



ANNUAL REPORT

2012-13



MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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ANNUAL REPORT

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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1

HISTORY OF THE MINISTRY

The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation - (MDWS)

The Government of India's first major intervention in the rural drinking water sector, started in 1972-1973, through the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). A Technology Mission on Drinking Water was started in 1986, which in 1991-92, was renamed the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission.

Upgrading the Mission, 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 & 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.

Functions and Responsibilities

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 for rural drinking water viz. the National Rural Drinking Water Programme and for rural sanitation, the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, in the country. There are three programme divisions namely the Water, Water Quality and Sanitation divisions to carry out the functions of the Ministry.

National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP)

3.1 Status of Rural Drinking Water Supply

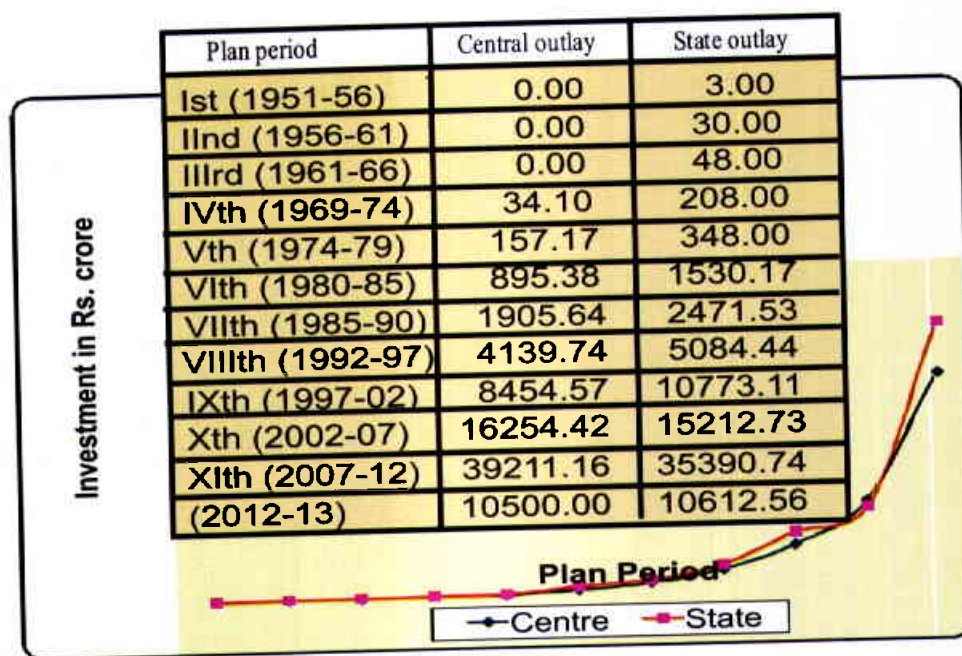
Since the First Five Year Plan (1951-1956) till the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012), the Government of India (GoI) and State governments spent about Rs. 1,55,000 crore on rural drinking water out of which the expenditure in the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) was nearly Rs. 90,000 crore.

In the Twelfth Plan (2012-2017), the focus shall be on piped water supply including with household connections; increasing service levels from 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) to 55 lpcd; convergence between drinking water supply and sanitation in rural areas; convergence with rural housing; participation of beneficiaries especially women in rural drinking water supply schemes; focus on Operation and

Management of existing schemes to prevent slip backs; devolution of funds, functions and functionaries to Panchayat Raj Institutions with respect to rural drinking water supply schemes; extension of piped water supply to remote rural areas using solar powered pumps in such schemes especially in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts; waste water treatment and recycling; and dedicated funding to tackle water quality problems including JE/AES cases.

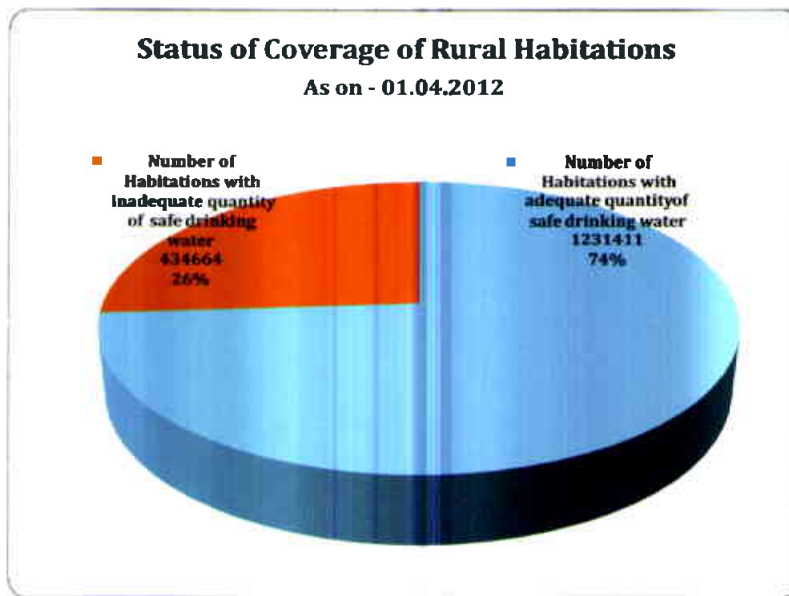
Funding in Rural water supply

The allocation of Funds by the Central and State Governments for Rural Drinking Water Supply since the 1st. Five Year plan is shown in the following table and graph.



Coverage of Habitations in terms of drinking water supply

The current status of provision of drinking water in rural areas as measured by the percentage of rural habitations where the population is fully covered with adequate (40 lpcd) and safe drinking water, as per information entered by States on the online Integrated Monitoring Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, is about 74% of total rural habitations. The rest are either partially covered or have drinking water sources contaminated with chemical contamination.

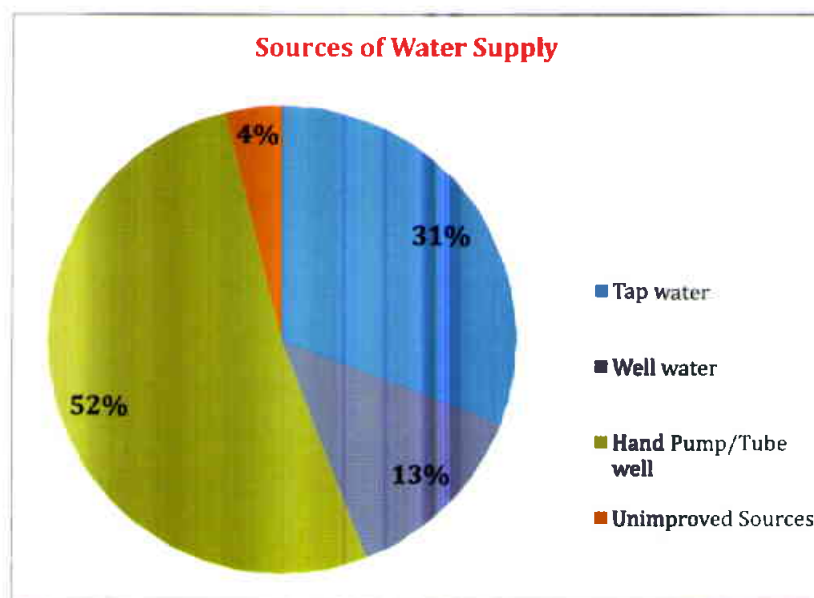


As on 1.4.2012, the status of coverage of habitations was:

(No. of habitations)

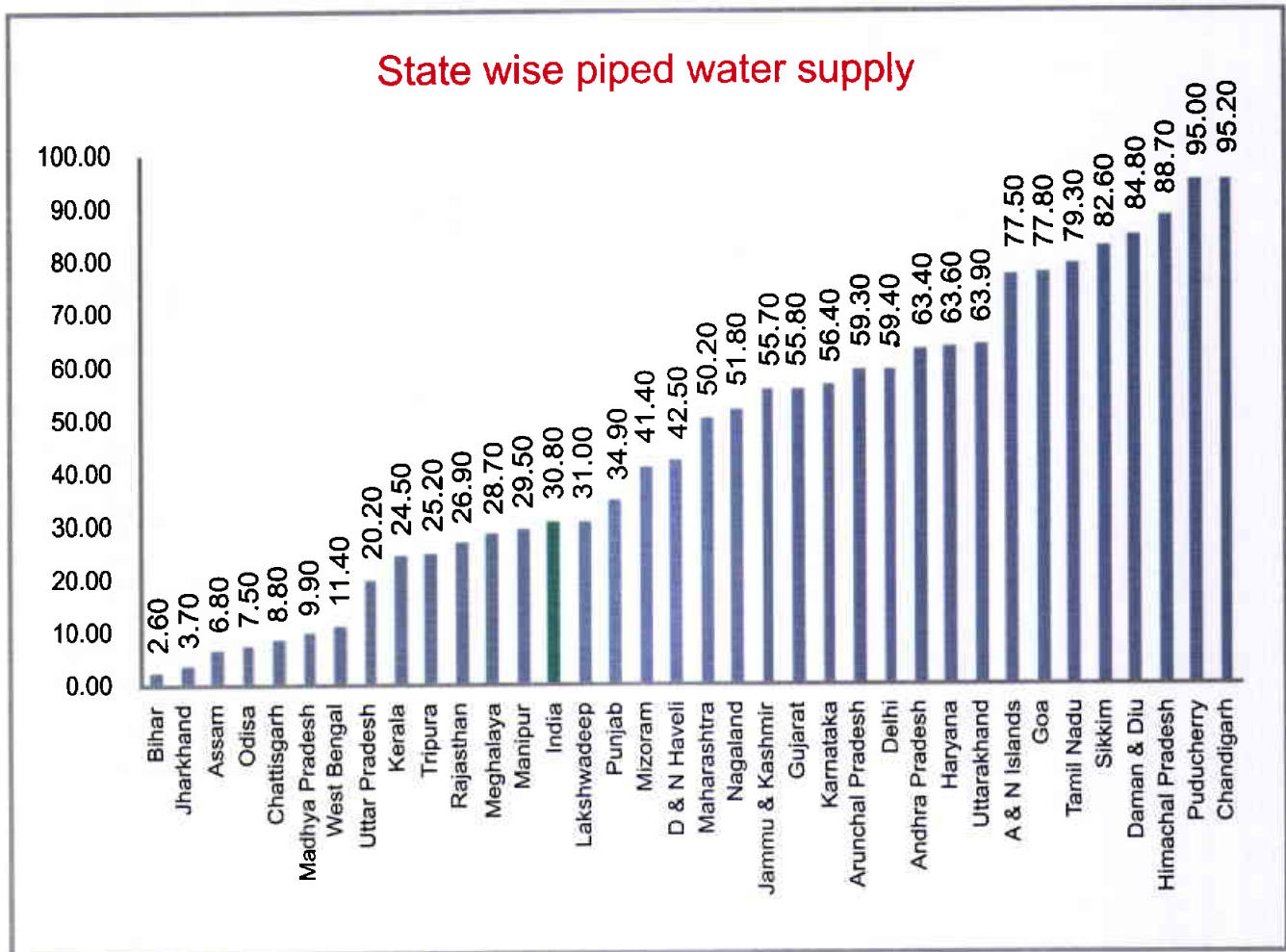
| Date | Total Rural Habitations | Fully covered | Partially Covered | Quality Affected | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|---------|--------|---------|----------|----------|
| | | | | Fluoride | Arsenic | Iron | Nitrate | Salinity | Total |
| As on 1.4.2012 | 16,66,075 | 12,31,411 | 3,30,504 | 17,986 | 4,314 | 56,144 | 2,758 | 22,958 | 1,04,160 |

As per the IMIS, as on 31.12.2012, about 38% of the rural population have access to piped water supply. Data of Census 2011



a) Type of Sources

The status of provision as reported by the Census 2011, shows that about 85% of rural households obtain their drinking water from improved sources, namely, hand pumps, tap water and covered wells.



b) State-wise percentage of households having access to tap water.

However there are large inter-state variations in the coverage of households with piped water supply. As the above chart shows the percentage of piped water supply varies from 2.6% in Bihar to 95.20% in Puducherry and 88.70% in Himachal Pradesh. There are 6 States viz. Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh that have less than 10% coverage of households with piped water supply. Special efforts are being initiated during the 12th Five Year plan to raise their coverage with piped water supply

Physical performance in 11th Five Year Plan

As against the target of 7,98,967 rural habitations for coverage during the 11th Five Year Plan, the coverage was 6,65,052 (88%). The States of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have exceeded their targets, whereas Sikkim, Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh & Jammu & Kashmir have reported low achievement (less than 50%) against targets. All uncovered habitations had been reported covered as on 1.4.2011.

State wise details are at [Annexure I](#).

(Number of habitations)

| | Target | | | | Coverage | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Un covered | Partially Covered/ Slipped back | Quality Affected | Total | Un covered | Partially Covered/ Slipped back | Quality Affected | Total |
| Balance as on 1/4/2007 | 28525 | 159429 | 158766 | 346720 | - | - | - | - |
| 2007-08 | 20931 | 84915 | 49653 | 155499 | 11761 | 74897 | 18757 | 105415 |
| 2008-09 | 16753 | 101743 | 99402 | 217898 | 16137 | 115322 | 21531 | 152990 |
| 2009-10 | 586 | 123408 | 34595 | 158589 | 251 | 116499 | 32129 | 148879 |
| 2010-11 | 376 | 80342 | 41094 | 121812 | 376 | 91918 | 27107 | 119401 |
| 2011-12 | | 75000 | 25000 | 100000 | - | 116246 | 22121 | 138367 |
| Covered during 2007-12 | - | - | - | | 28525 (100%) | 514882 (322.95%) | 121645 (76.61%) | 665052 (191.81%) |

Financial performance in 11th Five Year Plan

As against the planned outlay (Revised Estimate) of Rs 40,150 crore for Rural Drinking Water Supply in the 11th Five Year Plan the actual outlay was Rs. 39,200 cr. and the utilisation Rs 39,211.16 crore i.e. (100.03%).(In Rs. Crore)

| Year | B E | R E | Exp | %age of RE |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 2007-08 | 6500 | 6400 | 6442.76 | 100.00 |
| 2008-09 | 7300 | 7300 | 7298.79 | 99.98 |
| 2009-10 | 8000 | 8000 | 7989.72 | 99.87 |
| 2010-11 | 9000 | 9000 | 8986.74 | 99.85 |
| 2011-12 | 9350 | 8500 | 8493.15 | 99.91 |
| Total | 40150 | 39200 | 39211.16 | 100.00 |

* As on 31.12.2012

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 among the subjects that may be entrusted to Panchayats by the States. Thus the participation of the Panchayat 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 1.4.2009 and named the **National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)**.

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.

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 is 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 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 addressal 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.

Physical Progress in Bharat Nirman I and II

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

| Target (Rural Habitations) | | | | Achievement (Rural Habitations) | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| Uncovered | Partially Covered/Slipped Back | Quality Affected | Total | Uncovered | Partially Covered/Slipped Back | Quality Affected | Total |
| 55067 | 3,31,000 | 2,17,000 | 6,03,067 | 54440 | 3,58,000 | 50,168 | 4,62,608 |

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

| Balance (Rural habitations) | | | Achievement (Rural habitations) up to 31/03/2012 | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------|---|---------------------|--------|
| Uncovered | Quality Affected | Total | Uncovered | Quality Affected | Total |
| 627 | 1,79,999 | 1,80,626 | 627 | 81,357 | 81,984 |

i) Uncovered habitations: Against 55,067 un-covered 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 upto 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.

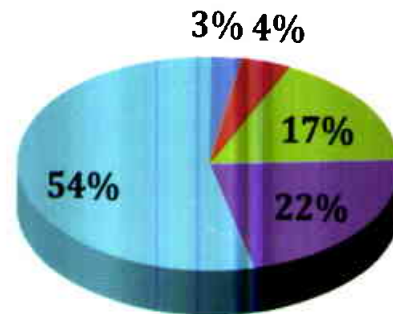
iii) Quality-affected habitations: As reported by the States, 3,10,698 quality affected habitations were addressed by sanctioned projects and of these 50,168 habitations have been fully covered with completed projects to provide safe water supply during Phase-I. As on 1.4.2009 at the beginning of Bharat 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.

