwa Development Block ODF. The second challenge was addressed by the Collector, Sivasagar leading from the front and organising weekly meetings which became famous as "Saturday Meeting" in Lakuwa with the PRIs, NGOs/SHGs, Junior Engineers, resource persons etc. along with the local public and PHED officials to discuss the importance of attaining the ODF status and reviewing the performance.

Assam has got a glorious past of Ahom rule which helped in motivating the people by invoking the glorious history of the majestic Ahom Kings. Further, Tea Garden labourers were reminded of their contribution to socio-economic-cultural development of Assam and urged upon to look into their personal development by way of adopting the use of sanitary toilets. Constant touch with PRIs, PHE officials further boosted the morale of the team and every single member of the team committed himself/herself to the goal of making Lakuwa Block ODF.

A strong leadership with direct communication channels with the executing team; community participation; funds from non-government sources to supplement resources; streamlining of the procedure and last but not the least, effective coordination helped Lakuwa to achieve ODF status within 11 months despite the hurdles created by incessant rains and water logging for a period of three months.

3.5 Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)

Provision for SCs and STs

3.5.1 The goal of **Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)** is to achieve universal sanitation coverage in the entire rural India by the year 2nd October, 2019. This includes provision of toilets for the entire rural population. Provisioning of sanitation facilities for Schedule Castes/Schedule Tribes is an important priority under SBM(G). Under the revised guidelines of SBM(G), provision of incentives has been widened, including APLs belonging to SC and ST categories w.e.1.4.2012.

Since 2011, 22% of the total allocation is earmarked for Schedule Caste Sub Plan(SCSP) and 10% of Total allocation for Tribal Sub Plan(TSP).

For the year 2015-16, Rs. 1435.5 crore (22% of total Allocation of Rs.6525 crore) is earmarked for SCs and Rs. 652.5 crore (10% of total Allocation of Rs.6525 crore) is earmarked for STs. Out of this, under SCSP Rs.847.57 crore have already been released to States, while Rs.412.99 crore have already been released to States under TSP upto December, 2015.

The progress achieved under SBM(G) for SCs/STs is also being monitored through the online monitoring system. Upto December, 2015, out of the total of 76.81 lakh Individual household latrines constructed during 2015-16, 13.94 lakh (18.15%) IHHLs are from SCs families and 11.02 lakh (14.35%) IHHLs are from STs Families. State-wise details are at Annexure-VIII.

3.6 Behaviour Change Communication (BCC)

3.6.1 Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) is an extremely important component of Rural Sanitation Programme that lays the basis for successful implementation of the Programme. It serves as a platform for informing, educating and persuading people to realize their roles, responsibilities and benefits accruing from investing in right sanitation practices. The best way to create impact has been to follow a holistic approach that empowers communities through participatory, methodologies, which ‘trigger’ the minds of the community members to take informed decisions regarding their sanitation status. The Communication at community level can be supplemented by a mass media Behavior Change Communication (BCC) initiative, which focuses on changing social and cultural norms regarding open defecation and maintaining a clean environment.

3.6.2 Ministry has come up with a Sanitation Hygiene and Communication Strategy (SHACS) in order to provide a broad framework to the States for the implementation of BCC activities to increase awareness among rural people, generation of demand for sanitation facilities and creation of clean environment. The focus of SHACS is on Inter Personal Communication (IPC), on which 60% of the IEC budget is proposed to be spent.

3.6.3 Community involvement and collective behaviour change

Community based collective behaviour change has been mentioned as the preferred approach

under the SBM(G) guidelines although, the choice of approach lies with the State. Various nuances of this approach are discussed with the States on a continuous basis. This includes discussion on the following key issues:

- Use of flexibility by the States: The SBM provides flexibility to States in their implementation policy and mechanisms, taking into account State-specific requirements, while it does not obviate the responsibility of the Centre in acting as a guide and facilitator. In the same manner, the States are suggested to maintain flexibility with districts and Gram Panchayats in their implementation mechanisms, taking into account local specific requirements, thereby further enabling an open and trustful environment.
- Community-led approach: Sustainable social change is possible only when communities have taken charge. Although Centre and States are to take the lead in bringing sanitation on to the agenda/priority of the districts and Gram Panchayats; it is emphasized that the role of administration be restricted to creating an enabling and open environment in the village/Gram Panchayat for people from different backgrounds and social strata to come together and begin a process of ‘collective dialogue’ on the issues of sanitation. This is a very challenging task, since the village society at many places is diverse and heterogeneous, and there may be practices of socio-cultural and economic divide.
- Appropriate behavior change communication (BCC) linked with health



outcomes: Social change happens through a sustained process that connects on a personal and collective level. There exists a wide range of strategies to place an issue and to bring it on to the priority of a community. But the crucial issue is selecting a strategy that is scientific and “non-colored” socially and/or culturally. It is therefore attempted that the sanitation messages and processes are linked with health-related risks and desired impact on the issues of malnutrition, diarrhoea, infant and child mortality and water-borne health epidemics, thereby leading to improved quality of life.

- **Inter-personal communication:** Interpersonal communication plays an important role in bringing about an attitudinal shift in collective behaviors and practices. Interpersonal communication tools and methods build and strengthen relationships by breaking hierarchy leading to open exchange of point of views and willingness to “listen” to each other. People no longer remain “passive” receivers; instead they are “active” enablers of change process. Triggering tools are promoted to bring about desire for change from within the community.
- **Role of ‘Natural Leaders’:** Natural leaders *emerge* through community processes. It is these natural leaders who play an important role in keeping people together, maintaining the momentum, sharing and delegating responsibilities as also addressing various challenges. The community process should therefore, allow emergence of natural

leaders, and alertness during the initial process can influence sustainability of the whole community-led process.

- **ODF and ODF plus:** While ODF is prioritized as part of the sanitation (given its disastrous impact on child health), it is well realized that the overall goal is total sanitation, including hygiene, SLWM, availability of safe and clean drinking water, and clean environment. The community-led process is not to stop with declaration and/or achievement of ODF status; rather the ODF status needs to be sustained and linked to the vision of overall sanitation of the village.
- **Hygiene issues** mainly focusing on handwashing at critical times especially in schools and health centres and safe storage of drinking water are also part of the SBM-SHACS implementation and messaging. Various national programmes like the MNREGS, the National Health Mission (NHM), the Mid day Meal scheme in schools (MDM) and the ICDS are being oriented towards this.

Other initiatives

3.6.4 Water and Sanitation awareness week was celebrated across the country from 16th to 22nd March, 2015. Campaign organised in July and August 2015. Campaign again organized in September and October 2015.

A large number of community based local champions are emerging that are converting SBM(G) into a citizen movement. A few success stories highlighting the role played by these champions have been recently brought

out in a publication called “An Open Mind”. A digital version is available at <http://www.mdws.gov.in/sites/default/files/ODF%20Book.pdf>.

Massive media campaigns have been started at National level using Audio Visual (TV) and Audio(Radio). States are also carrying out IEC campaign.

Social media is being used extensively. There is a national Swachh Bharat Group on Hike App, with representatives from all the States and selected districts. Happenings on the field across the country are shared on a daily basis. The Ministry also actively uses the twitter handle (@swachbharat) and Facebook (Swachh Bharat Mission). The website of the Ministry (www.mdws.gov.in) has also been upgraded as a medium for real-time cross sharing of best practices.

3.7 Capacity building and Human Resource Development (HRD)

3.7.1 Water and Sanitation Support Organizations (WSSOs) have been set up at the State level to provide capacity building support to various levels for the implementation of the Programme. The Communication and Capacity Development Unit (CCDU) which function under the Water and Sanitation Support organization develops communication campaigns for the State, and districts focusing on critical messages to change the behaviour of communities.

3.7.2 Implementation of the new Programme requires renewed emphasis on capacity building, both of the Programme managers as well as the implementers in the field. The State and district officials, especially the

Collectors/CEOs of Zilla Panchayats (district level local government body) need to be trained in the various approaches, especially community approaches and triggering for collective behavior change. This has been started through a series of workshops for the Collectors (the key district level official) -and more than one-third Collectors have already been trained so far through the Central Government. Besides, workshops are being carried out at the State and regional levels for expanding these capacities. The elected representatives are also being involved in various orientation/training programmes. Cross visits between different districts is also being organized. In order to ensure sustained engagement of trained motivators, appropriate incentive mechanisms to link their work with outcomes are also being put into place by several States.

3.7.3 Six (6) Training Programme for District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner on Swachh Bharat Mission was organized during 2015-16. 131 DMs/DCs from various States have participated. Strategies and action Plans were discussed and formulated to attain Open Defecation Free status by 2nd October, 2019. The details is as under:-

Sl No	Date	Total DMs/DCs Trained
1	7- 8th May,2015	7
2	14-15th May,2015	20
3	29-30th May,2015	26
4	15-16th June,2015	33
5	29-30th June,2015	27
6	19-20th Oct,2015	18
Total 6 Trainings		131



3.7.4 In order to replicate the necessary skills, certain organizations, as recommended by the State Governments, are being empanelled as the Key Resource Centres (KRCs) and given the necessary orientation, so that they in turn, can scale up the capacity building Programme in the respective States. The work of these KRCs is being streamlined, and better coordination attempted between them, and the States. A mechanism is also being put in place to ensure that these trainings have appropriate forward linkages that result in up-scaling of capacities, engagement of trained personnel, and their appropriate utilization.

3.7.5 A series of 4 Regional Conclaves, inviting the states representatives and the KRCs have been held, to bring about better coordination between states and the KRCs

- i. For North Region- In Delhi on 15th September, 2015.
- ii. For Central Region- In Lucknow on 8th October, 2015
- iii. For Eastern/North-Eastern Region- In Guwahati on 1st December, 2015
- iv. For Southern Region- Hyderabad on 3rd December, 2015.

3.7.6 Organizations identified by the states for providing capacity building trainings in their states are now being given training and their skills upgraded. It is expected that after these trainings these organizations will be able to better facilitate trainings in the States.