Distribution of Chemical Contamination in Rural Habitations

Chemical contaminant wise number of remaining quality affected rural habitations to be covered with safe water supply as on 01.04.2012 is:

**Status of Quality Affected Rural Habitations as
on 01.04.2012**

■ Nitrate ■ Arsenic ■ Fluoride ■ Salinity ■ Iron



National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP):

i. Objectives

1. Provision of safe and adequate drinking water supply to all uncovered, partially covered and quality affected habitations in the rural areas of the country.
2. Provision of water supply in Govt. schools and anganwadis.
3. Moving from habitation level coverage towards household level drinking water security & coverage.
4. Moving away from over dependence on single drinking water source to multiple sources through conjunctive use of surface water, ground water and rainwater harvesting.
5. Ensuring sustainability in drinking water supply schemes, water budgeting and preparation of village water security plans.
6. Convergence with NBA, NRHM, ICDS, SSA, MNREGS, Watershed Development programme etc.
7. Giving flexibility to States to adopt better service norms for determining coverage.
8. Incentivising States to hand over management of rural water supply schemes to Panchayats.
9. Providing earmarked funds for Support activities like IEC, HRD, MIS, R&D, STA in NRDWP and providing it 5% allocation in NRDWP funds.

ii. In the years 2010-11 to 2012-13, the following new features were included in the Programme:

- Focus on piped water supply rather than on handpumps
- Enhancement of service levels for rural water supply from the norm of 40 lpcd to 55 lpcd for designing of systems.
- Prioritisation of States which are lagging in terms of coverage with piped water supply
- Focus on States with Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts
- Making available additional resources for operation and management of schemes
- Conjoint approach between rural water supply and rural sanitation so as to achieve saturation of habitations with both these services.
- Participative planning and implementation of water resource management practices
- Incentivizing States to hand over management of schemes to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) by introducing Management Devolution Index (MDI) consisting of 21 Indicators which would be independently evaluated.
- A new component of Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance was introduced with 3% of NRDWP funds allocated for the purpose.
- In the year 2012-13 a dedicated fund consisting of 5% of the total allocation of NRDWP funds to States have been earmarked for States with habitations having chemical contamination and States with high priority districts affected by Japanese Encephalitis(JE)/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome(AES).

iii. Components of the NRDWP

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

| | NRDWP Central Allocation | Centre-State sharing pattern |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Non NE States | 73 % | 50:50 * & 90:10** |
| NE States | 10 % | 90 :10** |
| DDP Area States | 10 % | 100 % Central share |
| Water Quality | 5 % | 50:50* & 90 :10** |
| (Earmarked) Natural Calamities | 2 % | 100 % Central share |
| Total | 100 % | |

** North East States and Jammu & Kashmir

* All States/ UTs other than North East States and Jammu & Kashmir

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

| Component | Purpose | Distribution of State NRDWP allocation | Center-State Sharing pattern |
|---|--|--|---|
| Coverage | For providing safe and adequate drinking water supply to unserved , partially served and slipped back habitations | 47% | 90:10 (for NE States and J&K) 50:50 (for other States) |
| Quality | To provide safe drinking water to water quality affected habitations. | 20% | |
| 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 | 100:0 |
| Support | Support activities like awareness generation , training etc. | 5 % | 100 : 0 |
| Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance | For monitoring and surveillance of water quality in habitations | 3% | 100:0 |
| Total | | 100 % | |

iv. Criteria for Fund Allocation

While allocating the NRDWP funds of Coverage, Quality, Sustainability, O&M, Support and WQM&S component to the States the criteria followed is:

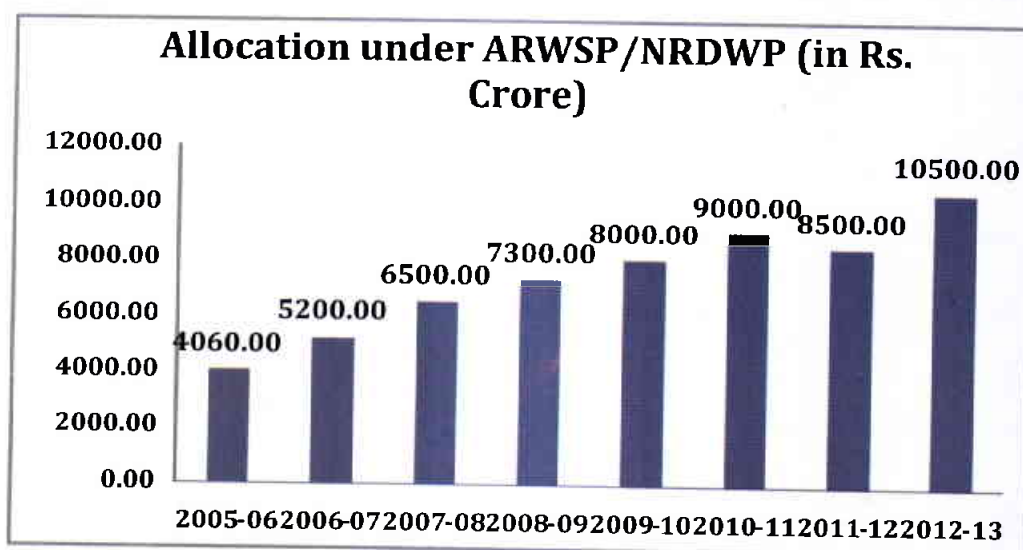
| | Criteria | Weightage (in %) |
|------|---|------------------|
| i.) | Rural population as per Census | 40 |
| ii) | Rural SC and ST population as per Census | 10 |
| iii) | States under DDP, DPAP, HADP and special category Hill States in terms of rural areas | 40 |
| iv) | Rural population managing 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%).

v. Financial Performance under ARWSP/NRDWP

The financial allocations for ARWSP/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. In the 11th Five Year Plan the budget estimates, revised estimates and releases are as under:

(In Rs. crore)

| | NRDWP | | | |
|---------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|
| | Budget Estimates | Revised Estimates | Expenditure | Percentage of RE |
| 2005-06 | 4050 | 4060 | 4098.00 | 100.93 |
| 2006-07 | 5200 | 4560 | 4560.00 | 100.00 |
| 2007-08 | 6500 | 6400 | 6442.76 | 100.00 |
| 2008-09 | 7300 | 7300 | 7298.79 | 99.98 |
| 2009-10 | 8000 | 8000 | 7989.72 | 99.87 |

| | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|----------|-------|
| 2010-11 | 9000 | 9000 | 8986.74 | 99.85 |
| 2011-12 | 9350 | 8500 | 8493.15 | 99.91 |
| 2012-13 | 10500 | 10500 | 7035.00* | 67.00 |

* As on 31.12.2012

During the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 8,500 crore (RE) for NRDWP was provided. Of these during the year, Rs. 8493.15 crore was released to States or utilised at the national level. The State wise figures are placed at Annexure.

For 2012-13, a budgetary allocation of Rs. 10500 crore was provided in the Budget Estimate. Out of this, as on 31.12.2012, Rs. 7035 crore has been utilised.

To provide support to the States in the focus areas of Support Activities and in Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance, an amount of Rs. 525 cr. has been allocated under the Support Fund of which Rs. 99.57 cr. has been released, while under WQM&S Rs. 315 cr. has been allocated and Rs. 63.06 cr. released till 31.12.2012.

(vi) Physical Performance for 2010-11 and 2011-12

| | Target | | | Coverage | | | | |
|---|------------|-------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | Un covered | Partially covered | Quality Affected | Total | Un covered | Partially covered | Quality Affected | Total |
| 2010-11 | 376 | 80342 | 41094 | 121812 | 376 | 91918 | 27107 | 119401 |
| 2011-12* (Outcome Budget) Covered during 2007-2012 | - | 75000 | 25000 | 100000 | 28525 (100%) | 514882 (322.95%) | 121645 (76.61%) | 665052 (191.81%) |
| 2012-13* | - | 75000 | 25000 | 100000 | - | 58189 | 8748 | 66937 |

Note: The Bharat Nirman Programme, does not include partially covered/slipped back targets

* Achievement as on 31.12.2012

Under 20-Point Programme, for the year 2011-12, against the target of coverage of 75,000 partially covered and 25,000 quality affected habitations, the achievement was coverage of 1,16,246 partially covered and 22,121 quality affected habitations. As regards rural schools the coverage was 33,144.

The State-wise details are at Annex I.

Strategic Plan 2011-2022- Rural Drinking Water Supply

The Strategic Plan 2011-2022 has the following goals:

by 2017,

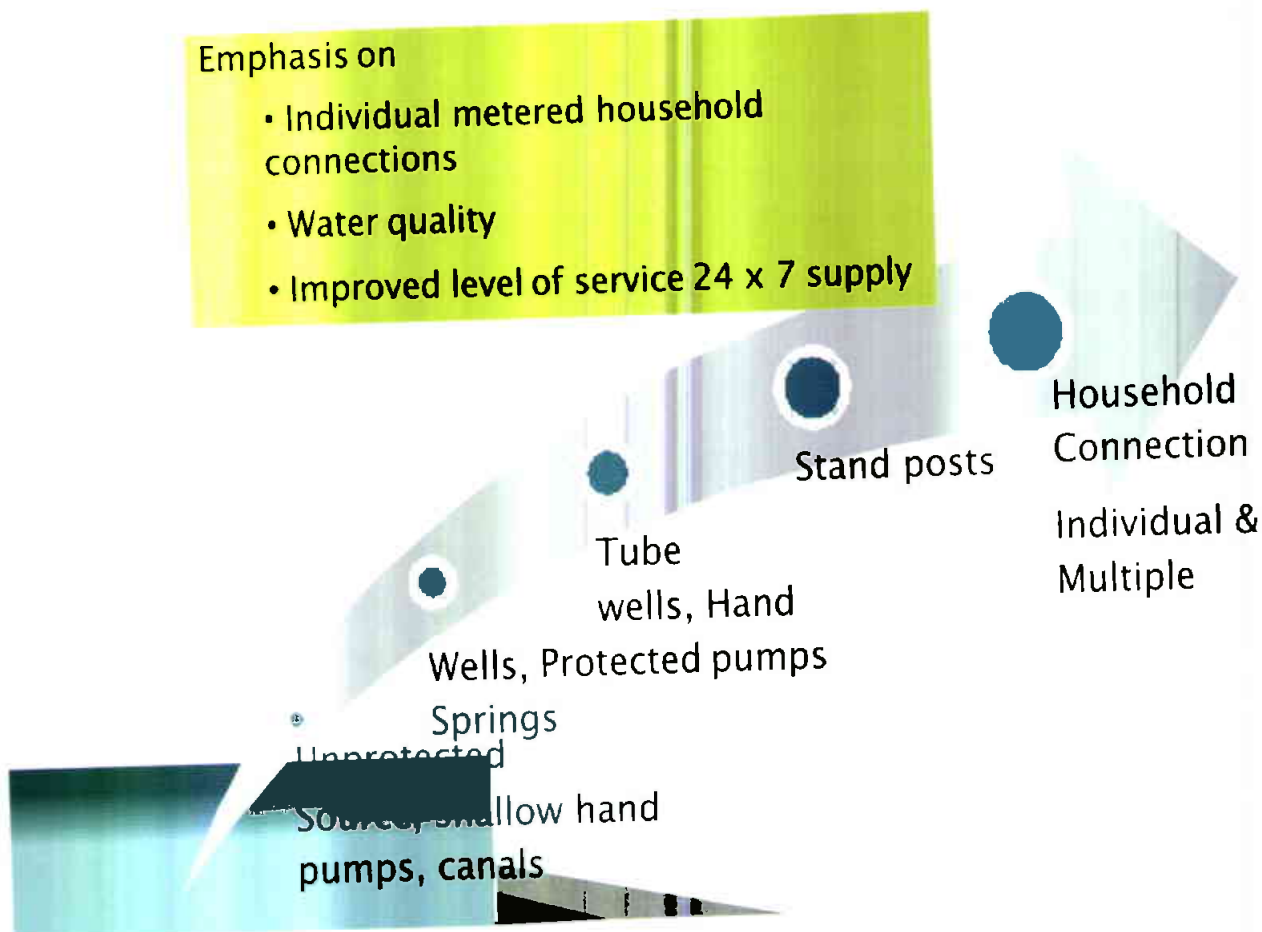
- Ensure that at least 55% of rural households are provided with piped water supply; at least 35% of rural households have piped water supply with a household connection; less than 20% use public taps and less than 45% use handpumps or other safe and adequate private water sources. All services meet set standards in terms of quality and number of hours of supply every day.
- Ensure that all households, schools and anganwadis in rural India have access to and use adequate quantity of safe drinking water.
- Provide enabling support and environment for Panchayat Raj Institutions and local communities to manage at least 60% of rural drinking water sources and systems.

by 2022,

- 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 handpumps or other safe and adequate private water sources.
- Provide enabling support and environment for all Panchayat Raj Institutions and local communities to manage 100% of rural drinking water sources and systems.

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.

Rising expectations moving up the ladder



vii. Amendments in the NRDWP Guidelines

Amendments carried out in 2011-12

(a) Dedicated allocation to a **New Component for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance**

During the year 2011-12, the NRDWP guideline was amended to provide for an earmarked allocation of 3% of National NRDWP budget to Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance component. This has made funds available to the States for activities that include setting up/strengthening of state, district and sub district level drinking water quality testing laboratories as well as village level water quality surveillance and monitoring using Field Test Kits.

(b) Approval of a Management Devolution Index for finalising the Incentive Fund.

In the inter-State allocation criteria for allocating National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) funds a weightage of 10% is given for “Rural population managing rural drinking water supply schemes” to encourage State governments to devolve management of rural drinking water supply schemes to Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs). This Fund amounts to Rs 976.50 crore for 2012-13. To promote more substantive devolution of functions, funds and functionaries to the Panchayats a Management Devolution Index was approved by Cabinet in October, 2011. based on selected indicators that measure the depth of management devolution to PRIs for more effective allocation of the Fund.

While in 2011-12, a Committee headed by Secretary, DWS consisting of Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser of the Ministry and a representative of Ministry of Panchayati Raj finalised the MDI for States based on the documents submitted by them, in 2012-13, an Independent External Agency has been engaged to determine the MDI for various States. The figure of “Rural population managing rural drinking water supply schemes” reported by the States was multiplied by the Management Devolution Index to give the weighted figure of rural population managing rural drinking water supply schemes for each State. The weighted figures were totaled. The fund was allocated to each State in proportion to the “rural population managing rural drinking water supply systems weighted by the Management Devolution Index” in that State as a proportion of the total weighted figure for all States. The Indicators for measuring the Management Devolution Index of Rural Water Supply Schemes by PRIs are as under:

| SI.No | Devolution Indicators | Weightage for Sub-Indicator (%) |
|----------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Transfer of Functions to PRIs | |
| 1.1 | The State Acts and/ or executive orders/MOUs should clearly define the transfer of responsibility for infrastructure creation of handpumps to PRIs | 2 |
| 1.2 | The State Acts and/ or executive orders/MOUs should clearly define the transfer of responsibility for infrastructure creation of Single Village Piped Water Schemes to PRIs for | 2 |
| 1.3 | The State Acts and/ or executive orders should clearly define the transfer of responsibility for O&M of Hand Pumps to PRIs. | 2 |
| 1.4 | The State Acts and/ or executive orders should clearly define the transfer of responsibility for O&M of Single Village Piped Water Supply Schemes to PRIs. | 2 |
| 1.5 | Proportion of Handpumps whose O&M has been transferred to PRIs | 2 |
| 1.6 | Proportion of Single Village Piped Water Schemes whose O&M has been transferred to PRIs | 2 |

| | | |
|-----|--|------------|
| 1.7 | The VWSCs should be Standing/Sub -Committees of GPs under the State Act/Rules | 2 |
| 1.8 | Proportion of Drinking Water sources for which water quality testing done during the previous years as per the IMIS | 6 |
| | Total for Functions | 20 |
| 2 | Availability/Transfer of funds to PRIs | |
| 2.1 | Proportion of NRDWP (Coverage and Quality) funds (Central + State share), transferred to PRI*/DWSM subordinate to ZP accounts. | 15 |
| 2.2 | Proportion of NRDWP (O&M) (Central +State share) transferred to Gram Panchayats accounts. | 15 |
| 2.3 | Whether untied grants from State Plan/non -plan have been transferred to all GPs in preceding financial year | 5 |
| 2.4 | Whether untied grants from State Finance Commission have been transferred to all GPs in preceding financial year | 5 |
| 2.5 | Whether unit charges of electricity for pumping in drinking water supply schemes by PRIs equal to or lesser than lowest slab of unit charge for domestic consumers | 5 |
| 2.3 | Percentage of water charges demand collected by PRIs | 5 |
| | Total for funds transfer to PRIs | 50 |
| 3 | Functionaries made available to Support PRIs. | |
| 3.1 | Proportion of blocks where block level Diploma/Graduate engineers are available in PHED/PRED/ZP/BP @ one for 1 lakh rural population exclusively for rural water supply and sanitation | 5 |
| 3.2 | Proportion of filled up DWSM Consultants positions | 5 |
| 3.3 | Proportion of filled up BRC Coordinators positions | 5 |
| 3.4 | Proportion of VWSC members trained in RWS functions for at least two days | 5 |
| 3.4 | Proportion of NRDWP Support funds spent on IEC and HRDactivities | 5 |
| | Total for functionaries support to PRIs | 25 |
| 4 | Good management indicators | |
| 4.1 | Proportion of households in State provided with household connections Proportion of villages with bulk water supplies metered | 2 |
| 4.2 | | 3 |
| 4.3 | Good managementIndicators | 5 |
| | Management Devolution Index | 100 |

Amendments carried out in 2012

(a) Earmarking of Funds for Water Quality Affected Areas

The NRDWP Guidelines were modified in 2012 to earmark 5% of NRDWP funds for allocation to States, with habitations having chemical contamination of drinking water sources and with Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/AES) affected priority districts. A weightage of 75% has been given to the number of habitations with chemical contamination like Arsenic, Fluoride etc. of drinking water sources as on 1.4.2011 and 25% weightage to States with high priority districts with JE/AES cases. This has benefitted States like Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Rajasthan, Bihar and Karnataka.

(b) Increasing the Funds available for the Operation and Maintenance of Drinking Water Supply Schemes

To ensure effective Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of existing drinking water supply schemes, allocation to States for O&M component has been raised from 10 to 15 percent. This will improve the functionality of drinking water supply schemes and enable sustained service delivery.

(c) Funds for Sustainability component 10% of Allocation

Looking into the fact that activities for water conservation etc, are now being funded from various programmes of the Central as well as State governments, the funds for the Sustainability component have now been fixed at a maximum of 10% of allocation to the States.

ix. Planning for 2012-13: Annual Action Plans (AAPs)

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 2012-13 were held in the months of March and April 2012 between representatives of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Government of India and the State government officials. 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 online on 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 to all the rural areas of the country.

[Planning For Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan \(SCSP\), Tribal Sub Plan \(TSP\), Left Wing Extremist \(LWE\) affected and Minority Concentrated Districts](#)

[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.

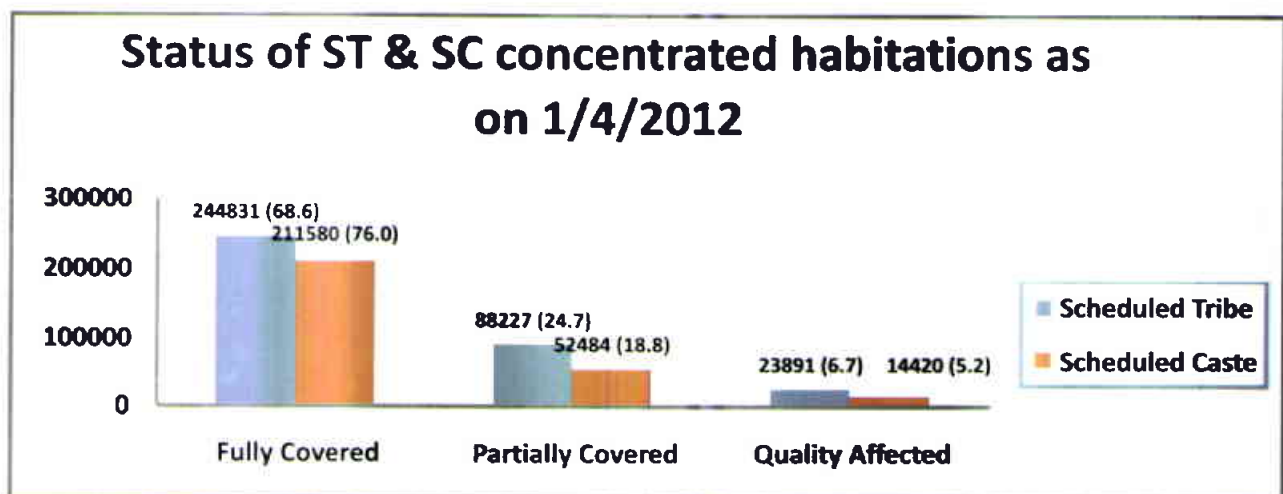
In the criteria for fund allocation to States under the NRDWP, the rural SC and ST population of the State has a weightage of 10%. Thus States with higher SC and ST population get a higher allocation of NRDWP funds.

To ensure that adequate funds are utilised by the States in SC and ST concentrated areas, for the year 2011-12, Rs. 2310 crore (22% of total allocation of Rs. 10500 crore) is earmarked for expenditure for SCs and Rs. 1050 crore (10% of total allocation of Rs. 10500 crore) is earmarked for expenditure for STs. Out of this, as on 31.12.2012, Rs. 2251 crore has 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 achievement data in this respect.

As on 1.4.2012, out of the total 2,78,484 SC concentrated habitations in the country, 2,11,580 habitations are Fully Covered, 52,484 are Partially Covered and 14,420 are Quality affected. In 2012-13, 32474 SC concentrated habitations were targeted for coverage and as on 31.12.2012, 9,907 habitations were covered with potable drinking water supply.

Out of the total 3,56,949 ST concentrated habitations, 2,44,831 are Fully Covered, 88,227 are Partially Covered and 23,891 are quality affected. In 2012-13, 36502 ST concentrated habitations were targeted for coverage and as on 31.12.2012, 14,740 habitations have been covered.



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 2,00,383 habitations in the 90 Minority Concentrated Districts (MCDs) identified by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, as on 1.4.2012, 1,67,749 habitations are Fully Covered, 20,228 are Partially Covered and 12,406 are Quality affected.

In 2011-12, 20854 habitations were targeted and 17773 habitations covered.

In 2012-13, 16,975 habitations have been targeted for coverage and 5,387 habitations covered with potable drinking water supply till on 31.12.2012. In 2012-13, about Rs. 165.61 crore have been made available for rural water supply schemes in the Minority Concentrated Districts.

Progress of NRDWP in LWE affected Districts

There are 82 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 prioritised taking up rural water supply projects in these districts.

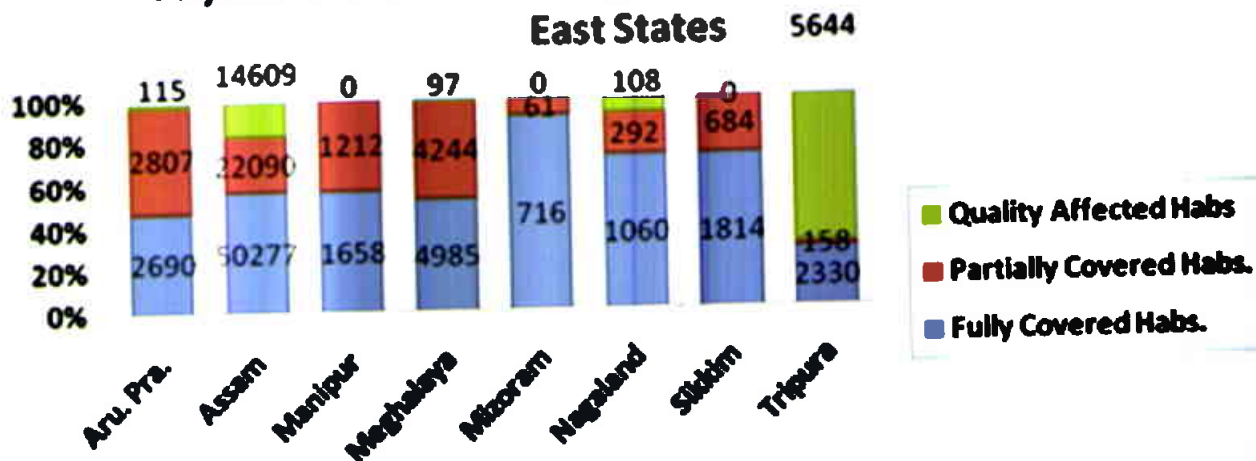
As on 31.12.2012, out of the 16,66,075 rural habitations in the country, there are 3,28,466 habitations in IAP districts. Out of these, 2,42,620 habitations are Fully covered (73.86%), as against 12,70,169 Habitations (76.23%) in the case of 'All' habitations. 71,488 habitations (21.76%) are Partially Covered as against 2,98,554 (17.91%) in the case of 'All' habitations. Further 14,358 habitations (4.37) are Quality affected.

In 2012-13, under the NRDWP, Rs. 555.95 crores have been released by State governments to IAP districts, targeting 31,471 PC and 5,246 QA habitations for coverage. As on 31.12.2012, 14,063 PC and 1,750 QA habitations have been covered.

Progress of NRDWP in North East States

Under the NRDWP, focus is placed on the development of infrastructure in the North Eastern States by providing 10% of national budget allocation to these States. In 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 1050 cr. has been provided for rural drinking water supply in the North Eastern States

Physical Status of Coverage as on 1/4/2012 in North East States



The status of fund availability and the coverage of water supply in the rural habitations in the NE States and the targets for 2012-13 are as below:

a) Financial Status

(Amounts in Rs. Cr.)

| S.No. | State | Total Release | Calamity Release | Grand Total Release | Expenditure (as on 31.12..2012) |
|-------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 130.92 | 12.64 | 143.56 | 50.76 |
| 2 | ASSAM | 460.00 | 0.00 | 460.00 | 397.03 |
| 3 | MANIPUR | 27.33 | 0.00 | 27.33 | 1.72 |
| 4 | MEGHALAYA | 67.00 | 0.00 | 67.00 | 44.51 |
| 5 | MIZORAM | 19.26 | 0.00 | 19.26 | 23.37 |
| 6 | NAGALAND | 57.69 | 0.00 | 57.69 | 23.44 |
| 7 | SIKKIM | 8.38 | 0.00 | 8.38 | 10.02 |
| 8 | TRIPURA | 59.28 | 0.00 | 59.28 | 42.8 |
| | TOTAL | 829.86 | 12.64 | 842.50 | 593.65 |

b) Physical Status

| State | Status of Coverage | | | | Target 2012-13 | | Ach. as on 31.12.2012 | |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | Total rural Habs. | Fully Covered Habs. | Partially Covered Habs. | Quality Affected Habs | PC Habs | QA Habs. | PC Habs | QA Habs. |
| Ar. Pradesh | 2630 | 2867 | 115 | 292 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 2630 |
| Assam | 47220 | 23777 | 15979 | 3693 | 3537 | 1731 | 1426 | 47220 |
| Manipur | 1589 | 1281 | 0 | 250 | 0 | 102 | 0 | 1589 |
| Meghalaya | 4903 | 4236 | 97 | 540 | 40 | 103 | 0 | 4903 |
| Mizoram | 711 | 66 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 711 |
| Nagaland | 1015 | 315 | 130 | 71 | 30 | 58 | 22 | 1015 |
| Sikkim | 1805 | 693 | 0 | 270 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1805 |
| Tripura | 2032 | 163 | 5395 | 18 | 1034 | 163 | 571 | 2032 |
| Total | 61905 | 33398 | 21716 | 5191 | 4641 | 2240 | 2019 | 61905 |

Success Stories

a) Sustainability of rural water supply sources

Pilot project on preparing village water security plans

Background

Despite impressive coverage of rural habitation under National Rural Drinking Water Program, rural drinking water supply on a sustainable basis remains a challenge during critical periods in a year, as well as in certain areas. About 85 % of the Drinking water sources being groundwater dependent, the overdrawal of groundwater, and competing use of water resources impact the availability of water, source sustainability, equity, and water quality for rural drinking water supply schemes. At the International workshop on Achieving Drinking Water Security in Water stressed and Quality-affected Areas held on 25-26 May 2010, Village water security planning with active community participation emerged as the most effective approach to meet the challenge. To develop up-scalable models for Drinking Water Security, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has launched Pilot projects with the objective of achieving drinking water security in a holistic manner through a four-pronged approach of

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

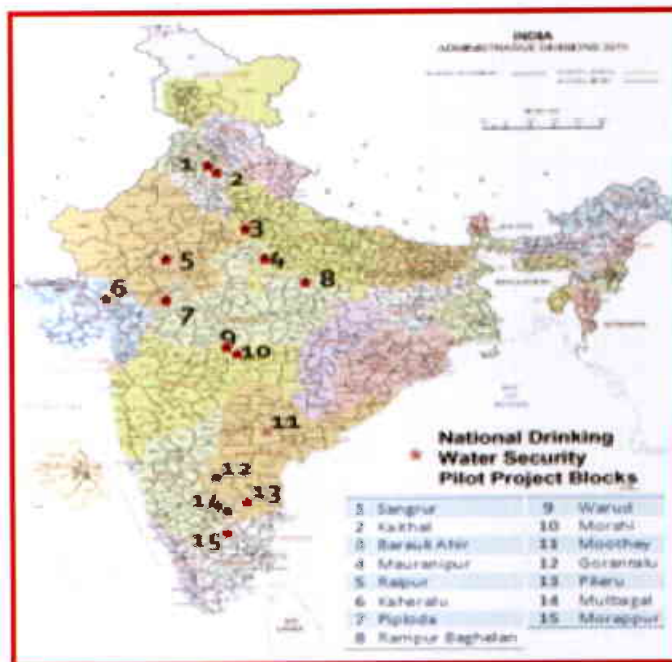
- iv) Making the selected villages open defecation free and ensuring proper solid and liquid waste management

15 Pilot blocks with alarming level of ground water development were identified in the 10 States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, and Uttar Pradesh and for demonstration with a provision for scaling up to the district level and thereafter on to a larger scale if the pilots are successful. The pilot blocks are listed as follows:

| Sr. | Blocks | District | State |
|-----|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. | Gorantalu | Anantpur | A.P. |
| 2. | Moothey | Nalgonda | A.P. |
| 3. | Pileru | Chittoor | A.P. |
| 4. | Kheralu | Mehsana | Gujarat |
| 5. | Kaithal | Kaithal | Haryana |
| 6. | Mulbagal | Kolar | Karnataka |
| 7. | Piploda | Ratlam | M.P. |
| 8. | Rampur | Satna | M.P. |
| 9. | Warud | Amarawati | Maharashtra |
| 10. | Morshi | Amarawati | Maharashtra |
| 11. | Dhuri | Sangrur | Punjab |
| 12. | Raipur | Bheelwara | Rajasthan |
| 13. | Dharamपुरi | Morappur | Tamilnadu |
| 14. | Mauranipur | (Jhansi) | U.P. |
| 15. | Barauli Aheer | (Agra) | U.P. |

Financing: Financing for the pilot was provided from the existing allocations under the NRDWP Sustainability and Support components, and convergence with MNREGS funds, and allocations under the 13th Finance Commission recommendations.

Methodology: The pilot projects focus on operationalising drinking water security and total sanitation in a holistic manner and attempt to address the different dimensions of water security and sanitation including the cost in terms of investments, setting of minimum standards for pricing, quality and quantity, storage management that includes aquifer management, demand side management and capacity building and training.



Progress in Pilot Projects

- Formation of a Steering Committee chaired by Secretary- MDWS, consisting of representatives from Ministries of Rural Development, Water Resources, Agriculture, Planning Commission, CGWB, NRSC, APFAMGS, Tarun Bharat Sangh, World Bank and WSP-SA,
- Support Organisations have been identified, appointed, and have started working in all Pilot Blocks.
- Support organization trainings held for the Support organizations working in the Pilot Blocks
- Water Budget Trainings have been held in 14 Pilot Blocks
- Baseline data collection in progress in all the pilot blocks.
- GIS map for the Pilot block completed for Kheralu Block, Mahesana, Gujarat, GIS mapping in other pilot blocks.
- Knowledge sharing workshop on GIS activities for the pilot blocks was held at Delhi on 27th April 2012
- Video Conferences chaired by Secretary held with Principal Secretaries, Pilot block officers and S.Os on 07.05.2012 and 23.11.2012
- National Review Workshops held from 2 to 4 May 2012 at Bangalore, and on 24th-25th September 2012 at Ahmedabad.

Highlights of the National Drinking Water Security Pilot Projects

- Participation of women, holistic approach to water management, water use efficiency, better management of drinking water supply schemes by the Gram Panchayats, self regulation, and convergence of the activities of various departments related to Drinking Water are to be emphasized in the project.
- Community to prepare its own village water security plan
- The software activities such as water budget trainings, sensitization, baseline data collection, and preparation of village water security plans in the Pilot blocks will be supported by a Support Organization.



Rural women at Village Chada, Block Kheralu, Gujarat, Participating in Village Water Budget Exercise



Villagers learning to take measurements to prepare water budget at Village Chada, Block Kheralu, Gujarat,

- A District core group chaired by the District Collector is formed in all the Districts , which acts as a support group for convergence of various Govt departments at the District level, and also monitors the progress of the Pilot Block activities.
- Village level Water Budget trainings and estimations being done.
- The community coming up with self discipline on water usage in agriculture sector to achieve drinking water security.
- Exposure visits displaying best practices in crop water budgeting and improved service levels, for the Gram Pradhans and District officers on Water Budget training, and improved water supply, are being taken up.

- b) Provision of safe drinking water in fluoride affected villages of Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh
A typical piped water Supply Project in a Quality Affected Habitation

Photos of MVS in Nalgonda District



Rapid Sand Filters 59 mld capacity at Panagal of Nalgonda District Clarifloculator



**Filter Beds
16 filter beds, 5 x 6 m each size
Design Flow : 2715 Cum/hr**



Aerator



Over Head Balancing Reservoir (OHBR)



**50 KL Capacity, tank
at Yellareddyguda Village**



**People collecting treated drinking water
(Surface Water) in Fluoride affected village
Yacharam, Mandal:
Ch.Gouraram of Nalgonda district**

Calendar of Important Events

| No. | Event | Date |
|-----|--|--------------|
| 1. | International Conference on Water Quality with Special Reference to Arsenic, Kolkata | 18/2/2012 |
| 2. | Conference on Mitigation Affects of Geogenic Contaminants at Nagpur, in Association with NEERI | 12/04/2012 |
| 3. | Meeting of the National Council for Drinking Water and Sanitation, New Delhi | 21/2/2012 |
| 4. | Conference of State Ministers and Secretaries i/c of Rural Water Supply of all States | 24-25/5/2012 |
| 5. | Regional Review Meeting on NRDWP and NBA for NE States, Guwahati | 28/6/2012 |
| 6. | Meeting of WSSO Directors, TSC State Coordinators and CCDU Directors, SCOPE Complex, New Delhi | 28/7/2012 |
| 7. | Regional Review Meeting on NRDWP and NBA for 4 States, Jaipur | 27/7/2012 |
| 8. | Regional Review Meeting on NRDWP and NBA for 4 States, Ranchi | 16/7/2012 |
| 9. | Regional Review Meeting on NRDWP and NBA for 6 States, Chandigarh | 6/7/2012 |
| 10. | Consultative Committee meeting of MoRD (DWS) | 8/8/2012 |
| 11. | Workshop of NE States on HGM maps, Guwahati | 14/12/2012 |



2 WATER QUALITY SECTION

i.) Jalmani Installation of standalone water purification system in rural schools.

With the objective of providing safe and clean drinking water to the children studying in water deficient rural schools, Finance Minister in his Budget speech (2008-09) announced that Rs.200 crore would be made available during 2008-09 to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation for installation of standalone water purification systems in water deficient rural schools.

Under the programme, 100% financial assistance is provided to States to install standalone water purification system in rural schools to enable the children to have access to safe and clean water at the consumption point.

The States were given the flexibility to select the appropriate technology and product. For the implementation of this programme, detailed guidelines were issued. Keeping in view the average cost of Rs.20,000/- per school, Rs.100 crore provided for the purpose was allocated to 28 States during 2008-09, with a target to cover 50,000 schools.

In 2009-10, the remaining Rs.100 crore was provided to the Ministry, which was allocated to the States as the 2nd installment to cover another 50,000 schools. Against the target for coverage of 1,00,000 rural schools, as on 16.1.2013, States have reported coverage of 90,488 rural schools. The remaining schools are expected to be covered by the end of the financial year.

ii.) Technologies used to tackle water quality problems

States use a number of technology options to provide potable drinking water in the quality affected habitations.

In order to assist the States in selecting appropriate contaminant removal technology, a "Handbook on Drinking Water Treatment Technologies" was released in November, 2011 and was made available to all States. This was further revised by adding comparative statement of technologies and treatment technologies for emerging contaminants like uranium and the Revised Edition released in February, 2013.

iii.) 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, healthy 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 17.1.2013, 3.73 lakh chemical kits, 872.02 lakh bacteriological vials have been purchased/ supplied, 51.57 lakh water samples were tested in laboratories by using these kits and 16.22 persons 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 2012-13, the following achievements have been made:-

During 2012-13, till 17.1.2013, 158 Sub-divisional labs have been set up and 11.83 lakh water samples have been tested in all laboratories set up in the country.

| | | |
|---|---|------------|
| No. of FTKs chemical distributed | = | 21260 |
| No. of bacteriological vials distributed/ processed | = | 51.09 lakh |
| No. of grass root workers trained | = | 2.54 lakh |
| No. of Sanitary surveys conducted | = | 35528 |
| No. of sources tested using FTKs | = | 5.25 lakh |

iv.) Water Quality Testing Laboratories

The Ministry also supports in setting up district level and sub-divisional level laboratories in the States. As on 17.1.2013, 755 district laboratories have been established by the States/ UTs using funds from the Centre, from their own resources and from other sources. In addition, 1115 sub-divisional / block level laboratories have also been set up in various States.

v.) Research and Development Projects

In order to promote research and development in the area of water quality, this Ministry funds R&D projects in premier R & D institutions, Universities, Colleges, autonomous organizations including NGOs/ voluntary agencies. So far 149 R & D projects have been sanctioned, out of which 127 have been completed. The Ministry has brought out two compendia on the completed projects and it has also been widely disseminated to States/ PHEDs for their use. To consider R&D proposals and provide guidance, the Ministry has constituted a Research & Development Advisory Committee (R&DAC). During the year 2012-13, a total of 5 R & D projects have been approved by the Committee.

vi.) Hydro-geo-morphological maps

The Ministry has prioritized the preparation of hydro-geo-morphological maps to assist the States through National Remote Sensing Center, Hyderabad. With the use of these maps, States can identify sites for groundwater sources for water supply systems and locations for constructing recharge structures to improve sustain ability of existing water supply sources. The status of the preparation of these maps is as follows:

- (i) HGM maps (without water quality layers) have been completed in 19 States of which 17 States have been covered fully (except for ice-cap areas & along international borders) and partially in 2 States viz. West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.
- (ii) Similar work is under progress in all remaining States/ UTs including the above-mentioned partially covered States. These maps without water quality layer are likely to be completed by March, 2013 except for Manipur and Lakshadweep Islands (which are likely to be completed by June, 2013.)
- (iii) States have been asked to generate pre-monsoon & post monsoon water quality data of all sources with GPS coordinates and send such information for preparation of water quality layers & maintained in the HGM maps.
- (iv) The first district Atlas comprising of groundwater prospects & quality maps has been prepared for Krishnagiri district of Tamil Nadu.