3.8 Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) under SBM(G)

3.8.1 In order to strengthen the database the Government has upgraded the Integrated

Management Information System (IMIS) to maintain a register of all rural households in the country, along with their sanitation status as recorded in the baseline survey carried out in 2013. As on 30th August 2015, out of 181 million rural households, data of 173 million households is available on the IMIS. This data is available in the public domain. All new households that are being covered with toilets or are building their own toilets are being entered in this database. A Mobile application for uploading photographs of toilets constructed after 2nd October 2014 has been launched. The photographs are geo- tagged.

3.8.2 Third party monitoring is also being done through agencies such as National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). A module for monitoring ODF is also available on the IMIS. Further, the IMIS provides for a module, whereby, the States/districts can transfer incentive fund directly to the community as a whole, as per the flexibility provided to the States.

3.8.3 Rapid Action and Learning Units (RALUs)

In order to get a quick feedback on innovations in addressing various implementation challenges, Rapid Action and Learning Unit (RALU) has been constituted at the National level and similar RALUs are being constituted at the State levels. The RALUs are small, flexible and specialized units to provide advice on corrective action and to upscale good practices. They are also to find quick and effective solutions and develop, share and spread those based on actual working in the field.



Review Meetings/Important Conferences/Exhibitions



4

REVIEW MEETINGS/ IMPORTANT CONFERENCES/ EXHIBITIONS

4.1 Review Meetings with State Ministers and Secretaries Conference

4.1.1 Conference of State Ministers and Secretaries in-charge of Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation was held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 03rd Feb., 2016 with the aim of reviewing the progress made so far in implementation of the National Drinking Water Supply Programme (NRDWP) and the SBM (G), upscale achievements, share the innovative best practices and sanitation models both in terms of Programme implementation and technology and take concerted actions in strengthening the Programme to achieve provision of sustainable sanitation facilities in all rural areas.


4.1.2 Shri Birender Singh, Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water & Sanitation while underlining the importance of Swachh Bharat in his address categorically reflected the sentiments of all present that the dream of total sanitation is unthinkable without adequate supply of water and therefore both the Schemes should run simultaneously so that the achievement of Swachh Bharat becomes a reality by October,

2019. He emphasized that merely construction of toilets in each rural household is not sufficient, its continued usage and cleanliness are of the vital importance. It requires the change in the mind-set. He has stated that the funds should not become constraint for this and States should also pool the funds from their own resources to achieve progress of various schemes of the both the sectors which are state subjects.


4.2 Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)

4.2.1 Ministry's Website

Website of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has been designed, developed and maintained with the help of NIC since last Six years. This website has been recently upgraded as per GIGW (Guidelines for Indian Government Website) standards. This website has information of ministry's guidelines, letters, circulars, citizens corner pertaining to water and sanitation including archive. All the circulars issued to states are being uploaded on website. The information on website is categorized as:-



पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF
DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION




Swachh Bharat Abhiyan


Revised agenda and date plan for conference to be held on 03 February 2016 [Download PDF](#)

Whats New


- ▶ Letter regarding forwarding the project proposal for funding from Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) (10.02.2016)
- ▶ Letter regarding intimating the information in respect of the twitter handle of Swachh Bharat at the state (03.02.2016)
- ▶ Letter regarding video conference to discuss implementation/progress of SPMSU (06.02.2016)
- ▶ Letter regarding focusing on sustainability by outcomes (08.02.2016)
- ▶ Annual action plan (AAP) 2016-17 meetings with States/UTs - DO letter from joint secretary (W) and schedule (05.02.2016)
- ▶ Letter regarding selection of scheme for installation of solar energy based dual pump based water supply (08.02.2016)



Process Innovation / Best Practices




Innovation & Technology




Public Grievances/Citizen Info

Documents & Reports


<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Field Visit ▶ Agenda Notes /Minutes ▶ Case Studies / Best Pract. ▶ Media Coverage ▶ Other Iss-Iss ▶ Plan Documents ▶ Results Framework Documents ▶ Study Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ SACOSAN ▶ Annual Action Plan ▶ Guidelines ▶ National Learning Exchange ▶ Other/Tolls ▶ Presentations ▶ Speech ▶ Technical Notes/Manual/Rt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Activity Mapping ▶ Annual Report ▶ IEC Materials Campaign/T. ▶ Office Order ▶ Outcome Budget ▶ Rain Water Harvesting ▶ Status of Progress of ANA
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Events




Tenders



Letters and Circulars








Publication











Recruitment

Photo Gallery

[Website Privacy](#) | [Help](#) | [Feedback](#) | [Accessibility Statement](#) | [Website Structure](#)

Website Content Managed by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
 Copyright, Design and Content: National Information Centre (NIC)



- (i) Circulars.
- (ii) Guidelines.
- (iii) Citizen information and uploading the best practices.
- (iv) archive
- (v) link of all the state governments websites and
- (vi) Photo gallery
- (vii) Programme sites/applications

The IMIS developed by MDWS has improved the information flow, decision-making process and improved efficiency and performance. It

has also eased the process of historical data maintenance. The system has increased the transparency as well as accountability and has a citizen friendly interface for interaction with the common man.

4.2.2 NRDWP-Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)

The Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, developed and managed with the help of the National Informatics Center (NIC) has in the past 5 years become a repository of all data with



respect to implementation of rural drinking water supply schemes, water quality data from villages as well as of laboratory testing. The data is entered by the States online at the district and state levels. Facility has been provided to the states to enter data at division levels also, from this year. States enter their Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs) regarding physical and financial progress with respect to the implementation of rural water supply schemes, for each month by the 15th of the subsequent month. No paper reports are received from the states. Data regarding water supply for over 16.64 lakh rural habitations across the country is available on the IMIS which is freely accessible from the Ministry's website. The process of monitoring the targeted habitation online has been systematized from 2009-10 onwards through IMIS. The existing monitoring system can assess the impact of these programmes on the coverage status of habitations. The Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) is accessible in the NRDWP link on the Ministry website (<http://www.mdws.gov.in>). Also IMIS can be accessed from <http://indiawater.gov.in>.

Features of IMIS

- (i) IMIS has the updated directory of around 17 lakh habitations.
- (ii) Data is being updated yearly in all the 17 lakh habitations with parameters: total households, population, present status of habitation (FC, PC, QA) availability of water in LPCD, water quality status of each sources etc.
- (iii) Capturing data of Annual action Plan from

states regarding water supply schemes, sources taking during the financial years for allocation of budgets.

- (iv) Releasing of funds from GOI to States and further up to division/ district level.
- (v) Capturing progress (physical and financials)

4.2.3 Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) – Web based Management System

Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin (SBM-G) launched on 2nd Oct, 2014. The online monitoring system of SBM(G) is a comprehensive web-based information system. The system enables the Centre, state, district, block and panchayat to monitor the progress of the coverage of Toilets for Individual household and Community sanitary Complexes. The online monitoring tool - <http://sbm.gov.in>, for this programme was developed by NIC. The database contains Household sanitation survey details of 18 crore rural families. System facilitates of releasing of funds, the uploading the photographs of toilets using mobile application (both online and offline mode along with latitude – longitude & usage of toilets). It also enables SMS communication with beneficiaries for ascertaining whether they are satisfied with toilets provided to them under the SBM-G programme.

This monitoring system has improved the information flow, decision-making process and improved efficiency and performance. It has also eased the process of historical data maintenance. The system has increased the transparency as well as accountability and has a citizen friendly interface for interaction with the common man.



Physical Progress

Financial Progress

Monitoring Status

Panchayat Progress

Guidelines for Providing Community Incentive (EM 42)

Download E-Catalogue for designing IHHL toilets - Click here for Android Version and Click here for iOS Version

Twitter Facebook Spotlight Success Stories

Tweets Follow

Ministry of Finance @FinMinIndia 26m
Your views matter!! Which scheme needs more focus in #Budget2016? We invite your suggestions. Please vote. Retweeted by SwachhBharatMission

Birender Singh @ChBirenderSingh 1h
Out of 10slakh wrks taken up under #NREGA, 23% under Natural Resource Mgmt, 30% under indl assets, 2% common infra & 45% rural infra projects. Retweeted by SwachhBharatMission

Swachh Bharat Urban @SwachhBharatGov 2h
Cleanliness drive at Sarnath Talab, Varanasi for #SwachhBharat mission. #MyCleanIndia pic.twitter.com/M73BxPkIS Retweeted by SwachhBharatMission

Tweet to @swachbharat

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)



To accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on sanitation, the Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October, 2014. The

Mission Coordinator shall be Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) with two Sub-Missions, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), which aims to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2019, as a fitting tribute to the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, which in rural areas shall mean improving the levels of cleanliness in rural areas. [Read More](#)

In News Related Links SACOSAN

- ‘Bharat’
- Now, young babies to drive Modi’s swachh mission
- Toilet training is literally a walk in the park - The Hindu Business Line
- 46 per cent Rural Himachal have toilets, says Government
- Open Defecation Scheme Gets 35 Applications in Madhya Pradesh’s Hards
- सिर्फ सौ घराने बन निर्माण कर्षी नही
- Guinness Book of World Records - Hand Wash Dry
- The Challenge of public health in India
- Rating of Cities under the National Urban Sanitation

Swachh Bharat Mission(Gramin)-MIS

Updates

SKOCH ORDER OF MERIT 2015 in SMART GOVERNANCE for SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (G) - MIS

Draft Environmental and Social Systems Assessment (ESSA) report - Draft for Consultation

Guidelines for ODF Verification

Corporate Facilitation Desk

MGNERGA : IHHL constructed from MGNERGA

States can now enter the progress report for the year 2015-2016

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Video Spot



Swachh Bharat Mission-G... Ministry of Drinking Water... sbm.gov.in/sbm_new/

HOME DOCUMENTS REPORTS SITES GALLERY CONTACT US

Physical Progress Financial Progress Monitoring Status Panchayat Progress

for monitoring the progress of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) here for More Details Corporate Facilitation Desk Modul

Twitter Facebook Spotlight Success Stories

Tweets

Swachh Bharat Mission(Gramin)-MIS

Updates

ENG 14:43 INTEL 11-02-2016

Swachh Bharat Mission-G... Ministry of Drinking Water... tsc.gov.in/tsc/nba/nbahome.aspx