- (v) Review/ Orientation workshop was conducted at Guwahati for all Northeastern States on 14th December, 2012. All key stake-holders from National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), North Eastern Space Application Centre (NESAC), North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management (NERIWALM), Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), North Eastern Council for Science and Technology (NECS&T), representatives from Public Health Engineering Departments (PHEDs) from North Eastern States and technical experts from Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (MDWS) had participated.
- (vi) A National Workshop on review cum training on usage of Hydro-geo-morphological maps was conducted by the Ministry in NRSC, Hyderabad during 17-18 January, 2013 wherein representatives from 16 PHEDs/ State Remote Sensing Centres, external quality experts, representatives from Regional Remote Sensing Centres, NESAC and technical experts from MDWS had participated.

vii.) IEC

Based on issues and challenges faced in the implementation of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the Ministry released advertisements in the All India Radio titled "Satyameva Jayate" and "Dil pe lagi aur baat bani" on safe use of drinking water. Further awareness campaign on different aspects of safe drinking water in rural areas through broadcast of audio spots on All India Radio on Vividh Bharati, Primary/ local channels, national news, regional news bulletin has also been launched. It has also formulated IEC guidelines to help the States to take IEC activities for different stakeholders at different levels. Further to improve understanding of various aspects of drinking water among people, promote hygienic practices and sharing of responsibility by PRIs, telecast of audio-visual spots on regional kendras of Doordarshan has also been done.

viii.) Key Resource Centres

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 56 Key Resource Centres recognized by Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation. Out of these, 38 KRCs work for Drinking Water and 8 for Sanitation exclusively for capacity building and 10 work for both drinking water and sanitation.

The details of activities undertaken by KRCs during 2012-13 (as on December, 2012) are given below.

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Training Programmes | 34 |
| National Workshops | 02 |

International Training Programmes

The Ministry and UNICEF have jointly funded two international training programmes on External Capacity Building Initiatives on Water and Sanitation in IRC, Netherlands. In these two weeks programmes held in 25th June to 06th July, 2012 and 19th November to 30th November, 2012 a total of 37 officers from the Ministry and State Departments incharge of rural water supply and sanitation had participated.

ix.) National Programme on Prevention and Control of JE/ AES

The National programme on prevention and control of Japanese Encephalitis/ Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/ AES) has been started by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India. The Health Ministry has identified 60 high priority JE/ AES districts and has proposed an integrated approach in partnership with Ministries of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Social Justice, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Women and Child Development.

The major thrust areas under the drinking water component of the programme include:

- 1) Provision of safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities
- 2) Strengthening measures/ mechanisms for water quality monitoring
- 3) Replacement of public shallow hand pumps with IM-II hand pumps
- 4) Proper disinfection facilities
- 5) Rising hand pump platforms in waterlogged/ high water table areas
- 6) Mini-water supply scheme with stand posts for provision of safe drinking water.

States can incur expenditure on this from the 3% provision made by Government of India under WQM&SP.

Since Gorakhpur is one of the worst affected JE/ AES affected districts in the country, a State level

workshop was conducted in November, 2012 wherein State Ministers in charge of Health and Panchayati Raj along with Secretary DWS, JS, DWS and other senior officials from the Ministry participated.

x.) Constitution of Inter-Ministerial Central Teams on specific water quality issues

Based on the request made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, the then Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development and DWS agreed to send a team of experts to prepare water quality action plan for the State. Accordingly, a central team drawn from National Remote Sensing Centre, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, KFC Medical College, PHED, West Bengal and Officials from the Ministry visited Uttar Pradesh during 16 -19 April, 2012 studied the extent of chemical and bacteriological contamination in drinking water sources in the State and have submitted their report, which was forwarded to the State for taking necessary action.

xi.) Deputation of Senior Officers as members of Inter-Ministerial Central Teams constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs/ Ministry of Agriculture for assessment of impact of natural calamities

The Ministry had deputed Senior Officers as members to various Central teams for assessment of impact of natural disasters like drought, flood, earthquake, landslides, etc. The States of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Rajasthan and Sikkim were visited by the officers of the Ministry and the Central teams have submitted their recommendations on emergency drinking water supply measures to the Inter Ministerial Group.

xii.) Visit of Senior Officers at International fora

- (i) Secretary (MDWS) visited Netherlands to deliver the valedictory address to the participants (Senior officers of State Governments) of training programme for capacity building in the field of Water & Sanitation conducted by IRC, Netherlands in November, 2012.
- (ii) Senior officers from the Ministry attended the three day South Asian Regional Conference on Water and Sanitation at Kathmandu, Nepal during October, 2012.

Activities during the year 2012

A number of activities were taken up during the year of which the important ones are mentioned below.

a) Gender Issues

Gender is one of the most important indicators to map the development process of a country. It shares

close ties with Water and Sanitation issues. Further, the accessibility, affordability and availability aspect of water and sanitation facilities are the most important aspects that determine the path for the Ministry.

It is mostly women and girls who bear the burden of fetching water. Thus, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation lays emphasis on involving women in all phases of planning, implementation, operation and maintenance. The Ministry's thrust is on improved drinking water facilities through a provision of 55 lpcd of piped drinking water supply in the 12th Five Year plan with a view to reduce women's drudgery in collecting water and spare time for other productive activities, leisure or education. The Ministry has established a Gender Budgeting Cell. It is developing a gender-sensitive approach to address gender issues in Water and Sanitation sector.

b) Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)

From the 2005 onwards, after launch of Bharat Nirman Programme, there was a fundamental change in the monitoring process wherein the names of villages/ habitations being targeted for coverage and their physical progress in terms of asset creation is being monitored. The process of monitoring the targeted habitation online has been systematized from 2009-10 onwards through the 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 3 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. 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 16.66 lakh rural habitations across the country is available on the IMIS which is freely accessible from the Ministry's website.

State Governments update the habitation wise data on an annual basis. State officials responsible for online data entry are being imparted regular training to undertake this job. Besides, periodic review meetings and video conferences are conducted to review the physical and financial progress in the implementation of schemes in all the states.

Using the IMIS system, the Ministry monitors the progress of all States in the implementation of the NRDWP. Feedback and advice is given to the States on the basis of data submitted by them on the IMIS. The IMIS is developing into a robust database, providing information of the status of rural drinking water situation covering every habitation in the country and has become a crucial tool for planning.

c) Institutional Setup for better Coordination, Convergence and Support

I) National level

i) National Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Council

The High Level National Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Council, headed by the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Secretaries from related Ministries, civil society and experts in the field of drinking water & sanitation as members was set up in 2010. The purpose of setting up this Council is to bring about greater convergence and coordination amongst different Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government and between Centre and States on issues relating to drinking water and sanitation. The Council focuses on measures needed to improve the status of drinking water supply and sanitation in rural areas, further the sustainability of drinking water supply schemes and give guidance to reduce contamination of drinking water sources so as to provide adequate and safe drinking water to the rural population.

The second meeting of the Council was held on 21.2.2012 and was chaired by Shri Jairam Ramesh, Hon. Minister of Rural Development and Drinking Water and Sanitation

ii) National Resource Centre (NRC)

A National Resource Centre with 2 Team Leaders and 8 Consultants, has been set up in the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The NRC functions as a knowledge bank and provides expert technical assistance to the Ministry and to the States in implementing the rural drinking water and sanitation programmes.

(II) State level

i) State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM)

State Water and Sanitation Missions (SWSM) has been set up at the State/ UT level to move towards achieving coordination and convergence among State Departments dealing with Rural Drinking Water Supply, Rural Sanitation, School Education, Health, Women and Child Development, Water Resources,

Agriculture, etc. The SWSM is headed by the Chief Secretary/Additional Chief Secretary/ Development Commissioner with Secretaries in/charge of PHED and other concerned Departments as members. Secretary (PHED) (or the Department concerned with rural water supply) is the nodal Secretary responsible for all the SWSM activities and for convening the meetings of the Mission. Experts in the field of Hydrology, IEC, HRD, MIS, Media, NGOs, etc. can be co-opted as members.

ii) **Water and Sanitation Support Organization (WSSO)**

All States have set up a **Water and Sanitation Support Organisation (WSSO)** under State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM), to take up software Support activities like setting up and strengthening of Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance systems (i.e. Drinking Water Testing Labs and Field Test Kits), MIS/ Computerisation projects, Monitoring & Evaluation, IEC, HRD (CCDU) activities, Research & Development. The WSSOs can engage 9-12 highly qualified and experienced Consultants in the above fields related to drinking water supply to provide professional expertise at the State level.

(III) **District level**

i) **District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM)**

The District Water and Sanitation Missions (**DWSM**) constituted at the district level functions under the supervision, control and guidance of Zila Panchayats/ Parishads. The DWSM supervises preparation of the District Water Security Plans and its implementation. At the district level, convergence of some of the major development programmes like the MNREGS, Integrated Watershed Management Programme projects of Dept. of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Central and State Finance Commission funds, NRHM, various Watershed and Irrigation schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture, various schemes of the Ministry of Water Resources is done by the DWSM. The DWSM engages qualified professionals in the fields of IEC, M&E and MIS, HRD, Sanitation and Hydro geology to assist the activities at the district level.

(IV) **Block level**

Block Resource Centres - Strengthening Support at the Lowest level

To enable sustainability of drinking water supply systems, following guidelines issued by the Ministry, States began the process of establishment of **Block Resource Centres (BRCs)** at the Block or Taluka level, depending upon requirements and availability of funds under Support component of NRDWP. For these centres, 1-4 persons are engaged and trained for taking up community mobilisation and awareness

generation activities among the local communities. This will increase the number of persons working in the rural drinking water and sanitation sector at the block and village levels, strengthen the district PHEDs and provide support to Village Panchayats and VWSCs in their efforts in managing drinking water and sanitation schemes. These personnel will also play a significant role in checking and monitoring water quality and ensuring regular testing of all drinking water sources.

(d) **Other initiatives in 2012-13**

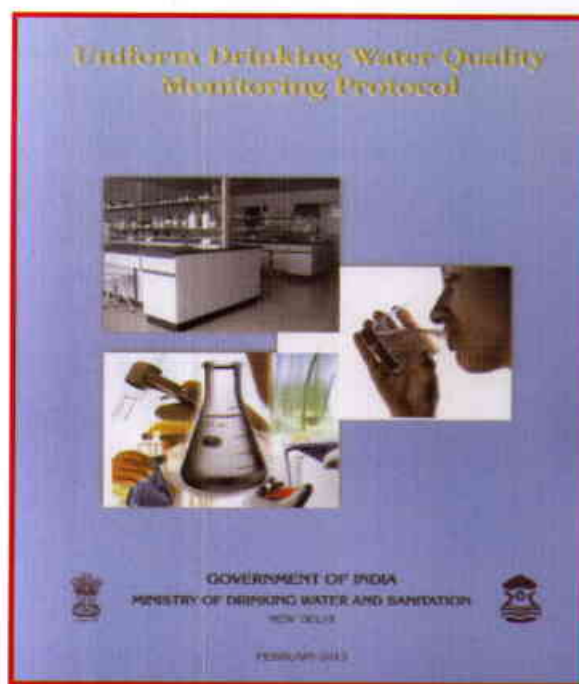
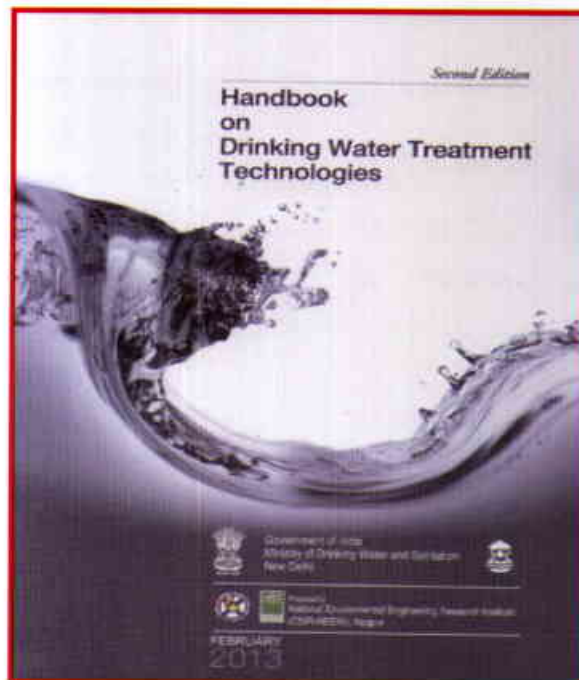
Publications

1) Uniform Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Protocol

The Uniform Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Protocol is of the first kind in the country and there is no such protocol in urban areas. The Uniform Water Quality Monitoring protocol notified in 2005 under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, focuses on ground water and surface water subject to pollution and not for drinking water. Therefore, this new protocol is prepared which standardizes the requirements of laboratory space, chemicals, equipment, instrumentation, glassware, manpower, parameters and period of sampling at the State, district and sub-divisional levels. The publication was released by the Hon. Minister of State (Independent Charge) of Drinking Water and Sanitation in the State Ministers Conference on 19.2.2013.

2) Second Edition of Handbook on Drinking Water Treatment Technologies

The first Edition of Handbook on Drinking Water Treatment Technologies was released by the Ministry in the year 2011. The second edition of this Handbook, released on 19.2.2013, comprises of further advancements in treatment technologies of various parameters along with comparison of technologies. The second edition also includes possible treatment technologies for uranium and chromium in drinking water



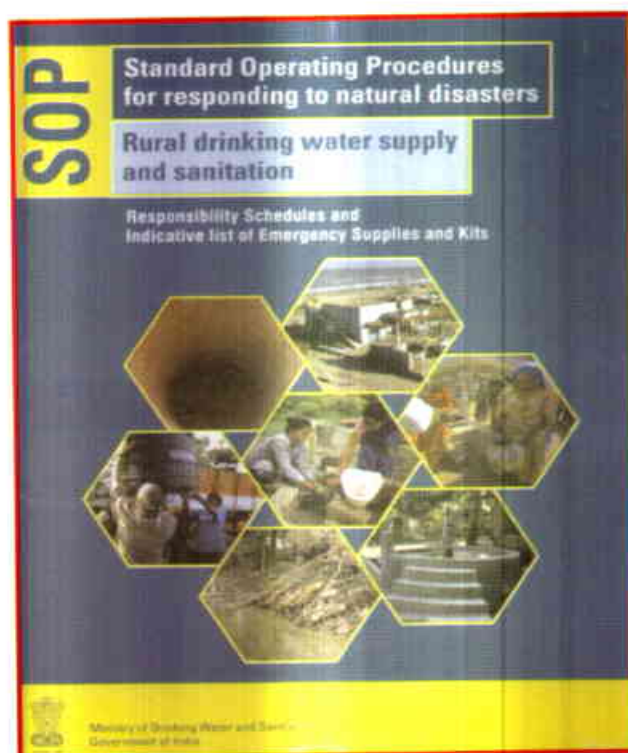
sources. The technologies/products mentioned in the handbook are suggestive in nature and should not be taken as recommendations from Government of India. The State Governments are expected to study all possible technologies and procurement shall be made as per their State policy.

3) **First District Atlas of Hydro-Geo-Morphological Maps along with Water Quality Layer**

The first District Atlas of Hydro-Geo-Morphological Maps along with Water Quality Layer has been prepared for Krishnagiri district of Tamil Nadu State by the Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board under peer review of National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India. Earlier, District-wise atlases were prepared in Jharkhand State but did not contain the water quality layer in these maps. These maps could be utilized for identification of correct locations for siting production wells, planning sustainability structures taking into cognizance the ground water quality. For preparation of these useful maps and atlases, 100% grants-in-aid from the Central Government are being provided to NRSC, Hyderabad.

4) **SOP Brochure on Disaster Management**

The Ministry had prepared a Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to serve as a tool for Government and other stakeholders for understanding the institutional mechanism for coordinated disaster management at all levels. Further, this SOP document had clearly brought out the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in providing water, sanitation and hygiene services during different phases of disaster. UNICEF had provided assistance in the preparation of the SOP. Furthermore, the SOP clearly lists down the actions to be undertaken by the individual officers (for example EE, AEE, AE and JE) before, during and after the disaster. Now the Ministry has released a Quick Reference Folder detailing the roles and responsibilities of officers at all levels and make them better informed and equipped to prepare for, respond to and recover from the impact of disasters.



5) Engaging Non State Providers in Rural Water Supply - Documentation of Experiences in South Asia

This publication prepared in association with Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP), World Bank, captures cases illustrating the examples of Operation and Maintenance arrangements engaged in by PRIs as well as rural water supply departments that have included participation of non-State agencies. They point to the potential for improved system sustainability and service delivery that may be achieved using this mechanism, which can serve as role models for replication. These models include agreement with a Community Based Organisation (CBO), Trust or Society.

3 Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)

There is a direct relationship between water, sanitation and health. Consumption of unsafe drinking water, open disposal of human excreta, lack of personal and food hygiene have a direct bearing on the high infant mortality rate and are also the causes of a host of medical problems like Schistosomiasis, Dysentery, Japanese Encephalitis, Malaria, Dengue fever and Trachoma. Indirect loss of working days due to repeated episodes of these diseases results in huge economic loss. Though the country has come a long way in improving its sanitation coverage status, this needs to be further improved if the country is to find a place amongst the developed nations of the world. The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) is a **community-led** and **people-oriented** programme to achieve this end.



i) **BACKGROUND OF NIRMAL BHARAT ABHIYAN (NBA) :**

To accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas, Government of India has designed a paradigm shift in Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the XIIth Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with "Nirmal Grams" as outcomes. The new strategy is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting community saturation approach. NBA goal is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022.

ii) **PROVISION UNDER NIRMAL BHARAT ABHIYAN (NBA)**

- Under NBA, the provision of incentive for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover all APL households who belong to SCs, STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households

- Provision of Individual household latrines: Incentive of Rs. 3200/- and 1400/- for each toilet (Rs. 3700/- and Rs. 1400/- in case of hilly and difficult areas) is given by Central and State Government respectively to BPL households and Identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households w.e.f 1.4.2012.
- In addition upto Rs. 4500 to be booked under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet is permitted
- Assistance of Rs. 35000/- (Rs. 38500/- for Hilly and difficult areas) for Toilets in Schools and Rs. 8000/- (Rs. 10000/- for Hilly and difficult areas) for Anganwadi Toilets with the cost shared by Central and State Government in the ratio of 70:30
- Provision for upto Rs. 200000 for construction of Community Sanitary Complexes with cost shared between Centre, State and Community in the ratio of 60:30:10.
- Assistance to Production Centres of sanitary materials and Rural Sanitary Marts
- Solid and Liquid Waste management (SLWM) in project mode for each Gram Panchayat (GP) with financial assistance capped for a GP based on number of households to enable all Panchayats to implement sustainable SLWM projects. A cap of Rs. 7/12/15/20 lakh to be applicable for Gram Panchayats having up to 150/300/500/ more than 500 households on a Centre and State/GP sharing ratio of 70:30. Projects to be prioritized in identified GPs targeted for Nirmal status and those that have already been awarded Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP). Any additional cost requirement to be met from the State/GP.
- Funds for capacity building of all stakeholders including Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and field level implementers have been earmarked under the revised strategy

Total Transformation

Chaphyachapada village in Baglan block of Nashik district, Maharashtra, has a primarily tribal population of 1,020 constituted by 159 families. What sets this village apart from others in the vicinity is that each family has an individual toilet facility, develops a kitchen garden, plants trees, practices solid waste management, dumps its garbage at a landfill site, and uses cattle dung as fertilizer in agriculture and gardening. The village environment is clean and healthy and villagers free from the risk of water-borne disease.

Not so long ago, the residents of Chaphyachapada lived in filthy and unsanitary surroundings, suffered from a range of water-borne diseases and were not interested in changing their situation. It was the launch of the TSC in Nashik district in 2004 that brought about a transformation in the mindset and behavior of the residents of Chaphyachapada. With the initiation of TSC, district and block officers began

by carrying out a survey to assess awareness and use of toilets. Elected GP representative and officials held meetings to educate people to spread the message of sanitation and to convince villagers to construct toilets. A village-level committee was established to monitor open defecation; 'Good Morning' squads were formed to patrol the village to check open defecation. A fine of `500 was imposed for defecating in the open and `100 rewarded to those who informed on offenders. Women's involvement was encouraged and door-to-door visits were made by members of women's SHGs to convince people of the importance of sanitation and constructing toilets.

Training programs were organized for Anganwadi workers and school teachers, who further provided masonry training to the villagers. A school sanitation and hygiene education program based on the innovative concept of 'Swachchhata Doot' was implemented.

The village achieved development and ODF status as a result of several measures such as drainage management, solid waste management and drinking water management. In addition, family planning, tree plantation, ban on addiction and tree cutting, and promotion of solar road lighting were also promoted.

As a result, today, Chaphyachapada GP is the proud recipient of several state and national awards. It first participated in the Sant Gadgebaba Abhiyan in 2001-02 and won the third prize at the block level. In 2005-06, it won the first prize at the block level and the third place at the district level. In 2006-07, Chaphyachapada won the first prize at the district level and, in 2007-08, the third prize at the state level.

It has also been awarded the NGP by the President of India at the National level. Apart from this, Chaphyachapada has won the Tanta Mukti Puskar, Vima Gram Puskar, and the Girna Gourav Puskar has won the Tanta Mukti Puskar, Vima Gram Puskar, and the Girna Gourav Puskar.

1.3.1 Progress so Far

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan(NBA) is being implemented in 607 districts of the country. The project outlay for all 607 NBA projects sanctioned so far is Rs.22672.36 crore. The physical and financial progress of the NBA projects in the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 (up to December, 2012) are given at the Annex-I-IV. These are also available on www.mdws.nic.in.

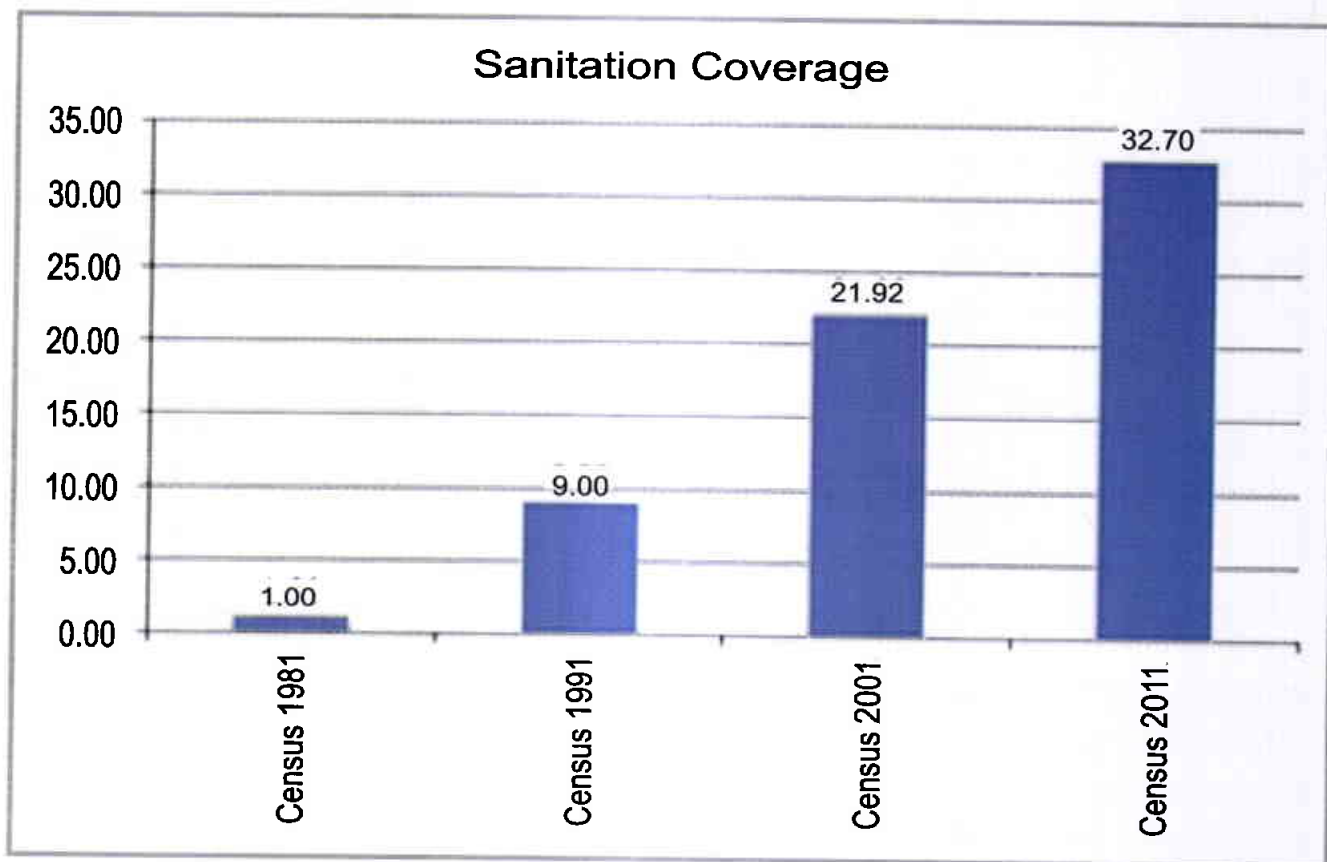
38III) Sanitation Coverage

(ii) Sanitation Coverage

As per Census 2011, sanitation coverage in rural India has reached 32.70% taking into consideration the increased population. Census 2011 has reported an increase in 2.96 crore households in rural areas as compared to Census 2001.

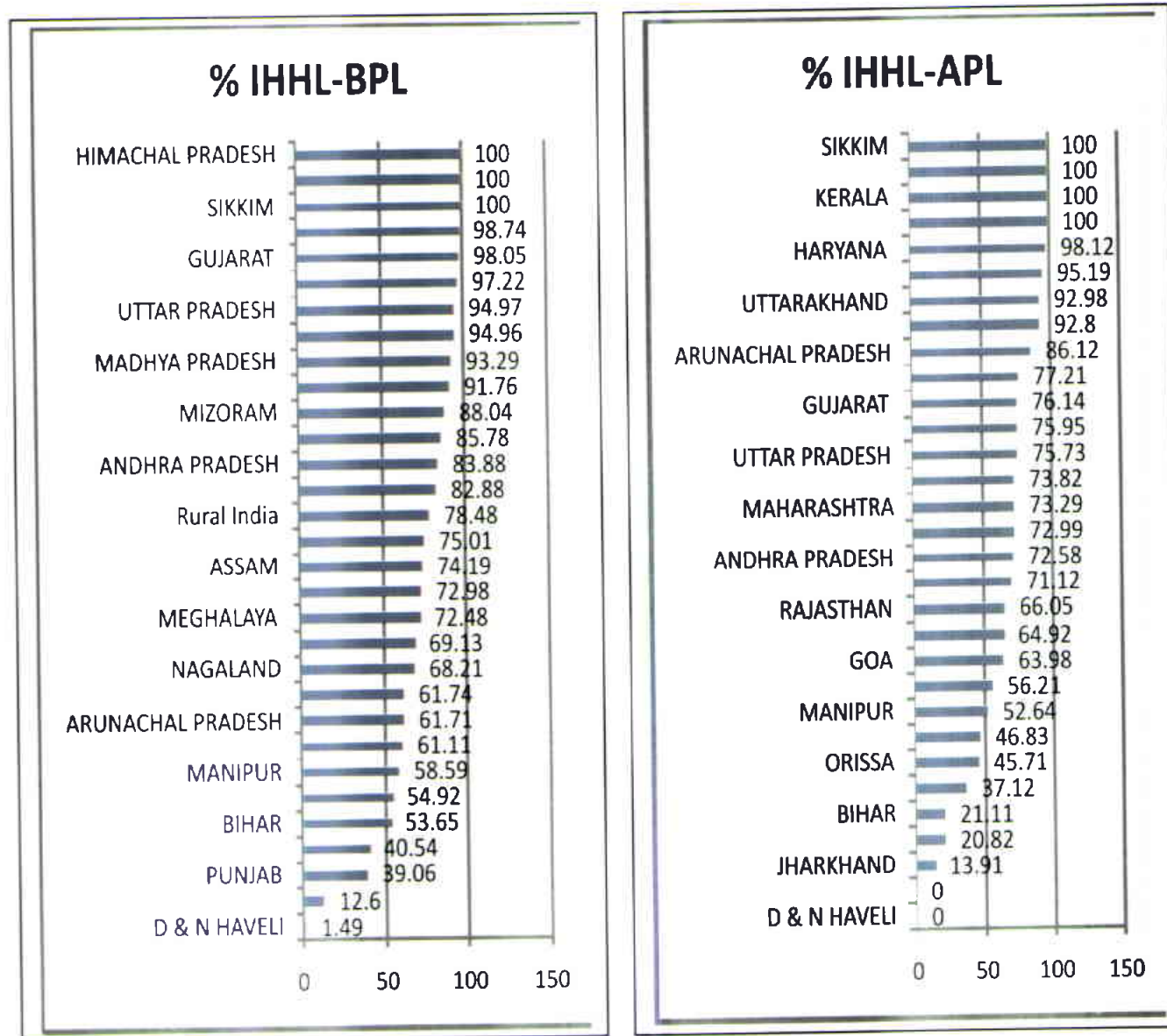
(a) Physical Progress

Against an objective of 12.57 crore Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), the sanitation facilities for individual households reported to be achieved is about 9.00 crore as of December 2012. In addition, about 25,270 Community Sanitary Complexes have been constructed. The state-wise achievements percentage is given below:-



(a) Physical Progress

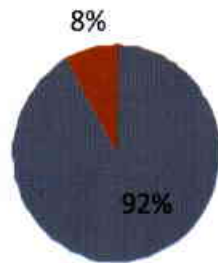
Against an objective of 12.57 crore Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), about 9.00 crore IHHL have been constructed till December 2012. In addition, about 25,270 Community Sanitary Complexes have been constructed. The state-wise percentage achievements is given below:-



In addition to individual household toilets, NBA lays emphasis on school sanitation. Since inception, a total of 12.61 lakh school toilet units have been reported to be constructed against an objective of 13.75 lakh as of December 2012.

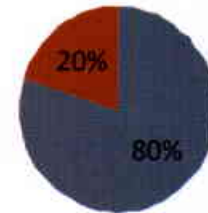
School toilets

■ Covered ■ Un-Covered



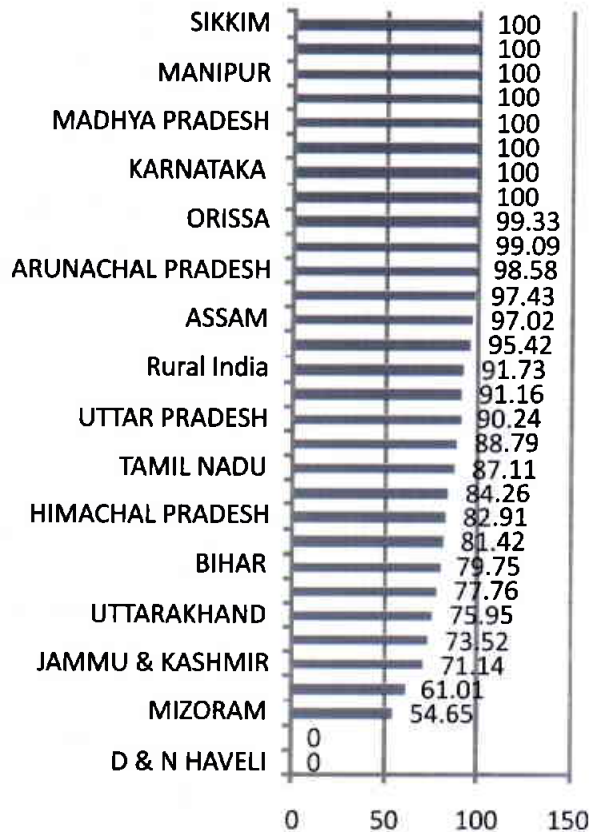
Anganwadi toilets

■ Covered ■ Un-Covered

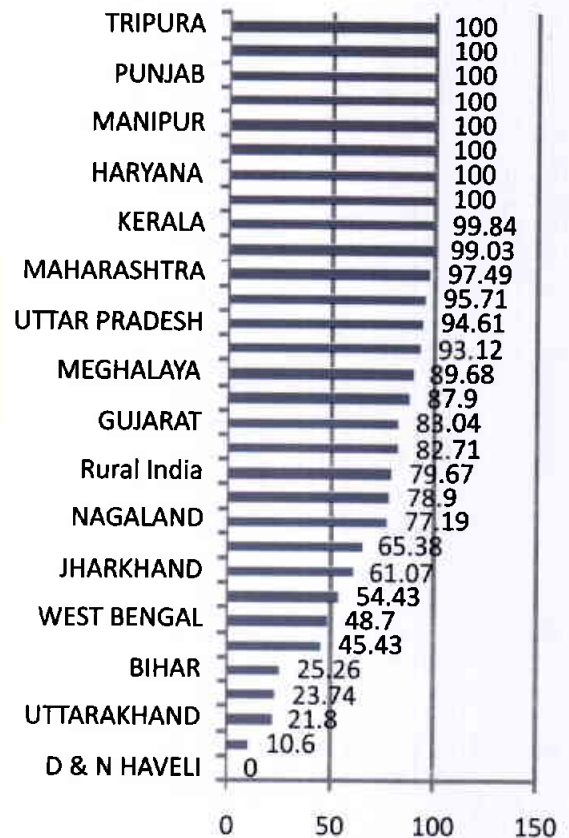


Provision of sanitary facilities in Anganwadi is also an important component of NBA. A total of 4,26,184 Anganwadi toilets have been reported to be constructed as against the project objectives of 5,34,931 as of December 2012. The state-wise achievement percentage is given below:-

% School toilets



% Anganwadi Toilets



From Filth to Beauty

The transformation of a filth point into a beautiful pond and garden, with an attached sanitary complex

Vadakkencherry is a remote village located in Palakkad district of Kerala. In the centre of the village, facing the Panchayat building, was situated Mekkulam, a pond. However, instead of being a source of water and pleasure for the villagers, it had turned into a fetid point of contamination and disease. All kinds of garbage and waste were dumped in the pond, and it soon became a breeding centre for pests and vectors.

The stench emanating from the pond, which had slowly filled up and resembled a ditch, subsumed the entire village. As a result of this unbearable situation, the Panchayat authorities approached the District Suchitwa Mission. This crisis opened up a real opportunity for the TSC team to intervene.

In coordination with the Joint Program Coordinator, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) the TSC team prepared an action plan to clean the pond. The pond was desilted and the filth and dirt removed and used to fill the land around it. The side wall of the pond was constructed using the GP's plan fund and the pond was filled with clean water. In the land-filled portion, a garden was laid out. GP and TSC funds were used to build a community sanitary complex nearby, which is now a pay-and-use utility. A place that was once filled with dirt and filth has become a beautiful pond surrounded by a garden. The community sanitary complex has become a public utility with one family obtaining a livelihood from it. And, more important, the villagers have been relieved of the foul odor and a health risk.



(b) Financial Progress

The total financial outlay under the NBA is Rs. 22672.36 crore. Central, State and beneficiary shares of the projects are Rs. 14888.92 crore, Rs. 5549.20 crore and Rs. 2234.24 crore respectively. An amount of Rs. 9843.99 crore has already been released by the Government of India for implementation of these projects, out of which Rs. 7802.20 crore has been utilized as reported by the States.