Screen Reader Access | Skip to main content | A A A

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

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Kindly complete the entries of Anganwadis

About Swachh Bharat Mission (Formerly NBA)

Citizen Corner

View Panchayat Details

GIS

State Name

- ANDHRA PRADESH
- ARUNACHAL PRADESH
- ASSAM
- BIHAR
- CHHATTISGARH
- D & N HAVELI
- GOA
- GUJARAT
- HARYANA
- KARNATAKA
- KERALA
- MAHARASHTRA
- MIZORAM
- NAGALAND
- ODISHA
- PUNJAB
- RAJASTHAN
- TAMIL NADU
- WEST BENGAL

[Format A] Physical Progress

- [Format A3] Swachh Bharat Mission Target Vs Achievement of BLS-2012 (Entry Status)
- [Format A22] Physical Progress Reported by States
- [Format A21] Toilets Reported Under Convergence from 2014-15 onwards
- [Format A10] Month wise Physical Progress during financial Year
- [Format A7] Year Wise Country Level Achievements
- [Format A5] Comparative Physical Report
- Coverage Status of Dysfunctional Toilet found in BLS-2012

[Format B] Financial Progress

- [Format B2(a)] Yearly Financial Status of approved expenditure for 2013-14 onwards
- [Format B2(at)] Yearly Financial Status of expenditure for 2015-16 (including unapproved)
- [Format B2(b)] Yearly Component wise approved Expenditure
- [Format B2] Yearly Financial Status upto 31-03-2013
- [Format B5] Year Wise Country Level Expenditure
- [Format B20] Yearly Financial Status of Release and Expenditure under Gaaga Action Plan

[Format C] Release of Funds

- [Format C7] Center Share released to States (14-15 Onward)
- [Format C6] Sanction Order Issued by MDWS (2013-14 Onwards)
- [Format C2] Financial Yearwise State Release Abstract (upto 2013-14)
- [Format C4] District Released Between Dates
- [Format C3] Yearwise District Release Abstract (upto 2013-14)
- [Format C5] Districts received fund (upto 2013-14)

[Format G] Special Reports

- [Format G13] Voices from the field - Uploaded Photographs / Videos
- [Format G7] Survey Status of Conversion of Demansary Latrine to Sanitary Latrine
- [Format G8] Physical Progress in a Use period - ST/SC/NE/Naxal
- [Format G18] Number of GRs to be Survey by World Bank

[Format H] Monitoring Level Reports

[Format F] Panchayat Reports

SBM(G) Guidelines

Mobile App (mSBM)

Baseline Survey 2012

Data Entry

- Data Entry by State/District Block Level
- Mapping of Village and Habitation
- Entry in New Project Approved
- State Allocation/Release Entry by Centre

Report

Click here to Login for Reports

Other Information

- List of contact Person And Address- State & District Specific
- Detail List of Sarpanch in OPs
- List of Districts those not Uploaded Mobile, Email, Photos etc.

Awards

ENG 14:40 INTEL 11-02-2016



Features of SBM(G) -MIS

- (i) Managing Sanitation status of each household scattered in 2.50 lakhs Gram panchayats , 6 lakhs villages and more than 16 lakh habitations.
- (ii) MIS having list of 18 crores rural families having sanitation status.
- (iii) Capturing progress of toilets constructed. During 2015-16, beneficiary details numbering 88 lakhs, for whom individual household toilets have been constructed, is entered in MIS. Uploading the photographs of toilets using mobile application (both online and offline mode along with latitude – longitude & usage of toilets).
- (iv) Enables SMS communication with beneficiaries for ascertaining whether they are satisfied with IHHLs provided to them under the SBM-G programme.
- (v) Releasing of funds from GOI to States and further up to Gram Panchayat level.
- (vi) Grievance Redressal system for rural citizens related to sanitation status.
- (vii) Corporates Facilitation Desk – Separate Module for Corporates for reporting toilets constructed from CSR funds.
- (viii) Voices from Fields – Uploading of Photographs/ Audios/ Videos/ case studies from Fields (SBM Officials) and showing on public domain after getting approval
- (ix) Daily SMS and email to senior officials of Ministry as well as state Government

related to status of data captured in the system.

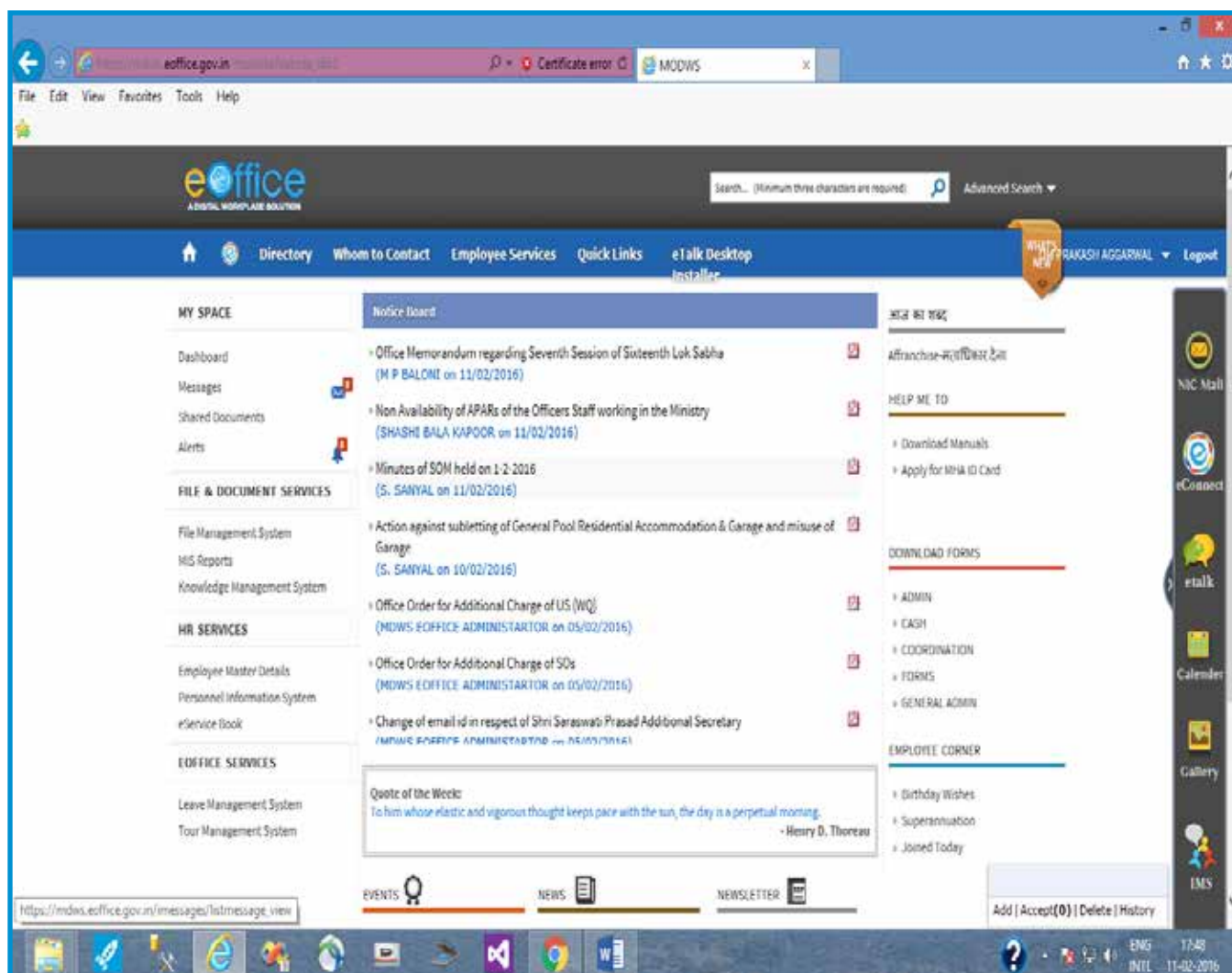
4.2.4 Implementing e-Office in the ministry

The need for transforming conventional government offices into more efficient and transparent e-offices, eliminating huge amounts of paperwork has long been felt. The e-Office product pioneered by National Informatics Centre (NIC) was implemented in the ministry from December 2014 resulting in improved efficiency, consistency and effectiveness in government functioning through reduction in paper work and procedural delays. The e-Office product is a suite of applications comprising of the File Management system (eFile), the Knowledge Management System (KMS), Leave Management System (eLeave), Tour Management System (eTour), Personnel Information System (PIS), Collaboration and Messaging Services (CAMS) and other eServices such as pay slips, GPF statements and online forms. Easy tracking of files also has brought about greater transparency. The system has also improved the ambience of the office.

Design/ Development/Implementation of Mobile Applications

(i) Mobile APPs for capturing photographs of toilets along with location code reported in SBM-MIS.