State-wise status is given below-

(Rs. in lakh)

| State | Approved-Centre share | Centre - Release | Centre - Exp | % Exp. against released |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| ANDHRA PRADESH | 114766.51 | 78691.96 | 50780.76 | 64.53 |
| ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 4662.35 | 3121.10 | 2597.27 | 83.22 |
| ASSAM | 65248.07 | 46448.63 | 41325.78 | 88.97 |
| BIHAR | 197840.73 | 95128.26 | 70583.94 | 74.20 |
| CHHATTISGARH | 45596.64 | 28348.60 | 25931.77 | 91.47 |
| D & N HAVELI | 80.69 | 3.15 | 1.67 | 53.02 |
| GOA | 634.96 | 172.32 | 149.93 | 87.01 |
| GUJARAT | 43924.90 | 34803.45 | 29363.67 | 84.37 |
| HARYANA | 13922.67 | 11136.10 | 10456.25 | 93.90 |
| HIMACHAL PRADESH | 13118.40 | 8748.19 | 7059.59 | 80.70 |
| JAMMU & KASHMIR | 28374.07 | 11754.80 | 8401.64 | 71.47 |
| JHARKHAND | 60485.48 | 34362.22 | 20956.24 | 60.99 |
| KARNATAKA | 70077.23 | 40326.59 | 28080.46 | 69.63 |
| KERALA | 11873.91 | 10297.81 | 9831.65 | 95.47 |
| MADHYA PRADESH | 113086.85 | 96567.47 | 74017.68 | 76.65 |
| MAHARASHTRA | 97771.77 | 68124.10 | 53695.12 | 78.82 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| MANIPUR | 7908.73 | 4349.06 | 3814.88 | 87.72 |
| MEGHALAYA | 9562.87 | 7814.86 | 6984.32 | 89.37 |
| MIZORAM | 4331.58 | 2903.48 | 2848.00 | 98.09 |
| NAGALAND | 5607.04 | 3512.77 | 3605.34 | 102.64 |
| ORISSA | 104509.10 | 51676.92 | 35190.12 | 68.10 |
| PUDUCHERRY | 481.72 | 94.84 | 79.07 | 83.37 |
| PUNJAB | 15139.89 | 2921.86 | 1645.37 | 56.31 |
| RAJASTHAN | 69096.73 | 35971.66 | 26097.07 | 72.55 |
| SIKKIM | 1338.56 | 1192.94 | 1010.21 | 84.68 |
| TAMIL NADU | 69366.01 | 54224.33 | 48105.80 | 88.72 |
| TRIPURA | 6120.24 | 5479.14 | 5072.47 | 92.58 |
| UTTAR PRADESH | 192171.80 | 171973.58 | 151392.94 | 88.03 |
| UTTARAKHAND | 9993.12 | 8311.87 | 6062.02 | 72.93 |
| WEST BENGAL | 111799.51 | 65937.91 | 55079.75 | 83.53 |
| TOTAL :- | 1488892.12 | 984399.97 | 780220.78 | 79.26 |

iii **ACTIVITIES OF IMPORTANCE UNDERTAKEN DURING 2012-13**

(a) **POLICY INTERVENTIONS**

(i) **Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan**

To accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas, the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) launched in the first year of the 12th Five year Plan, attempts to make a drastic change in the construction and use of sanitation facilities by the rural population. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan has brought in several changes in the sanitation programme firstly by widening the provision of incentives so as to extend the facility not only to the BPL families but also to identified APL households belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged and women

headed households. Yet another notable change is the increased incentive. Moreover in order to facilitate easy construction, NBA has been dovetailed with the employment generation programme of the Government of India i.e. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, by allowing a financial assistance upto Rs 4500/- for construction of an Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) from MGNREGS.

Under NBA, following new initiatives have been undertaken:

- Conjoint approach with the scheme of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has been adopted to address the issue of availability of water in the Gram Panchayats for sustaining sanitation facilities created.
- More focus on Information Education Communication (IEC) activities with that lays the basis for successful implementation of the programme. Provision of enhanced funding for IEC activity and capacity building of all stakeholders including Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and field level implementers.
- Convergence with other Ministry / State Departments like Health, Women & Child Development and Panchayati Raj is being focused upon.
- Provision has been made for incentivizing Accredited Social Health Activists(ASHAs) and Anganwadi workers for promoting sanitation. Self Help Groups, Women's Groups and Non Government Organisations of repute are to be encouraged by States to participate in sanitation promotion.
- The component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) has also been prioritized through focused funding.

(b) PROGRAMME INTERVENTIONS

(i) State Ministers and Secretaries Conference

Conference of State Ministers and Secretaries in-charge of Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation was held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 24th and 25th May, 2012 with the aim of reviewing the progress made so far in implementation of the National Drinking Water Supply Programme (NRDWP) and the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), 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. Technical Options for On-Site Sanitation was released on the occasion.

Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development and Drinking Water and Sanitation, Shri Jairam Ramesh highlighted the key policy shifts in the sanitation programme. In her Address, Secretary(MDWS) said that with the increase in budget in the current plan, the responsibility of effective and timely utilization by States becomes even more important. This requires planned project management for each of the components of the schemes being implemented by the States.

(ii) National Workshop for Swachchhata Preraks

A National level workshop of Swachchhata Preraks was organized on 18th September, 2012 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. Communication and Advocacy Strategy (2012-2017) for Water Sanitation and Hygiene was also launched during the workshop.

The upscaled financial resources and innovative strategies of implementation envisaged under NBA demand a shift in the role of the District Coordinator.



Their roles in the changed scenario have been redefined and strategized to give impetus to the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan. The key shift has been changing the mind set of NBA from “Government run scheme” to “Peoples Led Campaign”. Their role has shifted from “Providers of sanitation services” to Sanitation Motivators “Swachchata Preraks”. As Swachata Preraks, they would not only be responsible for formulation of plans and implementation of activities under the revised NBA at District level but also actively coordinate with all stakeholders particularly PRIs, grass roots motivators, NGOs and other related Departments for achieving total sanitation at the Gram Panchayat level and in sustaining sanitation efforts in Nirmal Gram Puraskar Gps.

The “District NBA Coordinator” redesignated as the Swachhata Prerak is the cutting edge official who shall play the prime role in all aspects of programme implementation right from planning, implementing, reviewing, monitoring and evaluating the outcomes of the programme.

(iii) **National Consultation with State Ministers and Secretaries in-charge of rural sanitation**

National Consultation with State Ministers and Secretaries in-charge of rural sanitation was held under the Chairmanship of Shri Bharatsinh Solanki, Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Drinking Water and Sanitation, on 20th and 21st December, 2012. In the conference, the progress made so far in implementation of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), convergence related issues between MGNREGS and NBA was discussed. Revised NGP Guidelines were also launched during the Consultation.

Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) MDWS, Shri Bharatsinh Solanki, highlighted the provisions made under NBA for construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHL). He urged the States to take the sanitation programme forward in a constructive manner for the benefit of the poor.

Secretary, MDWS stated that open defecation is a National shame and 626 million people in India defecate in the open while only 32.7% have sanitation facilities as per Census-2011 figures. He outlined the various implications of open defecation and lack of sanitation.



IV PUBLICATIONS

(i) Sanitation and Hygiene Advocacy and Communication Strategy Framework 2012-2017

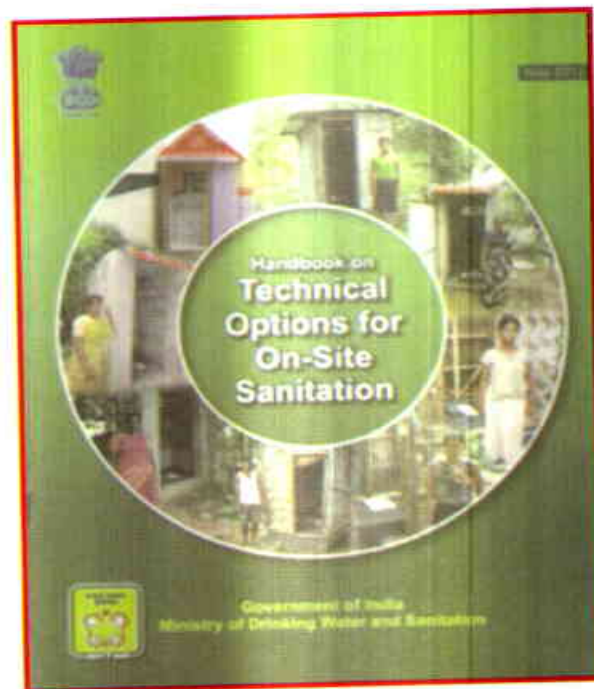
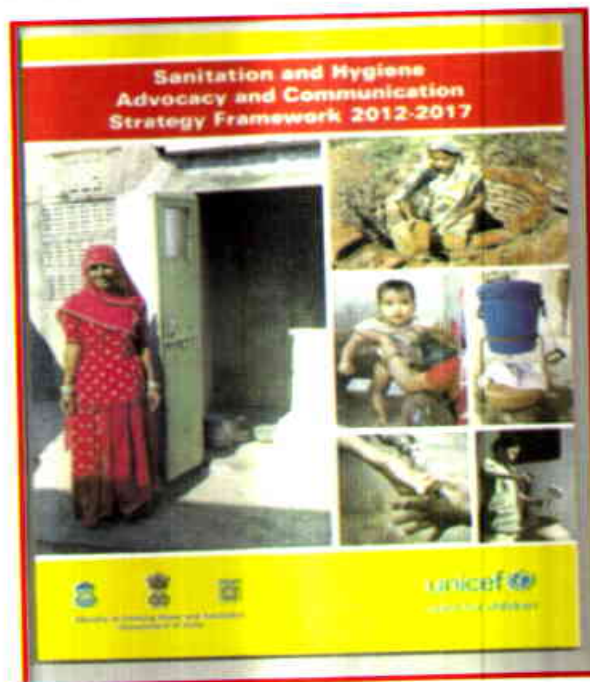
The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has developed a comprehensive communication strategy in association with UNICEF to bring about this change. A framework for a five year **Communication and Advocacy Strategy (2012-2017)**, for improved hygiene and sanitation has been developed to raise awareness about the need of improved sanitation and increased usage of toilet facilities. The strategy is designed to roll out a number of activities in phased manner, with the first phase focusing on awareness-raising, the second on advocacy and the third on social and behavior change. It intends to provide a framework for States to develop State-specific action plans for rolling out of the strategy.

The Advocacy and Communication Strategy focuses on **four critical WASH behaviours**:

1. Construction and use of toilets
2. The safe disposal of child faeces
3. Handwashing with soap after defecation, before food and after handling child faeces
4. Safe storage and handling of drinking water

The campaign will reach out to children and mothers, influencers and decision makers across the country, at strategically appropriate times, to build up a momentum of supportive public will and a movement for positive change.

After the launch of the National framework, MDWS in association with UNICEF is planning to organize regional workshops to help the States plan their State specific communication strategy.



(ii) Handbook on Technical Options for On-Site Sanitation

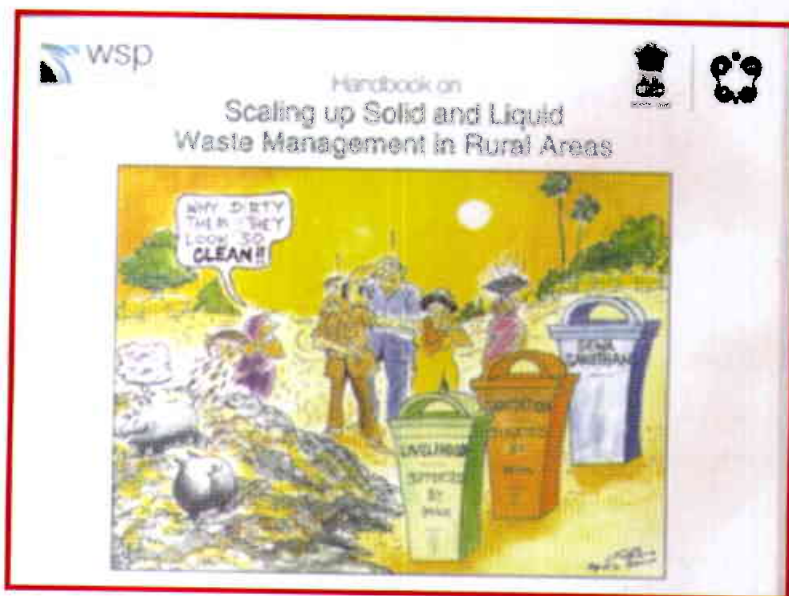
The Handbook offers technical options for household toilets including the criteria for sanitary toilet and sustainability of sanitation. The technological options for normal soil conditions includes single pit and two pit toilets. The manual also mentions toilet options for high water table and rocky areas, special toilets for physically handicapped and old age people. The manual has options for superstructures for household toilets affordable for different economic groups of people.

(iii) Handbook on Scaling up Solid and Liquid Waste Management in Rural Areas

NBA focuses on prompting behavior change to eliminate open defecation and encouraging usage of toilets as this was seen as the highest priority. As sanitation coverage scaled up and the number of open defecation free (ODF) villages increased, the focus of the NBA widened to include issues such as waste management in rural areas. While technology options for waste management are well known, the programmatic aspects of implementing a waste management program in rural areas are not as well understood.

This handbook seeks to address this gap by focusing on the planning, institutional, community mobilization and financial dimensions of implementing a waste management program in rural areas. The handbook has been prepared for program managers and implementers working in rural sanitation at district and sub-district levels to strengthen their understanding on how to implement a waste management program at scale in rural areas. The handbook provides an overview of issues related to Waste

management and: addresses the goal of waste management in rural areas, units of planning, importance of phasing and criteria that can be used to select pilot Gram Panchayats (GPs) and guidance on institutional arrangements for planning and implementing waste management program in rural areas. The manual also focuses on scaling up a participatory approach to waste management and addresses sources of funding for capital and operational costs, and looks into how a solid and liquid waste management program can be monitored at district and GP levels.



v Nirmal Gram Puraskar(NGP)

Government of India (GOI) has been promoting sanitation coverage in a campaign mode to ensure better health and quality of life for people in rural India. To add vigour to its implementation, GOI launched an award based Incentive Scheme for fully sanitized and open defecation free Gram Panchayats, Blocks, Districts and States called "Nirmal Gram Puraskar" (NGP) in October 2003 and started awarding GPs in 2005 as a component of its flagship scheme Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). NGP awards have been given till the year 2011. NGP seeks to recognise the efforts made by Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and organisations which have contributed significantly towards ensuring full sanitation coverage in their areas of operation. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) lays strong emphasis on Information, Education and Communication (IEC), capacity building and hygiene education for effective behaviour change covering the entire community for saturated outcomes with a view to create Nirmal Gram Panchayats with the involvement of PRIs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), etc .

Nirmal Gram Puraskar till 2011 was given by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS), Government of India at all levels of PRIs that is Gram Panchayat, Block Panchayat and district Panchayat. It has now been decided that with the transition to NBA, selection of Gram Panchayats to award Nirmal Gram Puraskar from the year 2012 shall be taken up by the States, while selection of the Blocks and District Panchayats shall continue to be with the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation

1) Objectives of Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP)

The main objectives of Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) are:

- To promote safe sanitation and clean environment as a way of life in rural India
- To incentivise Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to make the villages Open Defecation Free (ODF) and to adopt Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM).
- To sustain the initiative of clean environment.
- To encourage organizations to play a catalytic role in social mobilization in the implementation of NBA.

ii) Eligibility criteria for NGP

(a) Eligibility for Gram Panchayats:

A Gram Panchayat will be eligible to apply for the NGP on the following grounds:

- Gram Panchayat has adopted a resolution to ban open defecation within its entire area inclusive of all habitations and villages. .
- All habitations within the Gram Panchayat jurisdiction have access to water for drinking and sanitation purposes.
- The Gram Panchayat has achieved objectives for all components as approved in the District Project and entered it in the IMIS of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

Out of the number of GPs in a State / UT eligible for NGP, the number of eligible GPs, to be awarded NGP, will be restricted to a ceiling of three years' average plus 25%.

(b) Eligibility for Block and Panchayats:

Application for the award for Block and District level may be sent to the MDWS if all GPs in the Block / Districts have been selected for NGP, after short-listing of GPs by the State NGP Selection Committee. In the case of recommendations of Block Panchayats, MDWS will randomly select 25% of the GPs of the Block for assessment of sustainability of NGP status therein. MoDWS will get surveys conducted in the randomly selected GPs through independent agencies of repute.

iii) Award Money

(a) Award Money for Gram Panchayats

Award Money to GPs is offered based on population criterion, which is given in the table below.

| Criteria/ Amount | Gram Panchayat | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Less than 1000 | 1000 to 1999 | 2000 to 4999 | 5000 to 9999 | 10,000 and above |
| Population as per Census 2011 | | | | | |
| Award Money (Rs in Lakh) | 1.0 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 |

Award Money is offered only to PRIs while Officials and Organ isations are given citations and mementos in recognition of their efforts.

(b) Award Money for the Block/ District Panchayats

Award money to Block/ District Panchayats is offered based on population criterion, which is given in the table below

| Criteria/ Amount | Block Panchayat | | District Panchayat | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | Up to 50,000 | More than 50,000 | Up to 10,00,000 | More than 10,00,000 |
| Population as per Census 2011 | | | | |
| Award Money (Rs in Lakh) | 15.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 50.0 |

iv) NGP awards given so far

Under NGP, the following PRIs and other institutions have received the award in the last 6 years:

- 2005 38 Gram Panchayats and 2 Block Panchayats.
- 2006 760 Gram Panchayats and 9 Block Panchayats, 4 Institutions.
- 2007 4945 Gram Panchayats, 14 Block panchayats, 9 Institutions.
- 2008- 12038 Gram Panchayats, 112 Block panchayats, 8 Zilla Panchayats, 10 Institutions.
- 2009 - 4556 GPs, 28 BPs and 2 ZPs
- 2010- 2808 GPs, 1 BP
- 2011- 2857 GPs, 15 BPs and 3 Zps
- Sikkim has become first Nirmal State of the country

State-wise details is at Annexure-VI

vi Activities of NBA in North Eastern States

vi) Performance in North Eastern region

Under **Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan(NBA)**, priority is given for construction of Individual household latrines for North Eastern states. Under NBA, additional provision of Rs 500 from central share has been made for hilly and difficult terrain including NE States. For the year 2012-13, 250 crore (10% of Total Allocation of Rs.

2500 crore) is reserved for NE States. The financial and physical progress during 2012-13 (December, 2012) in North Eastern region is as given below:



Financial Progress : 2012 - 13 (Upto December 2012)

Rs. in lakh

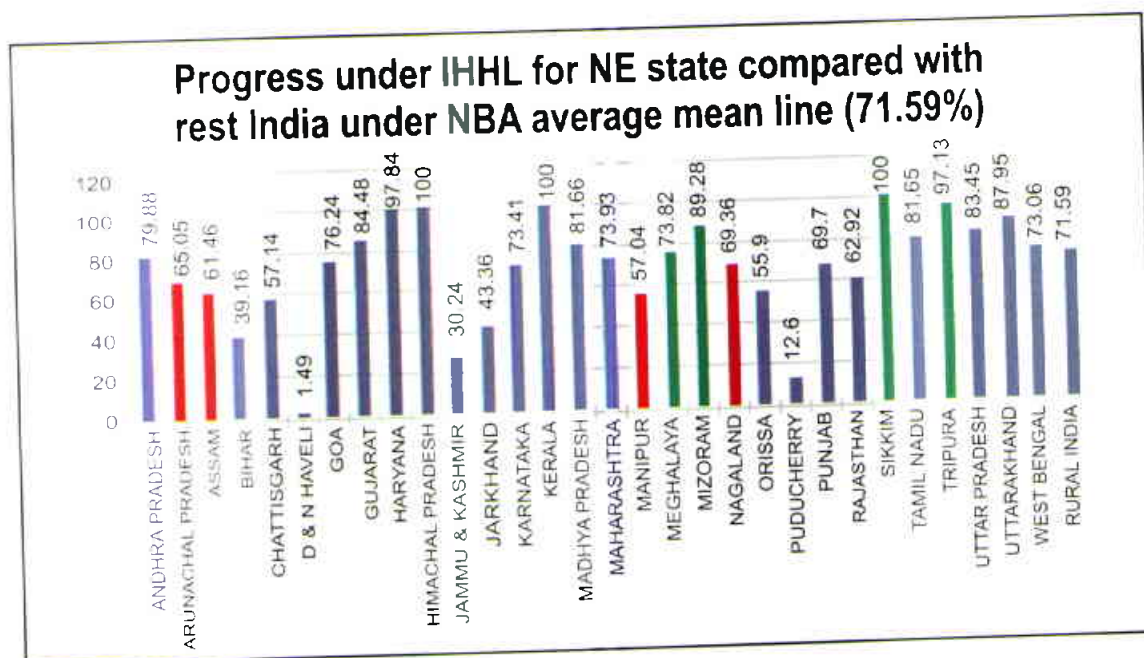
| S.N. | State | Release | | | Total Available Funds(Centre) | Utilisation (Centre) |
|------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | Centre | State | Total | | |
| 1 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 3121.1 | 927.83 | 4048.93 | 611.14 | 87.31 |
| 2 | ASSAM | 46448.6 | 756.43 | 56205.06 | 12245.32 | 7122.47 |
| 3 | MANIPUR | 4349.0 | 934.01 | 5283.07 | 1736.93 | 1202.74 |
| 4 | MEGHALAYA | 7814.8 | 422.24 | 10237.10 | 1345.33 | 514.79 |
| 5 | MIZORAM | 2903.4 | 793.50 | 3696.98 | 206.83 | 151.35 |
| 6 | NAGALAND | 3512.7 | 032.95 | 4545.72 | 295.93 | 388.50 |
| 7 | SIKKIM | 1192.9 | 051.82 | 2244.76 | 182.73 | 0.00 |
| 8 | TRIPURA | 5479.1 | 179.23 | 7658.37 | 610.47 | 203.80 |
| | Total :- | 74821.9 | 098.01 | 93919.99 | 17234.68 | 9670.96 |

iii) Physical Progress : 2012-13 (Upto December 2012) in Numbers

| SLNo | State Name | IHHL (BPL) | IHHL (APL) | IHHL Total | Sanitary Comp | School Toilets | Angan wadi Toilets |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 1900 | 669 | 2569 | 11 | 0 | 8 |
| 2 | ASSAM | 140923 | 20211 | 161134 | 11 | 47 | 61 |
| 3 | MANIPUR | 17513 | 2045 | 19558 | 8 | 0 | 53 |
| 4 | MEGHALAYA | 4107 | 510 | 4617 | 3 | 53 | 50 |
| 5 | MIZORAM | 3253 | 180 | 3433 | 10 | 8 | 138 |
| 6 | NAGALAND | 18630 | 0 | 18630 | 7 | 28 | 20 |
| 7 | SIKKIM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | MURIPURA | 3522 | 0 | 3522 | 0 | 347 | 2 |
| Total | | 189848 | 23615 | 213463 | 50 | 483 | 332 |

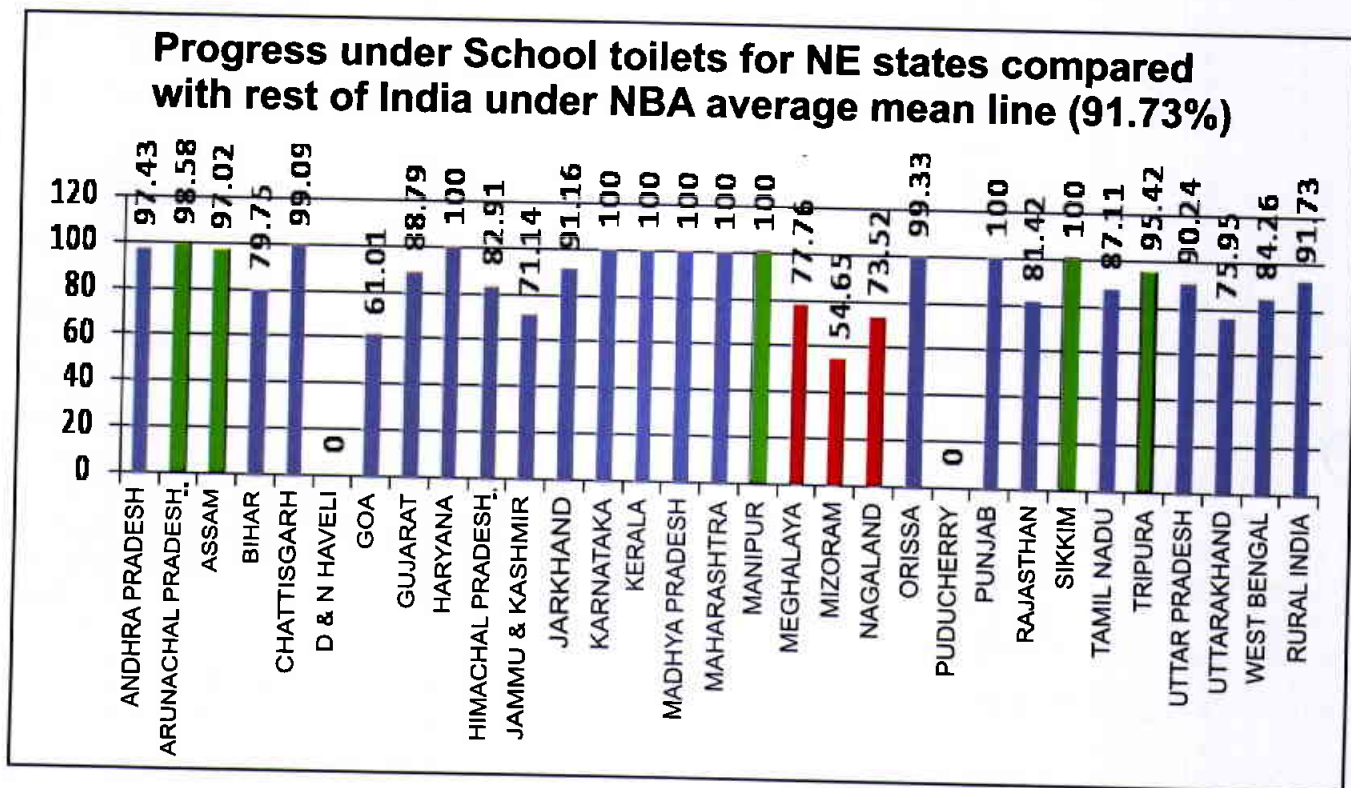
iv (a) Cumulative Progress in construction of Individual household latrines in NE States :

Progress of NE states in construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) is at par with rest of the country's progress as can be seen from the following graph.



iv (b) Cumulative Progress in construction of School toilets in NE States:

Progress under School Toilet have also been at par in most of the NE states as compared to the other States:-



vii Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP), Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts

i) Provision for SCs and STs

The goal of **Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)** is to achieve universal sanitation coverage in the entire rural India by the year 2022. It is however, reiterated that provisioning of sanitation facilities for Schedule Castes/Schedule Tribes is an integral part of NBA. Adequate priority is given for construction of individual household toilets for SCs/STs. Due attention is paid for demand generation for construction of community toilets so that SCs/STs are able to get necessary benefit from their construction. Under revised guidelines of NBA, provision of incentives has been widened including APL households belonging to SC and ST categories w.e.1.4.2012.

For the year 2012-13, 550 crore (22% of Total Allocation of Rs. 2500 crore) is reserved for SCs and 250 crore (10% of Total Allocation of Rs.2500 crore) is reserved for STs. Out of this, Rs.417.87 crore have

already been released to States for SCs. Out of this, Rs.115.25 crore have already been released to States for STs.

The progress achieved under NBA for SCs/STs is also being monitored through **online monitoring system**. Upto December, 2012, out of 485.87 lakh Individual household latrines constructed by BPL households, 113.24 lakh (23.33%) IHHLs are by SC families and 61.31 lakh (12.63%) IHHLs are by ST families. State-wise details are at Annexure-V

II) Progress of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan(NBA) in LWE affected Districts

i) Physical Progress of State vs. LWE Districts

| SNO | STATE NAME | STATE'S PROGRESS | | | LWE DISTRICT PROGRESS | | |
|-----|----------------|------------------|------|-------|-----------------------|------|------|
| | | IHHL* | ST** | AT*** | IHHL* | ST* | AT* |
| 1 | ANDHRA PRADESH | 79% | 97% | 54% | 79% | 100% | 49% |
| 2 | BIHAR | 39% | 79% | 25% | 33% | 88% | 15% |
| 3 | CHHATTISGARH | 57% | 99% | 100% | 61% | 100% | 99% |
| 4 | JHARKHAND | 43% | 91% | 61% | 41% | 88% | 62% |
| 5 | MADHYA PRADESH | 81% | 100% | 87% | 80% | 100% | 81% |
| 6 | MAHARASHTRA | 73% | 100% | 97% | 93% | 100% | 100% |
| 7 | ORISSA | 55% | 99% | 99% | 49% | 98% | 97% |
| 8 | UTTAR PRADESH | 83% | 90% | 94% | 93% | 97% | 92% |
| 9 | WEST BENGAL | 73% | 84% | 48% | 71% | 78% | 34% |

*IHHL-Individual Household Latrine,** ST-School Toilet, ***AT-Anganwadi Toilet. NBA is a demand driven programme but special efforts are undertaken to expedite programme implementation and involve the LWE affected districts into mainstream. Progress of LWE district on an average is 61% for IHHL, 95% for School Toilet and 68% for Anganwadi Toilet. Progress at National Level an average is 71% for IHHL, 91% for School Toilet and 79% for Anganwadi Toilet.

viii Information Education Communication (IEC)

(i) Sanitation programme for its success and sustainability require empowered, well aware and skilled stakeholders capable of planning, implementation, operation, maintenance and management of sanitation schemes. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) 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. IEC play a very critical role in bringing behavior change on various aspects of safe sanitation, creating effective demand, usage and links to health and hygiene.

Communicating this approach across tiers and building the capacity of different stakeholders involved in implementation is integral to the success of the program. The conventional IEC approaches like posters, pamphlets, wall writing, etc. may be undertaken but they have limited appeal and impact. It is therefore, observed that 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, which will not only change behaviors, but most importantly, support sustainability of the behavior change.

Therefore Ministry has come up with IEC Guidelines in order to provide a broad framework to the States for the implementation of IEC activities to increase awareness among rural people, generation of demand for sanitation facilities and creation of clean environment. 15% of each district project outlay including 2% for capacity building can be utilized for IEC activities aimed at generating effective demand and spreading hygiene education.



(ii) Nirmal Bharat Yatra

Nirmal Bharat Yatra have been organised along with NGO to highlight various issues related to water and sanitation through an innovative exhibition involving various interactive methods including song, dance, drama and games to sensitise the people.

A well attended launch function for the Yatra was organised on 28th September 2012 at India Habitat Centre attended by the then Hon'ble Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Shri Jairam Ramesh, Brand Ambassador for Sanitation Ms. Vidya Balan and senior officials from the Ministry.

The Yatra started from Wardha in Maharashtra and culminated at Bettiah in Bihar on the 19th of November, 2012. The Yatra had carnival/ melas organized at 6 identified spots in the States of Maharashtra (Wardha), Rajasthan (Kota), Madhya Pradesh (Indore and Gwalior), Uttar Pradesh (Gorakhpur) and Bihar (Bettiah). The Mela was organized in semi rural/ rural areas to highlight various issues related to water and sanitation through an innovative exhibition involving various interactive methods including song, dance, drama and games to sensitize the people.

The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation looks upon Nirmal Bharat Yatra as an excellent opportunity for states to generate awareness and demand for sanitation facilities in the rural areas of the country. This initiative has generated awareness on health and hygiene issues and generated effective demand for safe sanitation, thereby helping in successful implementation of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan. The colorful portrayal of NBA has acted as a source of inspiration for rural India to adopt sanitation as a way of life and work progressively towards the National goal of Nirmal Bharat.

(iii) Brand Ambassador

The association of celebrities with the Sanitation Awareness Campaign has managed to mitigate the impediment that was encountered in taking forward the sanitation campaign to the masses. The objective was to garner brand recognition for the campaign, better association and emotional unity with the target group. Keeping this in view, the Ministry engaged Ms. Vidya Balan as Brand Ambassador for



Sanitation to widen their reach among the rural audiences and take forward the messages of sanitation and hygiene. Ministry also produced audio/video spots on sanitation and hygiene related messages involving the Brand Ambassador.

(iv) **Swachchhata Doot**



Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign involves location specific intensive campaign involving Panchayati Raj Institutions, Co-operatives, Women Groups, Self Help Groups, NGOs, schools, etc. to generate effective demand. It provides for engagement of motivators at the village level for demand creation and taking up behaviour change communication. The motivator can be provided with suitable incentive from the funds earmarked for IEC. Interpersonal communication and door to door to door contact are recognized as the most significant tools for attaining the programme goals. **The Ministry has issued a guideline for the engagement of village level motivators (Swachchhata Doot / Sanitation Messengers) in order to strengthen communication machinery at the village level with participatory social mobilization, in accordance with the guidelines issued by MDWS.**

Any individual who is a resident of the GP in which he is being engaged, having access to toilet and not practicing Open Defecation and possessing good command over local language/dialect is qualified for engagement as Swachchhata Doot. In addition, the individual should have good communication skill, should hold a good reputation in the GP, should be apolitical and should possess leadership quality and community mobilization skills.

To fulfill the above objectives, Swachchhata Doot may be engaged by the DWSM in all the Gram Panchayats on the terms and conditions specified in the guidelines. The image of Swachchhata Doot is to be projected in the GP as a high profile key functionary and link between the GP and the CRC/BRC/DWSM. He should also be projected to be the key representative for sanitation in the GP for every beneficiary and their voice for reaching to relevant officials. There is a provision of providing adequate training and skills to the Swachchhata Doots, including induction trainings and orientation programmes by SWSM/DWSM.

The position of Swachchhata Doot shall be an honorary position with high visibility with motive of social service than a post of profit. The message has to be clearly spread in the GP during the selection process. Provision of awards for exemplary work done by the Swachchhata Doot will be made at District and State

level to be distributed on special occasions like Republic Day, Independence Day, Gandhi Jayanti, International/National/State Sanitation Day, or during sanitation, health and education related special events. The states may also introduce suitable awards with citation for "Swachchhata Doots" for making a village "open defecation free", on being awarded NGP.

Monitoring of the performance of Swachchhata Doot should be incorporated in the system of programme monitoring in respect of GPs as per suggested common developed criteria mentioned in the Guidelines used by the Ministry.

ix) **Convergence of NBA with other Schemes**

Under NBA it has now envisaged that the sanitation programme would be implemented in a campaign approach to cover the entire community for saturated outcomes with a view to create **Nirmal Grams**. This new approach recognizes that provision of sanitation facilities has multifaceted dimensions ranging from creating sanitation infrastructure with a variety of technology options to soft ware activities like motivating communities for demand generation for toilets through intensive IEC and capacity building programmes.

This requires a synergistic convergence and coordination between the various schemes being implemented by the other related Ministries and the capacity building of field level functionaries like PRI members, ASHA, Anganwadi Worker (AWW), Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSC), Teachers, Swachata Doots. MDWS in fact has taken a major initiative for convergence of NBA with MGNREGA implemented by Department of Rural Development.

The Ministry has set up coordination mechanisms with several of the Ministries implementing related schemes. The level of coordination varies from participation in Inter Ministerial meetings and delegations on convergence to membership in the Coordination Committees on inter-sectoral convergence set up by the respective Ministries and by the Planning Commission. Some of the schemes where convergence has been initiated are:

(i) **INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (ICDS) OF MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

Considering the close linkages between provision of safe drinking water, good sanitation and child health, the Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation are making efforts at the Central and State level for greater inter-sectoral convergence of the programmes of MW& CD and MDWS.

To ensure that all Anganwadis in Government buildings in the rural areas are provided with baby friendly toilet facilities, the Ministry has enhanced the financial assistance for toilets to Rs. 8,000 (Rs. 10,000 in case of hilly and difficult areas). Anganwadi Worker being a member of Village Water Sanitation and Health Committee has an important role to play in health and sanitation awareness generation. Anganwadi workers should be involved in promoting health and hygiene education programmes like safe disposal of child faeces, proper washing of hands and other related behavioural change in AWCs.

Recently under the NBA guidelines, instructions have been issued for incentivizing AWW (Anganwadi Worker) and Anganwadi Helper (AWH) from IEC funds earmarked under NBA for their role in motivating village communities to construct and use toilets. To address the problem of malnutrition caused by poor sanitation toilet provision in 200 High focused malnutrition Districts has been prioritized in NBA

(ii) AREAS OF CONVERGENCE WITH MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MRD) :

MDWS has undertaken convergence initiatives with schemes of Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development

(a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) :

With concerted efforts of the Ministry a Gazette notification and detailed guidelines for taking up works relating to access to sanitation facilities were included in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) guidelines. The basic tenets of the convergence are as under:

- Incentive Grant to the beneficiaries for construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) is provided under NBA on the basis of sharing between the Central and State Governments. **An additional financial** assistance of maximum up to Rs 4500 per IHHL was further permitted with convergence from MGNREGS to take the total unit cost to Rs. 10,000/- for construction and usage of IHHL.
- Preference should be given for meeting the wage component of unskilled labour from this maximum possible amount to be booked under this labour component. The cost incurred in providing skilled labour, semi skilled labour and mate will be booked under material component as per the provision of the MGNREGS and will be apportioned to the individual units under construction, accordingly, with the caveat that the total material cost (including wages of skilled, semi skilled, mate and material purchased under MGNREGA) of all works including IHHL in a Gram Panchayat should not exceed 40% of the total in a financial year.
- Incentive from MGNREGS may also be utilized for construction of Anganwadi toilet units, School Toilet Units and SLWM as Institutional Projects. The work will be completed as per prevailing SoRs.

(b) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY):

NBA is also being converged with the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) scheme implemented by MRD which aims at provision of housing for the poor. Under NBA, all houses constructed by the beneficiaries under IAY or any other State rural housing scheme which do not have toilets shall also be eligible for the incentive for creation of sanitation facilities for targeted groups under NBA.