The mSBM mobile App has been developed by the Ministry in technical collaboration with NIC. Using this App, user can upload the photographs of beneficiaries receiving toilet facilities in their homes under this Mission, using a smartphone. While capturing the

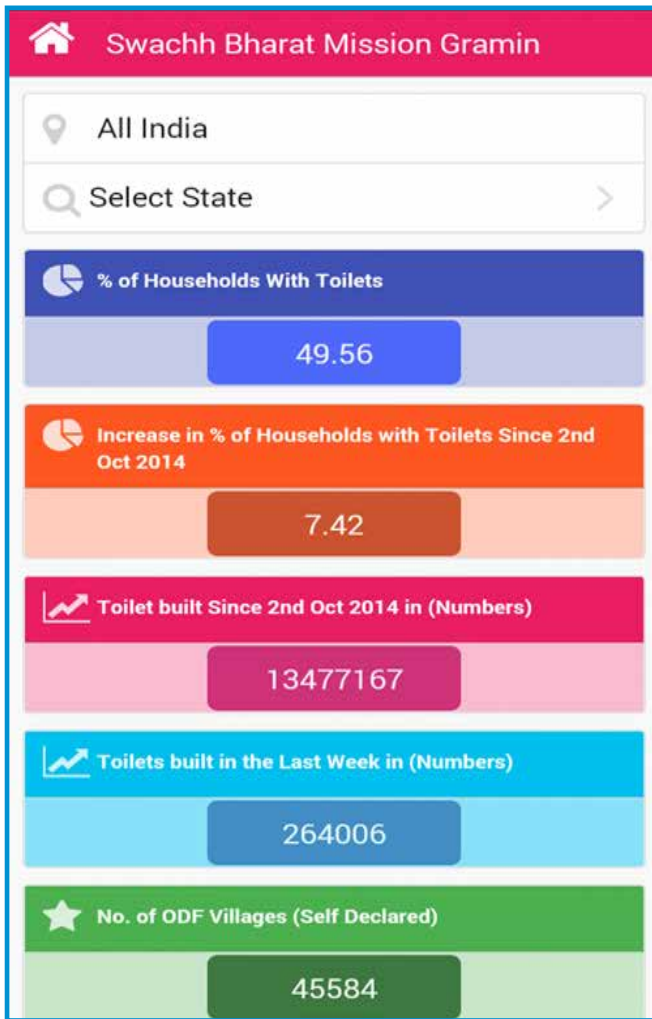


photograph, latitude and longitude of the location as well as date – time stamp is recorded automatically and gets uploaded on the central server of the Mission which is housed in the National Data Centre. One can register for using the mSBM App through registration form which is available on the website <http://sbm.gov.in> by logging into the system. At present this facility has been provided to state government officials, as a tool for reporting progress of Swachh Bharat Mission activities, to the central Ministry. More than 25000 users have been registered and started uploading

photographs. So far more than 25 lakhs photos of toilets have been uploaded.

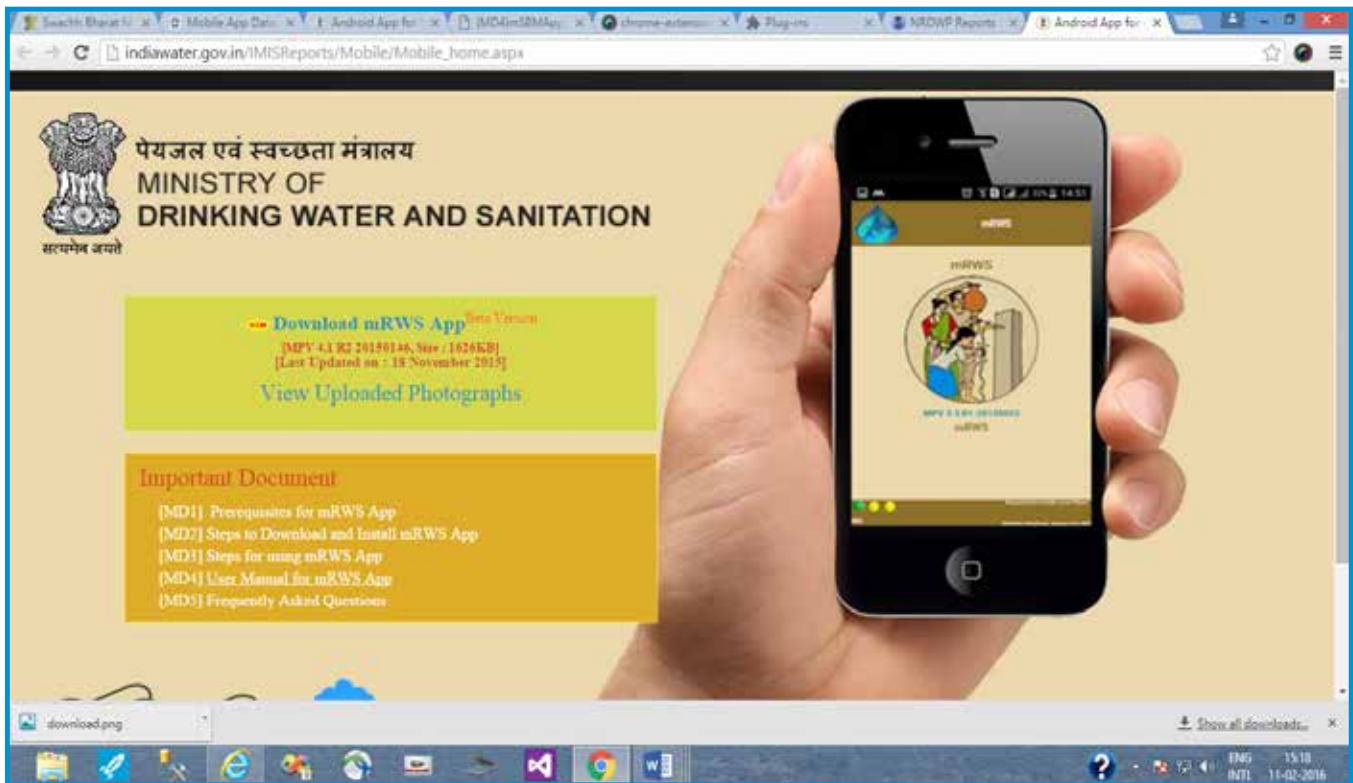
(ii) Mobile based SwachhApp for Citizens for viewing live status of sanitation coverage in the country

An App called SwacchApp launched on 22nd December' 2015 by Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, Hon'ble Minister of State, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation for monitoring the progress of the Swachh Bharat Mission in rural areas. It can be downloaded from Microsoft App store on Windows phone and Google Play store on Android phone.



(iii) Mobile APPs for capturing photographs of water sources reported in IMIS

The mRWS mobile App has been developed by the Ministry in technical collaboration with NIC. Using this App, user can upload the photographs of beneficiaries /Source / Delivery Points using a smartphone. While capturing the photograph, latitude and longitude of the location as well as date – time stamp is recorded automatically and gets uploaded on the central server of the Mission which is housed in the National Data Centre. One can register for using the mRWS App through registration form which is available on the website <http://indiawater.gov.in> by logging into the system. At present this facility has been provided to state government officials, as a tool for reporting progress of NRDWP Water, to the central Ministry.



Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation

LIST OF INNOVATION/ R&D AND OTHER TECHNOLOGIES

Search

All Traditional Technologies/Innovation Other Technologies/Innovation

All Sanitation related Water related

LIST OF INNOVATION/ R&D AND OTHER TECHNOLOGIES

Disclaimer : This site aims to provide a platform to individuals / companies to showcase innovations for general use. All innovations available on this site are owned by the individual / company solely and is not endorsed by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

Booklet on innnovation 2015

S. No.	Product Thumbnail	Product Name	Product Description	Detail of Organization	Contact Detail
1		Quash's Aquaculture Treatment (AcT) (Category : Sanitation related)	Improves water clarity, eliminates pond scum and algae by digesting excess organic matter in ponds/lakes. Helps eliminate foul odours. Completely biodegradable, non toxic to humans, animals and the environment.	Url: http://www.quashme.in Document: -- Presentation: Download MP3: -- Video: --	Name: Bhavna Vjeshwar Mobile: 9910030008 Email: bhavnavjeshwar@quashme.in

4.2.6 Other NEW INITIATIVES

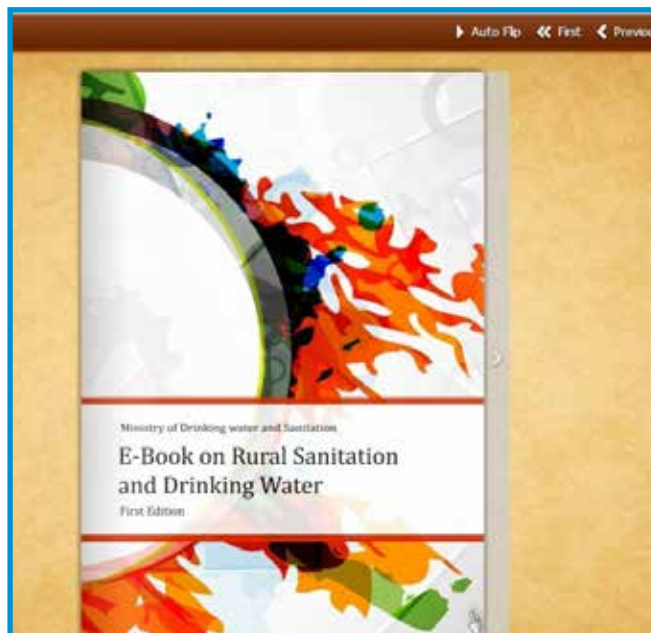
- Implementation of Inventory Monitoring System
 - Implementation of COMDDO Accounting System
 - Regular Conduction of Video Conferences
- Innovation forum page has been created in the web-page of the Ministry for uploading the innovative technologies in respect of drinking water and sanitation by the innovators / firms for information / benefit to all the stakeholders.



4.2.7 Facebook page on SBM (G) along with Swachhta Pledge has been created for sharing the thoughts and knowledge from and to the all concerned firms for information / benefit to all the stakeholders.

4.2.7 Facebook page on SBM (G) along with Swachhta Pledge has been created for sharing the thoughts and knowledge from and to the all concerned.

4.2.8 Launch of E-book (dynamic changes that can be reflected on activities of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.





CERTIFICATE

Quality Austria Central Asia Private Limited
(A Division of Peacock Global Company)
Awards this Certificate to

MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

4th Floor, Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi
Road, New Delhi - 110003, India

Access for all Rural Households to Safe Drinking Water
and Improved Sanitation throughout the States.

EAC - 36

This Certificate confirms the application
and further development of an effective

QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
Complying With the requirements of standard
ISO 9001:2008

Registration No.: IND/N/025
Issue Date : 27/09/2015
Expiry Date: 26/09/2018
India: 27th Sep 2015



The validity of this Certificate will be maintained via annual surveillance audits
and one renewal audit after three years.

Anil Murjani
ANIL MURJANI
Country Head (CAAT)

Quality Austria Certification Private Limited (A Division of Peacock Global company)

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certification and
registration under
the provisions of
the ISO/IEC
17065:2005
standard published
by International
Organization for
Standardization
(ISO).
The current validity of the certificate is documented exclusively on the internet under
www.qualityaustriacertification.com

Administration

5 ADMINISTRATION

5.1 Organisation

Shri Chaudhary Birender Singh assumed charge as the Minister of Rural Development, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation and Ministry of Panchayati Raj on 09.11.2014 and continues to function as such.

Shri Ram Kripal Yadav assumed charge as the Minister of state for the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation on 09.11.2014 and continues to function as such.

Shri Jugal Kishore Mohapatra, IAS (OR: 79) took over the additional charge of the post of Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f 22.11.2015 and continues as such.

Smt. Vijaylaxmi Joshi, IAS (GJ: 80) relinquished the charge of the post of Secretary in the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation on her notice of voluntary retirement w.e.f. 21.11.2015

Shri Saraswati Prasad, IAS (AM: 85) took over the charge of the post of Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 23.12.2015 and continues as such.

Shri Satyabrata Sahu, IAS (OR: 91) took over

the charge of the post of Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 20.05.2013 and continues as such.

Shri A.K. Gautam, IES took over the charge of the post of Economic Advisor in the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f 24.09.2015 and continues as such.

5.2 New initiatives taken in the Ministry

1) ISO 9001:2008: The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has been awarded ISO 9001:2008 certification on 27/09/2015, demonstrating the Ministry's mission of "Access for all rural households to safe drinking water and improved sanitation throughout the States". Several rounds of training were imparted to the Ministry's personnel and the Quality Manuals were prepared in line with the ISO requirements. The Award indicates that the Ministry has implemented a quality management system.

During implementation of ISO 9001: 2008 standards, the Ministry was able to develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) for its functions and activities and for further



identifying for improving functioning and also bringing in transparency and accountability in the operations of government machinery.

II) Creation of additional posts for Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin): In order to achieve Swachh Bharat Mission within the next five years, strengthening of manpower was required for which purpose a proposal for creation of 23 posts, including one Additional Secretary, two Directors/Deputy Secretaries, with an Under Secretary, one Section Officer each, and support staff was moved to Deptt. Of Expenditure. Out of these two posts of Under Secretaries have been filled up by redeployment. Also 5 posts of Assistants, one post each of PPS, PS and PA have been created alongwith 8 other posts to be filled by outsourcing.

In addition to the above, one post of project Director for implementation of World Bank assisted Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Low income States (RWSSP-LIS) has been created in the Ministry on co-terminus basis.

III. Constitution of Internal Complaints Committee on Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace Act, 2013

As per directive received from the Department of Personnel & Training regarding constitution of the Internal Complaints Committee in the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation as per provisions of Section 4 of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, the Internal Complaints Committee was constituted by

the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation vide Order No. A.39022/16/2015-Admn. dated the 23rd February, 2015.

The first meeting of the Internal Complaints Committee was held under the Chairpersonship of Smt. Pratima Gupta, Director (Finance). It was felt that there is a need to create awareness amongst the staff of this Ministry about the rules, regulations on the subject of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace. Owing to that, Ms. Suneeta Dhar, Director, Jagori, NGO circulated in the meeting copies of (i) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013, (ii) The Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Rules, 2013, and (iii) Supreme Court Case : Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan.

During the year 2015-16 till 31/01/16, there is no complaint filed/ received on Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace in the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation

IV. O&M Section: In July, 2015, a separate Section namely O&M Section was created in the Ministry to deal with the O&M activities. Apart from this, O&M Section has also been entrusted with the work to process the cases of foreign visits of the Ministers and officers, issue of Official Passport, and issue of NOC to the officers/Staff of this Ministry for obtaining Personal Passport. In addition to these, O&M Section has also been assigned the co-ordination work relating to Audit/PAC Paras.

V. Foreign Visit: Since July, 2015 six case of

foreign visits of Hon'ble Ministers/Officers of MoDWS have been dealt with by this Section. The proposals were referred to different authorities' viz. PMO/Department of Expenditure /Deptt. of Economic Affairs/ MEA for seeking clearance /approval for these visits. As per Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, the details of foreign visits of this Ministry as well as the Rolling Plan for the future visits are also uploaded/updated online on "Foreign Visits Management System"

5.3. Vigilance and RTI/Grievances Redressal Machinery

The work of vigilance is being handled by Vigilance Section. This Section is also entrusted with the work of relating to suspension cases, vigilance cases, and disciplinary cases of officials of the Ministry.

Vigilance Section also furnishes vigilance clearance and No Objection Certificate for passports etc., PARs and APARs in respect of staff members of the Ministry. Monitoring and maintenance of APARs, Annual Immovable Property Returns are also entrusted to Vigilance Section. APAR dossiers in respect of officials in the Ministry are being regularly updated and kept in safe custody.

Monitoring of RTIs received online through RTI portal are taken care of online and forwarded to the concerned Divisions by the Vigilance Section & also 120 physical RTI applications (up to December, 2015) received from the other Ministry etc. are registered in RTI Portal and are forwarded to the concerned Divisions. As per the RTI portal of Government of India,

42 RTI appeals have been received in the Ministry and out of which 40 has been disposed by the concerned divisions. 927 online/multiple forwarding RTI have been received and forwarded to the concerned Divisions and out of which 848 has been received by the concerned divisions.

Petitions received through CPGRAMS portal, are also being taken care of online. As per the CPGRAMS portal of Government of India, 7867 grievances have been received out of which 7790 have been disposed off during the year 2015 (from 1/1/2015 to 31/12.2015) indicating 99% disposal of grievances received under CPGRAMS.

Ceremonial/issue of invitation cards to the officer of the Ministry on Republic Day/ Independence Day. Observance of National Important Events etc. Furnishing of fortnightly, monthly and quarterly report to M/o R.D.in time.

Timely circulation of instructions/guidelines received from DoPT/Ministry of Home affairs/ Ministry of Law & Justice from time to time. Forwarding of complaints/court matters to the concerned divisions/States received through High Court/Supreme Court and matters regarding Bills of Advocate etc.

5.4 Progress of Hindi work during 2015-16

The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation made steep progress in the implementation of Official Language during the year 2015-16, the details of which are elaborated hereafter. The Ministry used to do 60% of its work in Hindi a year back, however, the same has increased to about 95% during 2015-16. During 2014-15,



Rs. 40000/- were spent on Hindi books, while the expenditure was Rs. 71837/- during 2015-16 as a result of which 96.2% Hindi books were purchased in 2015-16 as compared to 88.8% in 2014-15.

This achievement is much higher than the 50% target fixed by the Dept. of Official Language in this connection. Availability of a large number of Hindi magazines and newspapers was ensured in the Ministry during the year. All the meetings of Official Language Implementation Committee were organized in time. Hindi workshops were also organized during the year. Some other important works such work regarding constitution of Hindi Salahakar Samiti, preparation of large questionnaire for the Committee of Parliament on Official Language, outsourcing of translation of the website of the Ministry were accomplished. Hindi Fortnight was organized in a far better manner, during which the artists of Song and Drama Division of the M/o Information and Broadcasting also gave their musical presentation. Boards of English-Hindi noting were also installed in all the sections of the Ministry as also the name

boards of all the sections. During the year, as much as 30,000 pages were translated from English to Hindi. Much awareness was created among the officers and employees of the Ministry for doing maximum work in Hindi through Official Language Implementation Committee meetings, Hindi Fortnight, Hindi competitions, Hindi workshops, Hindi award schemes etc.

All the remaining employees were sent for Hindi training. Mangal font was downloaded in all the computers. As a result of these concerted efforts, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation was awarded Rajbhasha Kirti Puraskar, 2014-15 by the Dept. of Official Language, M/o Home Affairs in the category of small ministries. The award was given away by Hon'ble President in Vigyan Bhawan on 14th September, 2015 at the occasion of Hindi Diwas. The Ministry got this coveted award for this first time after its inception. All the officers and employees of the Ministry are deeply concerned with the progress of Hindi work and are progressively increasing the Hindi work day after day.



Sh. Satyabrat Sahu, Joint Secretary (Admn.) receiving the Rajbhasha Kirti Puraskar, 2014-15 from Hon'ble President



Artists of Song & Drama Division performing at the occasion of Hindi Pakhwara 2015



DWS employees performing at the occasion of Hindi Pakhwara 2015



Secretary, DWS giving away prizes at the occasion of Hindi Pakhwara 2015

Annexures I to VIII





(Report No.28 of 2015- Performance Audit of Total Sanitation Campaign/ Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan Laid in Parliament on 8th December, 2015)

Summary of Observations in Performance Audit	ATN/Remarks
<p>Planning</p> <p>Plans prepared at Gram Panchayat level were not consolidated in Block Plan and further into District Plan in 73 (49 per cent) test checked districts of 12 States. Further, Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) did not indicate the District/Block/Gram Panchayat (GP) wise allocation of physical and financial targets. AIPs were not prepared following the community saturation approach highlighting comprehensive sanitation and water coverage on the basis of identification of GPs that could be made Nirmal during the year/ in the coming years, etc.</p>	<p>CAG had carried out Performance Audit of Total Sanitation Campaign/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan Programme of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation for the period 2009-10 to 2013-14.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">(Paragraph 2.4.1,2.4.2)</p> <p>Project Implementation</p> <p>Against the objective of construction of 426.32 lakh and 469.76 lakh Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) for Below Poverty Line and Above Poverty Line families, respectively, Project Districts could construct only 222.32 lakh (52.15 per cent) and 207.55 lakh (44.18 per cent) IHHLs during 2009-10 to 2013-14. The Ministry had shown achievement of construction of 693.92 lakh IHHLs up to February 2011 in 16 states against a figure of 367.53 lakh households (Census 2011) having toilet facilities within the premises, in these States.</p>	<p>CAG Report No. 28 of 2015 – Performance Audit of Total Sanitation Campaign/ Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan has been laid in Parliament on 8th December, 2015. During 2009-2010 to 2013-14 Sanitation Programme: Total Sanitation Campaign and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan was carrying out and Performance Audit mainly pertains to these earlier programmes.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">(Paragraph 3.1.1,3.1.2)</p>	<p>On 2nd October, 2014, Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched and most of the issues raised in Performance Audit has been addressed in Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). CAG Report is being considered by the Public Accounts Committee (PAC).</p>

Continue...

In test checked 53 district of eight States, proportion of defunct toilets was found to be more than 33 percent (24.03 lakh out of total 71.86 lakh households) due to reasons like poor quality of construction, incomplete structure, non-maintenance, etc.

(Paragraph 3.2.1.1)

We noted that 12.97 lakh IHHLs involving expenditure of 186.17 crore were constructed by engaging contractor /Non-Government Organisation (NGOs), etc. in violation of the Scheme guidelines. Further, financial irregularities, like expenditure without approval, diversion of funds, etc., amounting to 7.81 crore were also noticed in construction of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) infrastructure in 13 districts of seven States. It was also found that out of a loan of 1.38 crore provided for opening of Rural Sanitary Marts/Production Centres in 21 selected districts of six States an amount of 1.20 crore remained unrecovered beyond approved recovery schedule.

(Paragraph 3.2.1.4, 3.2.5.2 and 3.2.6.2)

Management of Funds

Audit noted that the Ministry released only 48 per cent of the funds demanded by the states and 16 states on their part, either did not release or short-released their share of funds during 2009-14. Despite availability of funds of 13494.63 crore, only 10157.93 crore was spent on scheme implementation during the period 2009-10 to 2013-14. The unspent amount on annual basis varied between 40 per cent and 56 per cent.

(Paragraph 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4)

We found six cases of misappropriation of 2.28 crore in six States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Odisha). Cases of suspected misappropriation of 25.33 crore were also noted in Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Manipur. Further, scheme funds amounting to 283.12 crore were diverted and utilized for the purposes such as advance to staff, creation of capital assets, Leave Salary Pension Contribution, purchase of vehicles and office Sanitation in 13 States. Further, in six States an amount of 81.08 crore was diverted to other central schemes and other State sponsored schemes.

(Paragraph 4.6, 4.7)

Continue...



It was noted in nine States of Andhra Pradesh Assam, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra and West Bengal that an amount of 212.14 crore remained parked/unutilized for periods ranging between 4 months to 29 months at State/District/ Block/GP level. Further, in six States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, Manipur and Odisha, advances of 48.97 crore paid to various implementing agencies were outstanding from 16 to 120 months. It was also found that interest of 5.58 crore accrued on scheme funds was not accounted for in eleven States.

(Paragraph 4.9, 4.10, 4.13. iii)

Information, Education and Communication

TSC/NBA is demand driven scheme for which use of IEC is very critical for creating awareness about the benefits of sanitation and hygiene among rural population. However, we found that due importance was not given to IEC and 25 percent of total IEC expenditure during the year 2009-10 to 2011-12 was incurred on activities unrelated to IEC. Despite an expenditure of 788.60 crore during last five year, the Ministry also failed to evaluate its IEC campaign.

(Paragraph 5.2.1)

Continue...

Convergence

Convergence is a strategy to ensure optimal results with support from related Government Programme. The TSC guidelines of 2007 specified that all houses constructed for BPL under Indira Awas Yojana Shall be provided with a toilet under TSC. However, Audit found that there was no convergence during 2009-12 with other schemes. During 2012-14 only a small percentage (6 per cent on an average) IHHLs were constructed in convergence with Indira Awas Yojana and Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. However, there were no achievement under other components such as school toilets, Anganwadi toilets, community sanitary complexes and SLWM projects in convergence with MGNREGS or with help from local or other sources. The Ministry also failed to involve corporate houses in the implementation of the Scheme as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility. Further, no arrangements were made with the Indian Railways to discourage the practice of unsafe disposal of human excreta and open defecation on rail tracks.

(Paragraph 6.3, 6.4. and 6.6)

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Ministry failed to utilize funds approved under 'Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)-Other charges' and 0.32 crore only (out of 22.40 crore booked under the head) was utilized on the activities covered under M&E during the period 2009-10 to 2013-14 diverting the remaining amount of 22.08 crore to other activities.

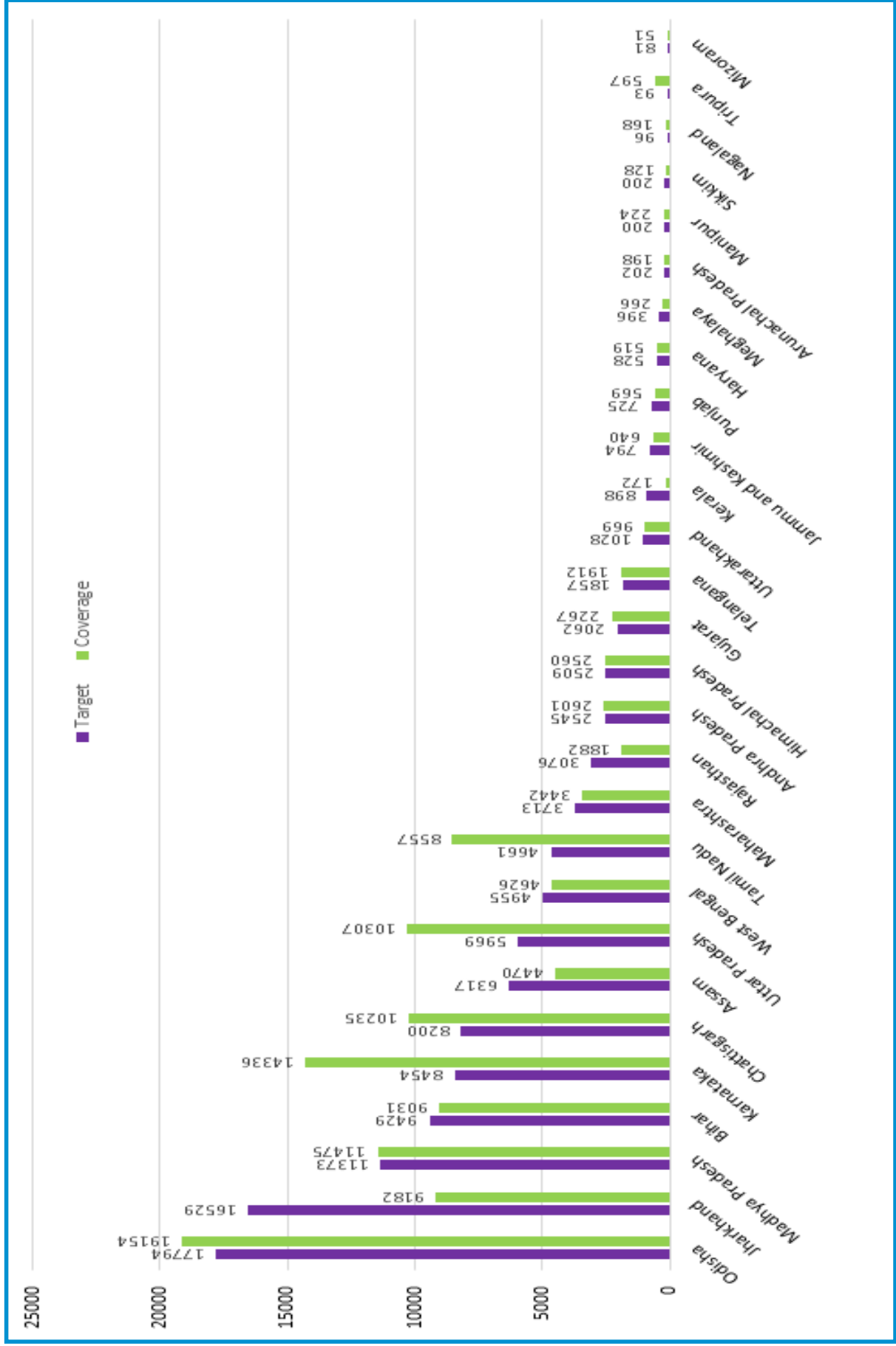
(Paragraph 7.2)

To monitor the physical and financial progress of the Programme, the Ministry relied on online monitoring through Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) through which the districts/gram Panchayats were to upload the data. However, Audit found that there was no system in the Ministry to verify the reliability of the data received online. The Ministry was also not ensuring its credibility by cross checking with Annual Performance Reports. Due to this lapse, physical progress was over reported on the Integrated Management Information System. Further, the Ministry had not undertaken any concurrent evaluation or implementation progress review.

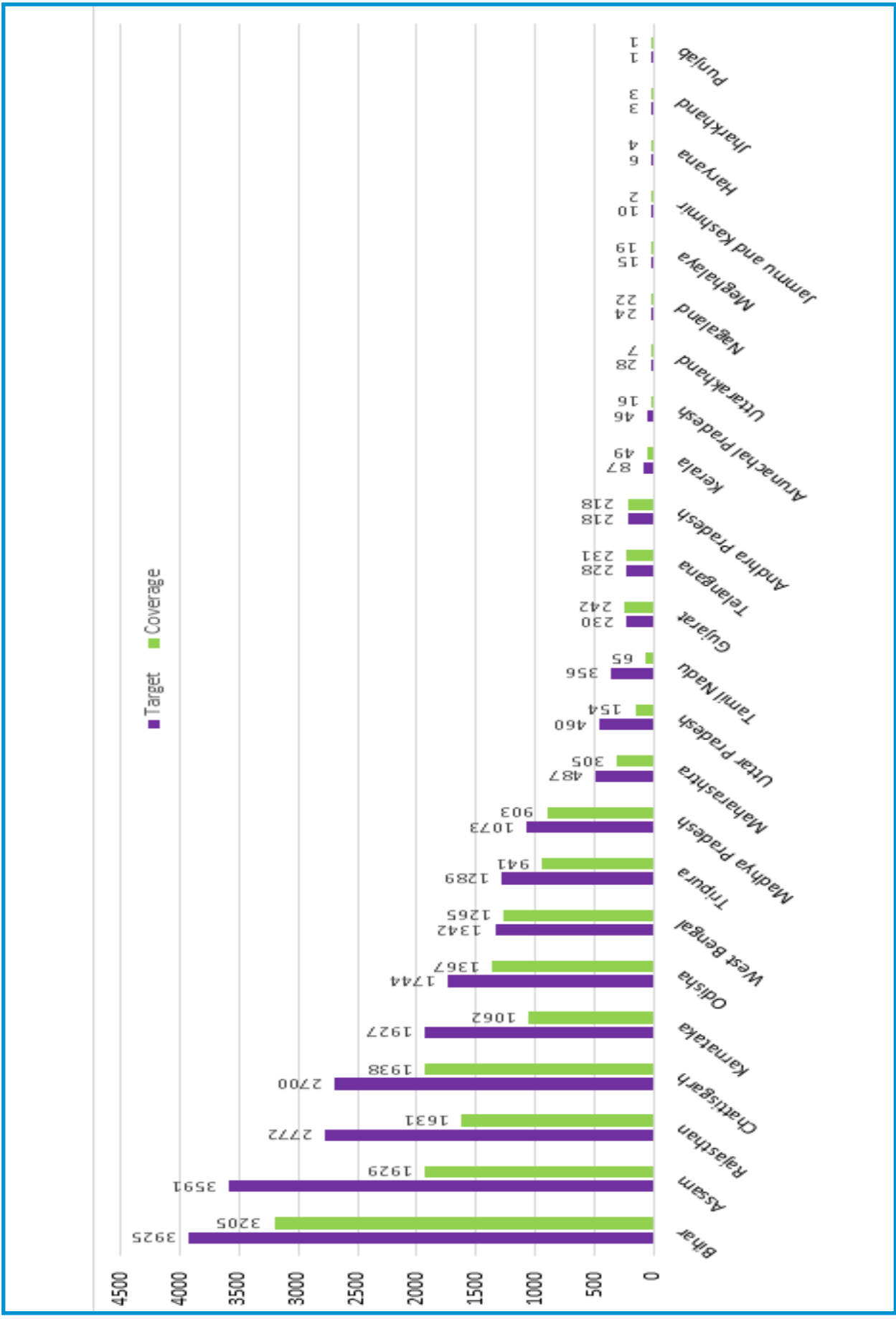
(Paragraph 7.3 and 7.6)



Annexure – II (a) Partially Covered Habitation (2014-15)

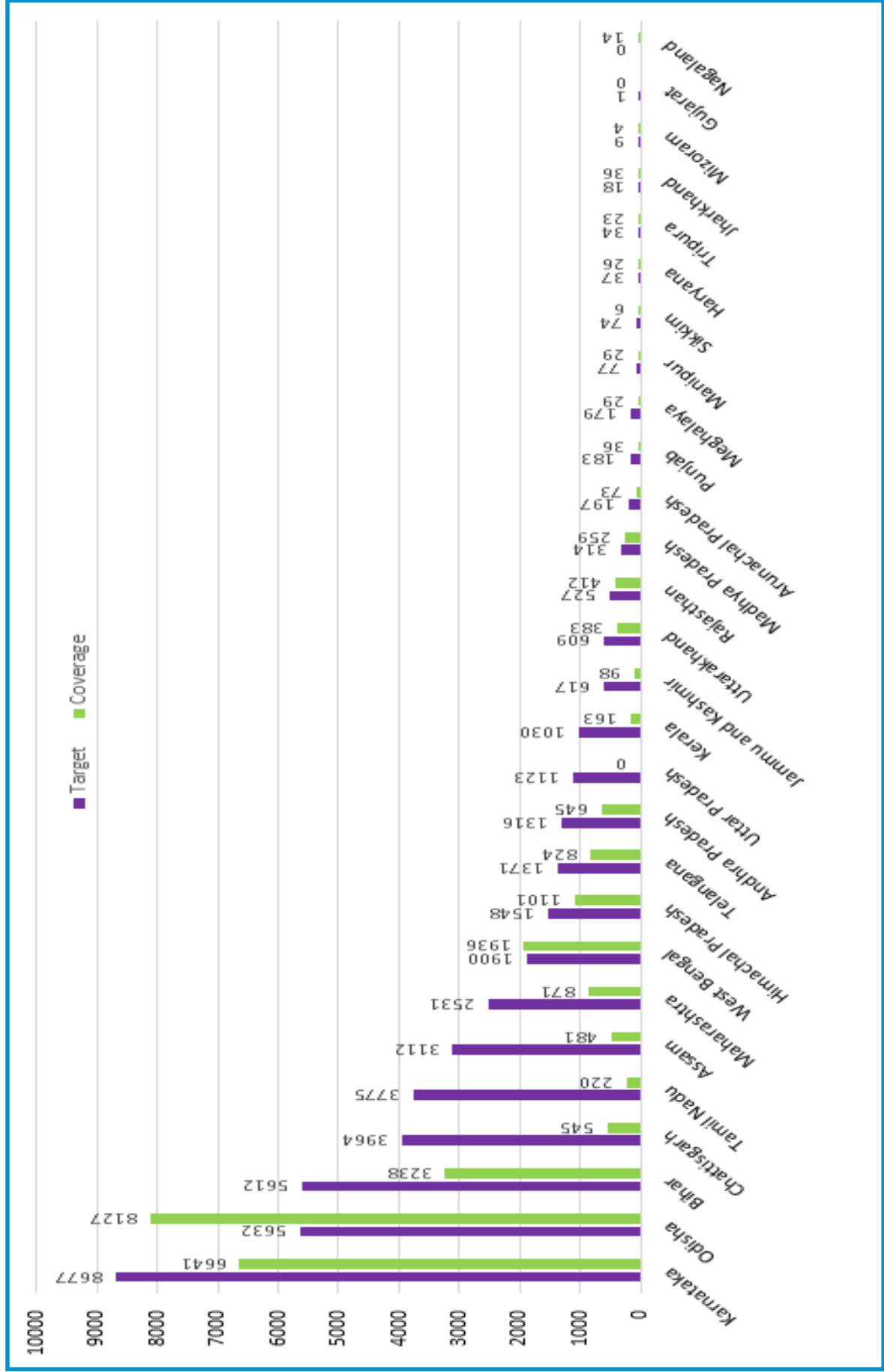


Annexure –II (b) Quality Affected Habitation (2014-15)

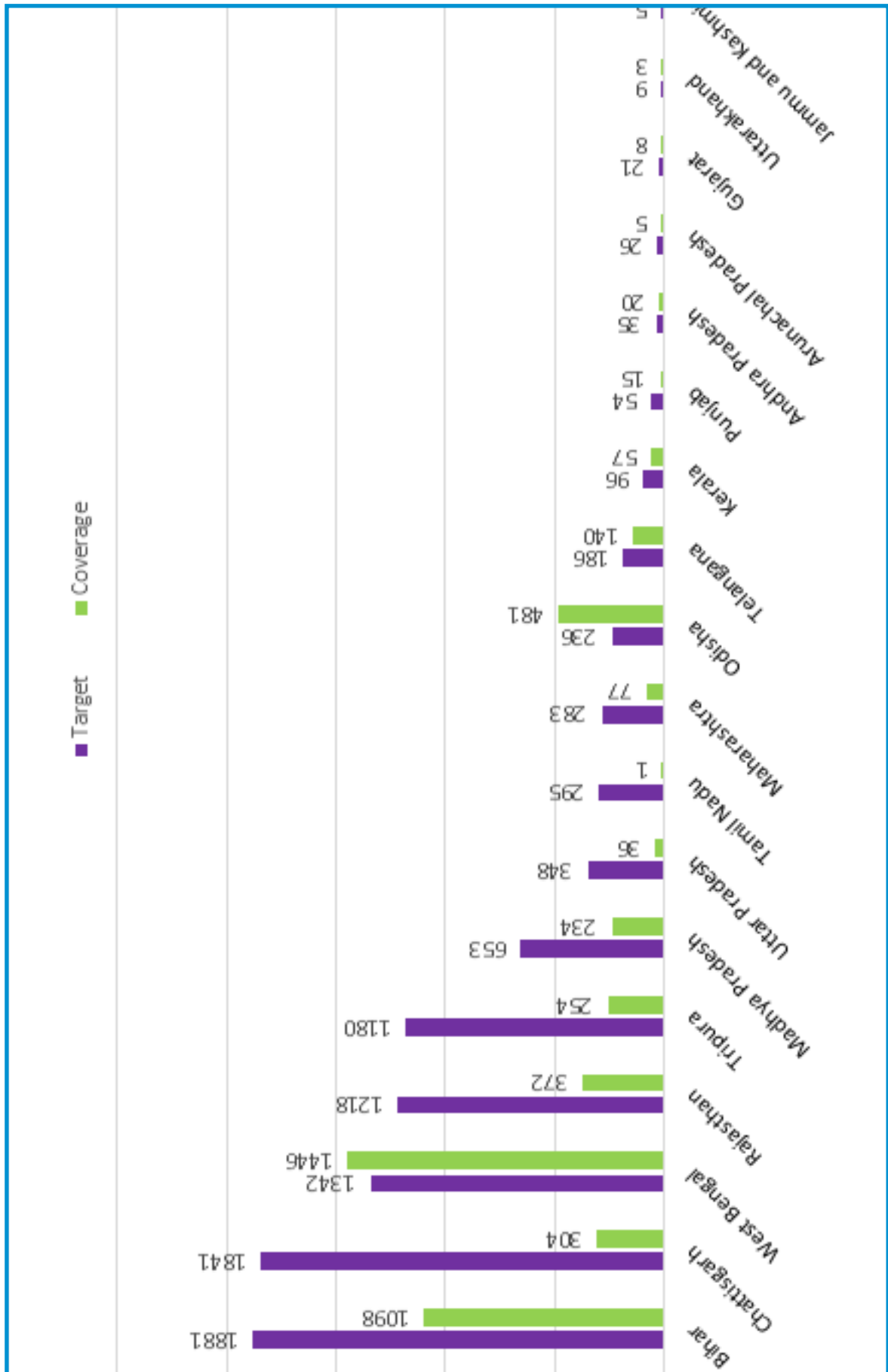




Annexure – III (a) Partially Covered Habitation (2015-16, till 31.01.2016)



Annexure – III (b) Quality Affected Habitation (2015-16, till 31.01.2016)





Annexure-IV

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMIN)					
PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER SBM(G) DURING 2014-2015					
S.N.	State Name	IHHL (BPL)	IHHL (APL)	IHHL Total	Sanitary Complex
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	213856	11	213867	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	10435	2467	12902	139
3	ASSAM	63313	84924	148237	8
4	BIHAR	118401	47056	165457	20
5	CHHATTISGARH	21395	17733	39128	4
6	D & N HAVELI				
7	GOA	0	0	0	0
8	GUJARAT	65535	270227	335762	1
9	HARYANA	29998	77767	107765	8
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	10509	43756	54265	82
11	JAMMU & KASHMIR	6207	2289	8496	23
12	JHARKHAND	48467	50045	98512	35
13	KARNATAKA	750313	41374	791687	122
14	KERALA	33595	506	34101	44
15	MADHYA PRADESH	265879	255860	521739	36
16	MAHARASHTRA	138139	362758	500897	62
17	MANIPUR	14346	13514	27860	1
18	MEGHALAYA	29186	12816	42002	63
19	MIZORAM	212	322	534	1
20	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0
21	ODISHA	51056	79869	130925	13
22	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0
23	PUNJAB	2639	7248	9887	0
24	RAJASTHAN	160957	492349	653306	74
25	SIKKIM	3547	15	3562	36
26	TAMIL NADU	200638	177524	378162	228
27	TELANGANA	130703	22	130725	11
28	TRIPURA	11425	13444	24869	5
29	UTTAR PRADESH	206985	308442	515427	3
30	UTTARAKHAND	19328	38505	57833	11
31	WEST BENGAL	438459	408621	847080	79
	Total	3045523	2809464	5854987	1109

Annexure -V

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMIN)					
PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER SBM(G) DURING 2015-2016 (Upto December, 2015)					
S.N.	State Name	IHHL (BPL)	IHHL (APL)	IHHL Total	Sanitary Complex
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	228682	158	228840	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	4606	2007	6613	37
3	ASSAM	65598	276348	341946	22
4	BIHAR	92485	47683	140168	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	68680	88033	156713	0
6	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0
7	GOA	0	0	0	0
8	GUJARAT	85549	283487	369036	0
9	HARYANA	21999	61892	83891	0
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	5479	44231	49710	97
11	JAMMU & KASHMIR	19168	8014	27182	45
12	JHARKHAND	60001	111818	171819	19
13	KARNATAKA	317926	10987	328913	14
14	KERALA	10725	469	11194	7
15	MADHYA PRADESH	361433	361629	723062	0
16	MAHARASHTRA	116396	327472	443868	7
17	MANIPUR	13478	21793	35271	6
18	MEGHALAYA	18206	9729	27935	86
19	MIZORAM	582	456	1038	3
20	NAGALAND	14763	1278	16041	46
21	ODISHA	200442	430885	631327	4
22	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0
23	PUNJAB	5781	30396	36177	7
24	RAJASTHAN	238433	1386308	1624741	54
25	SIKKIM	3326	45	3371	12
26	TAMIL NADU	219519	267987	487506	8
27	TELANGANA	132307	263	132570	0
28	TRIPURA	3727	22421	26148	11
29	UTTAR PRADESH	129006	303118	432124	3
30	UTTARAKHAND	11289	25090	36379	21
31	WEST BENGAL	553673	553958	1107631	358
	Total	3003259	4677955	7681214	867



Annexure -VI

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMIN)					
State-wise release position under SBM(G) during the year 2014-15					
As on 31.3.2015					
(Rs. in crore)					
S.N.	STATE	Opening Balance as on 1-4-2014	Release	Total	Expenditure
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	121.43	116.10	237.53	93.96
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	4.90	14.61	19.52	14.26
3	ASSAM	106.34	185.78	292.12	120.44
4	BIHAR	246.76	0.00	246.76	104.59
5	CHHATTISGARH	47.63	28.12	75.76	17.72
6	D & N HAVELI	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
7	GOA	0.44	0.00	0.44	0.00
8	GUJARAT	51.20	156.07	207.26	154.17
9	HARYANA	102.58	5.93	108.51	61.52
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	19.52	130.17	149.69	30.12
11	JAMMU & KASHMIR	18.45	103.08	121.53	4.66
12	JHARKHAND	93.94	23.05	116.99	75.48
13	KARNATAKA	71.16	312.57	383.73	440.87
14	KERALA	24.98	33.97	58.95	21.97
15	MADHYA PRADESH	493.99	0.00	493.99	222.87
16	MAHARASHTRA	51.53	236.11	287.64	257.08
17	MANIPUR	15.67	9.18	24.86	19.93
18	MEGHALAYA	75.88	0.00	75.88	36.67
19	MIZORAM	9.61	0.00	9.61	2.57
20	NAGALAND	0.44	20.87	21.32	0.76
21	ODISHA	159.80	65.84	225.64	107.41
22	PUDUCHERRY	0.23	2.00	2.23	0.00
23	PUNJAB	12.24	0.00	12.24	7.66
24	RAJASTHAN	81.56	271.57	353.13	311.30
25	SIKKIM	6.23	3.89	10.12	5.19
26	TAMIL NADU	172.63	205.12	377.74	138.09
27	TELANGANA	28.12	105.62	133.74	46.55
28	TRIPURA	15.76	50.65	66.41	16.81
29	UTTAR PRADESH	293.44	237.99	531.43	256.83
30	UTTARAKHAND	8.63	40.52	49.15	43.70
31	WEST BENGAL	127.17	371.52	498.69	469.16
	Total	2462.28	2730.33	5192.61	3082.32

Annexure -VII

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMIN)					
State-wise release position under SBM(G) during the year 2015-16					
As on 31.12.2015					
(Rs. in crore)					
S.N.	STATE	Opening Balance as on 1-4-2015	Release	Total	Expenditure
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	143.65	168.37	312.02	191.11
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	5.15	12.20	17.35	7.82
3	ASSAM	170.96	187.67	358.63	263.16
4	BIHAR	143.31	182.14	325.46	109.00
5	CHHATTISGARH	58.26	83.78	142.05	115.72
6	D & N HAVELI	0.01		0.01	0.00
7	GOA	0.44	1.05	1.49	0.00
8	GUJARAT	50.34	134.52	184.85	286.57
9	HARYANA	47.06	29.53	76.58	43.91
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	119.33	4.37	123.70	47.46
11	JAMMU & KASHMIR	116.87	4.05	120.91	26.80
12	JHARKHAND	42.58	16.95	59.53	145.28
13	KARNATAKA	-57.13	335.45	278.33	278.05
14	KERALA	37.12	8.50	45.62	13.07
15	MADHYA PRADESH	271.07	220.28	491.35	566.42
16	MAHARASHTRA	31.25	280.83	312.08	328.60
17	MANIPUR	4.63	8.19	12.82	40.23
18	MEGHALAYA	37.75	22.47	60.22	30.60
19	MIZORAM	6.99	3.32	10.31	1.64
20	NAGALAND	19.99	10.83	30.82	18.66
21	ODISHA	119.11	317.10	436.21	566.83
22	PUDUCHERRY	2.23		2.23	0.00
23	PUNJAB	4.09	23.90	27.99	29.75
24	RAJASTHAN	41.83	429.38	471.21	929.29
25	SIKKIM	4.93	1.93	6.86	3.78
26	TAMIL NADU	239.76	34.91	274.67	273.43
27	TELANGANA	87.19	128.39	215.58	82.26
28	TRIPURA	49.76	15.39	65.15	24.45
29	UTTAR PRADESH	275.28	462.69	737.98	336.48
30	UTTARAKHAND	5.53	40.82	46.35	40.56
31	WEST BENGAL	29.56	575.53	605.09	684.52
	Total	2108.87	3744.55	5853.42	5485.45



Annexure -VIII

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)						
Total and SCs /STs IHHLs achievement during 2015-16 upto 31.12-2015						
S.N.	State	IHHL Achievement during 2015-16			Share in Total BPL Achievement	
		TOTAL	SC	ST	% SC	% ST
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	228840	54269	13134	23.71	5.74
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	6613	15	5096	0.23	77.06
3	ASSAM	341946	27428	47311	8.02	13.84
4	BIHAR	140168	26916	4207	19.20	3.00
5	CHHATTISGARH	156713	16278	56320	10.39	35.94
6	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
7	GOA	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
8	GUJARAT	369036	24471	115373	6.63	31.26
9	HARYANA	83891	29544	198	35.22	0.24
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	49710	13805	3664	27.77	7.37
11	JAMMU & KASHMIR	27182	1648	4435	6.06	16.32
12	JHARKHAND	171819	20460	42420	11.91	24.69
13	KARNATAKA	328913	67813	24867	20.62	7.56
14	KERALA	11194	1501	538	13.41	4.81
15	MADHYA PRADESH	723062	132910	202806	18.38	28.05
16	MAHARASHTRA	443868	48502	53683	10.93	12.09
17	MANIPUR	35271	552	18016	1.57	51.08
18	MEGHALAYA	27935	347	22013	1.24	78.80
19	MIZORAM	1038	21	1006	2.02	96.92
20	NAGALAND	16041	101	15920	0.00	0.00
21	ODISHA	631327	83500	130512	13.23	20.67
22	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
23	PUNJAB	36177	24451	155	67.59	0.43
24	RAJASTHAN	1624741	232588	200330	14.32	12.33
25	SIKKIM	3371	259	1411	7.68	41.86
26	TAMIL NADU	487506	113468	9557	23.28	1.96
27	TELANGANA	132570	29551	11222	22.29	8.46
28	TRIPURA	26148	3395	11777	12.98	45.04
29	UTTAR PRADESH	432124	88937	5521	20.58	1.28
30	UTTARAKHAND	36379	6584	1610	18.10	4.43
31	WEST BENGAL	1107631	345032	99151	31.15	8.95
	Total	7681214	1394346	1102253	18.15	14.35