To ensure that all IAY houses are provided with sanitation facilities and for dovetailing of funds under NBA/TSC with IAY for construction of toilets, a Joint letter under the signature of Joint Secretaries from both Ministries was issued to all State Secretaries incharge of sanitation to strengthen the convergence of IAY with NBA as under:

1. All IAY beneficiaries who are sanctioned a house will be sanctioned one toilet each under TSC simultaneously and admissible incentives will be provided to the beneficiary from TSC funds for construction of same. The authority sanctioning the house under IAY will be responsible for ensuring that in cases where there is no toilet, incentives on construction of a toilet by the IAY beneficiary under the TSC are also sanctioned.
2. The layout, location and technology of the sanitary latrines in IAY houses must be appropriately designed to ensure safe disposal of faecal waste preferably in leach pit toilet and as per the geophysical conditions of the region.
3. IEC material on TSC be included in IAY publicity material.
4. Joint Training Programmes must be organized for functionaries under TSC and IAY at State level, District Block and Gram Panchayat level on the provisions of both the schemes.
5. Concentrated efforts should be made for awareness generation of the beneficiaries to ensure that they construct and use the toilet while availing of the incentive amount provided under TSC.

(c) CONVERGENCE WITH NRDWP

India being a nation of "washers" with only some parts in the North-East being "wipers", availability of water is also required to keep the toilets clean and usable. Provisioning of assured and sustainable water supply shall not only facilitate toilet construction and usage but should also go a long way in incentivising and motivating people to adopt good sanitation practices including hand washing before and after meals, post defecation, as also in maintaining cleanliness and proper hygiene within and outside houses. Thus, availability of enough water for sanitation purposes round the year has been necessarily be taken into account on priority. A conjoint approach to water and sanitation is being adopted through convergence with the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and the NBA. Gram Panchayats having adequate water availability to be prioritized for sanitation infrastructure while those with higher toilet coverage to be taken up for provision of piped water supply under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme.

(d) MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT TO ADDRESS MANUAL SCAVENGING

The construction and maintenance of dry latrines and employing someone as a manual scavenger are prohibited under an Act of Parliament, called the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is the nodal Ministry monitoring the implementation of the Act. Census 2011 has reported existence of 12.76 lakh insanitary latrines out of which 5.86 lakh dry latrines reportedly cleaned manually in the rural areas of the country. The Ministry has taken this issue very seriously. The NBA guidelines Para '5.4.4' stipulates "Construction of bucket latrines is not permitted in the rural areas. The existing bucket latrines, if any, should be converted to sanitary latrines and the sharing pattern for incentive for the targeted beneficiaries shall be identical to that of construction of individual house hold latrines". States have been requested from time to time to formulate time bound action plans for conversion of existing bucket or dry latrines into sanitary latrines on a priority basis in all the villages where insanitary latrines exist and manual scavenging has been reported in Census 2011.

x: Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) under NBA

The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation is striving to strengthen monitoring mechanism. Online monitoring system has been introduced to strengthen monitoring mechanism and transparency whereby State Governments have been urged to report the physical and financial progress online on monthly basis panchayat wise. System of on-line data entry has been introduced and State officials responsible for online data entry have been imparted training to undertake this job.

Comprehensive web-based online monitoring systems for NBA and NGP separately are now in place with GP level data on targets and achievements. The data is being updated at district level and state level. The system has been upgraded with a facility to upload the names and card number for BPL beneficiaries and Identified APL beneficiaries for authentication of data. The system now also captures the number of APL households who belong to SCs, STs, small and marginal farmers, landless laborers with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households covered with sanitation facilities. Further to keep pace with the modern IT tools, provision is now available to send automatic reminders on identified dates to State Secretaries and NBA Coordinators of each district to report physical and financial progress by the due dates. Provision has also been made to issue SMSs to field functionaries and State Secretaries on group messages to be sent through online monitoring system.

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The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan monitoring system. The page title is "State Wise Percentage Ach. Only TSC - Windows Internet Explorer". The header of the page reads "MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION" and "Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan". Below the header, there is a navigation menu and a main data table. The table is titled "PERFORMANCE WITH FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT RECEIVED UP TO 31-03-2013" and is organized by state and district. The table has multiple columns, including State, District, and various performance indicators. The data is presented in a grid format with alternating row colors for readability.

Periodic review meetings are conducted to review the physical and financial progress in the implementation of schemes in all the states. Beside review meeting, regular video conferencing is also organized to review progress of NBA and suggest corrective measures wherever required to achieve physical and financial objectives.

Hon'ble Minister in-charge of Drinking Water and Sanitation also visits States and reviews the programme on a regular basis. Secretary, DWS is also visiting States lagging behind in the pace of implementation of the scheme to expedite their implementation so as to achieve the project objectives within the stipulated time period. Field visits are also made by the officers of the Ministry to see the implementation of sanitation programme. Third party evaluation studies are also carried out for real impact assessment.

Special reports like reports on Left Wing Extremist districts, Minority concentrated districts; SC/ST dominated districts are also available. GIS based reports are available for Country, State, District and Panchayat level.

In addition, a panel of National Monitors has also been made which includes experts working in the water & Sanitation sector in Government of India, State Governments, External Support Agencies, Non Governmental Organisations, and Training Institutions etc. They go to the states to review the quality of Implementation as part of Review Mission constituted by Government of India.

The States have been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) People's participation, (iv) accountability/social audit and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring at all levels. These measures are to help in maximum utilization of funds under the rural development schemes. To effectively monitor the programme, in addition to other statutory financial requirements, the mode of social audit is also adopted with a view to strengthen the elements of transparency and efficiency under the programme.

xi Human Resource Development (HRD)

Sanitation promotion is a complex process which requires sustained mobilization and motivation of communities for behavior change communication on various aspects ranging from the need for use of toilets to various technology options. The current institutional arrangements under NBA demonstrate a holistic approach to sanitation service delivery and involve all administrative levels of the implementation chain, from a policy decision making body at the Central level to a programme delivery one at State level and the primary stakeholders- the community at the Village level. At the policy level, a functioning body such as the State Water and Sanitation Mission, District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) undertakes the broad decisions regarding the policies (within the overall letter and spirit of the NBA guidelines) and

implementation approach to be adopted by the District. At the operational level, States have set up the District Water and Sanitation Committees which are held accountable for implementation of sanitation initiatives.

At the Block level, Block Resource Centres (BRC) are the new institutional set up at the block level to provide continuous support in terms of awareness generation, motivation, mobilisation, training and handholding to Gram Sabhas and GPs. The BRCs serve as an extended delivery arm in terms of software support from the districts and act as a link between the District Water & Sanitation Mission and Gram Panchayats /Gram Sabhas.

Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSC) have been set up at the lowest level as a grass-root level village Institution mandated with a very responsible task of bringing about total sanitation, improving health & hygiene, O & M and sanitation.

Water and Sanitation Support Organizations (WSSOs) have also been set up to provide capacity building support for implementation of the programme. The Communication and Capacity Development Unit (CCDU) which shall function under Water and Sanitation Support organization have also been set up which would develop communication campaigns for the State, focusing on critical messages to change the behaviour of communities.

With a view to undertake continuous professional development of project implementers and to equip them to handle various issues and emerging challenges in the sector such as sustainability of sanitation facilities and its use, developing sustainable technology options in sanitation, the Ministry has set up a National Resource Centre (NRC) at the Central level. This Centre engages Consultants to provide technical expertise in the area of sanitation. Ministry also has identified several organizations of high repute with expertise in imparting training on sanitation as Key Resource Centres (KRCs) to build capacities of different stakeholders.

With a view to provide a platform for officials implementing NBA to acquire knowledge of water and sanitation programmes in other countries learning exchange programmes were organized in association with UNICEF and WSP. National level exchange programmes were also organized which provided an opportunity to project implementers to share innovative sanitation models by various States

Sustaining Total Sanitation through Community Participation

Nandiya GP of Khargone district of Madhya Pradesh was the proud recipient of the prestigious NGP in 2007 from the Hon'ble President of India. Its sustained ODF status has now resulted in the Government of Madhya Pradesh declaring it a Nirmal Gram Model Training Center. Today, the villagers of Nandiya can celebrate the success of being an ODF village. However, it was a completely different place in 2006. Human excreta and solid waste littered the streets, water-borne diseases were rampant, the aged and pregnant women lived under constant fear of falling ill, and adolescent girls and women faced the threat of molestation while going out to the fields for defecation. It was the death of a girl child due to insanitary conditions that motivated the villagers to bring about sustainable change. The process was started by Mr. Shankar Singh Parihar, then Up Sarpanch of the GP, and financially supported by the district administration and the District Water and Sanitation Committee. Nandiya has a total population of 1,837. IEC campaigns were carried out by the villagers to make the village ODF. Their experience says that building toilets is easy but bringing about behavioral change is a difficult task, which they have now achieved. The villagers have instituted several innovations to sustain the GP's ODF status. The GP purchases plastic bags from all the villagers on every Tuesday at ₹25/kilogram. The aim is to make the GP free from plastic. They sell these plastics to vendors on a regular basis. For the disposal of other solid waste, the GP has adequate bhunadeps, compost pits, bio-gas system, and so on. The GP has a proper underground drainage system, through which waste water from each household is accumulated at one single point. The GP auctions the waste water every year to farmers who use it for irrigation. The health impact of becoming ODF has been good. The two medical practitioners who earlier treated waterborne diseases have left the village due to lack of work. The villagers have never used the free medical treatment card provided to them by the government.

The key factors in achieving success in terms of ODF status and sustaining it since 2007 have been leadership, community participation, involvement of PRI members, and support from the district administration.

The lessons that have been learnt include: a single person can change the scenario of an entire village; and total sanitation can be achieved through community participation. The best practices achieved in Nandiya are now being replicated in seven GPs in the state with plans to introduce them into more villages. UNICEF has been providing support for community mobilization to Nandiya since 2010-11, and will further support the village in its capacity as a Model Training Center in the future.

(xii) Research and Development (R&D)

Research & Development in the field of Sanitation Programme is one of the support activities of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation for which 100% funding to research organizations including NGOs is given by the Central Government. For this activity, a Research Advisory Committee under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (DWS) has been constituted primarily to promote research and development activities for Drinking Water and Sanitation.

To strengthen the R&D facilities in the concerned Departments in various States, State Governments are encouraged to establish R&D cells with adequate manpower and infrastructure. R&D Cells are required to remain in touch with premier Technical Institutions within the State. The network of Technical Institutions may follow the guidelines issued by the Ministry from time to time for effective implementation of the rural sanitation programme. R&D Cells are also required to be in constant touch with the Monitoring & Investigation divisions and study the Monitoring & Evaluation Reports for initiating appropriate follow up action.

Research and Development in Sanitation Sector is tough. There are six R & D Projects ongoing during this year in institutes of repute like IIT Delhi, IIT Mumbai, IIT Guwahati and IIT Roorkee on sanitation issues.

xiii Representing India in the International For a

(i) INTER COUNTRY WORKING GROUP MEETING

The Ministry participated in the Fifth Inter-country working Group (ICWG) of SACOSAN -V meeting held at Kathmandu, Nepal from 27th to 29th November 2012. Assistant Adviser, Shri G.Balasubramanian represented India in the meeting.

ICWG has been established in the region as the unit to maintain dialogue and trust on the commitment to implement SACOSAN Process. Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Group was jointly agreed by the country focal points, support agencies and partners at the 4th ICWG held in Colombo. Tasks of the ICWG includes agreeing on uniform monitoring system, sharing experiences, support SACOSANs, link SAARC and other SANs and recognize outstanding performances in sanitation in the regions. In the context that SACOSAN-V will be organized in Nepal in November 2013.

The purposes of the above meeting were (a) to discuss on SACOSAN-V Preparation (b) to explore host country of SACOSAN-VI and (c) to work out on Regional Sanitation Monitoring Framework. During the meeting a background paper for effective performance monitoring of sanitation and hygiene was

circulated for consideration of the Working Group. The paper highlighted the common indicators for monitoring sanitation progress in the region. The background paper clearly brought out the ICWG agreed indicators in its meeting held in New Delhi in August, 2009.



4

Administration

(a) ORGANISATION

Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation was a part of Ministry of Rural Development up to 12th July, 2011. On 13th July, 2011, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation has been bifurcated from MRD and made a separate Ministry.

Prior to separation of Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation from Ministry of Rural Development, Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh was the Minister of Rural Development.

Shri Jairam Ramesh assumed charge of the post of Minister of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 13th July, 2011 (FN) and continued to function till 28.10.2012.

Shri Bharatsinh Solanki assumed charge of the post of Minister of State (Independent Charge) Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 29th October, 2012 (FN) and continued as such.

Ms Vilasini Ramachandran, IAS (GJ: 77) took over the charge of the post of Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 18.10.2011 (FN) and continued till 30.09.2012.

Shri Pankaj Jain, IAS (J&K:78) took over the charge of the post of Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 1st October, 2012 (FN) and continued as such.

Shri Jitendra Shankar Mathur, IAS (MP: 82) continued as Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation till 31.10.2012.

Shri T.M. Vijay Bhasker, IAS (KN: 83) continued as Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation.

Shri Saraswati Prasad, IAS (AM:85) took over the charge of the post of Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 10.12.2012

Creation of new posts

As the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation is a newly created Ministry, 14 new posts have been created in 2012-13.

(B) O & M Activities

The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation is a newly created Ministry. Therefore, no separate O & M Unit has been formed so far. However, emphasis was laid on sound Records Management to ensure optimum utilization of scarce space available and quick retrieval of information. In this regard old closed files were reviewed and as many as 38 files were weeded out, 56 files were recorded.

(C) Vigilance and Grievance Redressal Machinery

The work of vigilance is being handled by Vigilance Cell controlled by Deputy Secretary (Admn). It is also entrusted with the work relating to suspension cases, vigilance cases and disciplinary cases of officials in the Ministry.

Vigilance Cell also furnishes vigilance clearance and NOCs 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 Cell. APAR dossiers in respect of officials in the Ministry are being regularly updated and kept in safe custody.

Petitions received through CPGRAMS programme, are being taken care of online. As per the CPGRAMS portal of the Government of India, 260 grievances were received and disposed of during the period from 1.4.2012 to 31.01.2012.

(D) Hindi Activities

The Ministry has now formed a separate Hindi Cell for the implementation of Official Language policy and translation of important documents. Translation of important documents is being managed through outsourcing. Concrete efforts were made at all levels to increase the progressive use of Hindi in the Ministry during the period under report. Provisions/sections including section 3(3) of Official Language Act, 1963 which is the main regulatory Act guiding Official Language Policy of the Government of India, were fully complied with.

Concrete measures to increase progressive use of Hindi are implemented by organizing various competitions by the Ministry in which officers/employees participate enthusiastically and successful officials are awarded cash prizes during the 'Hindi Pakhwara'. The 'Hindi Pakhwara' 2012 was also organized in the Ministry from 30.8.2012 to 14.9.2012 in which many competitions were organized. On the occasion of the closing ceremony of 'Hindi Pakhwara' i.e. 14th September, 2012, cash prizes and certificates were awarded to the winners by Joint Secretary (Admn), MDWS.

5. Results-Framework Document

Introduction

The Prime Minister approved the outline of a "Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES) for Government Departments" vide PMO I.D. No. 1331721/PMO/2009-Pol dated 11.09.2009. Under PMES each Ministry / Department is required to prepare a Results-Framework Document (RFD).

A RFD provides a summary of the most important results that a department/ministry expects to achieve during the financial year. This document has two main purposes: (a) move the focus of the Ministry/Department from process-orientation to results-orientation, and (b) provide an objective and fair basis to evaluate Ministry's/Department's overall performance at the end of the year.

Format of Results-Framework Document

A Results-Framework Document (RFD) is essentially a record of understanding between a Minister representing the people's mandate, and the Secretary of a Department responsible for implementing this mandate. This document contains not only the agreed objectives, policies, programs and projects but also success indicators and targets to measure progress in implementing them. To ensure the successful implementation of agreed actions, RFD may also include necessary operational autonomy.

The RFD seeks to address three basic questions: (a) What are department's main objectives for the year? (b) What actions are proposed to achieve these objectives? (c) How would someone know at the end of the year the degree of progress made in implementing these actions? That is, what are the relevant success indicators and their targets?

The RFD contains the following five sections:

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Section 1 | Ministry's Vision, Mission, Objectives and Functions. |
| Section 2 | Inter se priorities among key objectives, success indicators and targets. |
| Section 3 | Trend values of the success indicators. |
| Section 4 | Description and definition of success indicators and proposed measurement methodology. |
| Section 5 | Specific performance requirements from other departments that are critical for delivering agreed results. |

RFD of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

The High Power Committee on Government Performance reviewed the performance of this Ministry on the basis of the data submitted by the Ministry and approved the composite score of 94.54 for the year 2011-12. The details are in the RFD 2011-12 of the Ministry given at Annexure- XIV.

ANNEXURES

Annexure 1
Target and Coverage of habitations and rural Schools under National Rural Drinking Water Programme during 2011-12

| Sl. No | State/UT | Target | | | Coverage | | | No of Rural Schools |
|--------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------|-------------------|------------------|--------|---------------------|
| | | Partially covered | Quality Affected | Total | Partially covered | Quality affected | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | ANDHRA PRADESH | 5433 | 201 | 5634 | 5994 | 189 | 6183 | 0 |
| 2 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 300 | 0 | 300 | 415 | 0 | 415 | 447 |
| 3 | ASSAM | 2915 | 3158 | 6073 | 3148 | 3453 | 6601 | 1869 |
| 4 | BIHAR | 9435 | 6375 | 15810 | 7294 | 3949 | 11243 | 3526 |
| 5 | CHHATTISGARH | 5126 | 3283 | 8409 | 6437 | 1540 | 7977 | 2824 |
| 6 | GOA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | GUJARAT | 720 | 405 | 1125 | 843 | 322 | 1165 | 1216 |
| 8 | HARYANA | 839 | 23 | 862 | 839 | 20 | 859 | 173 |
| 9 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | 2557 | 0 | 2557 | 2558 | 0 | 2558 | 289 |
| 10 | JAMMU & KASHMIR | 903 | 20 | 923 | 535 | 1 | 536 | 222 |
| 11 | JHARKHAND | 18306 | 804 | 19110 | 17010 | 415 | 17425 | 1946 |
| 12 | KARNATAKA | 7000 | 2000 | 9000 | 7262 | 1495 | 8757 | 4412 |
| 13 | KERALA | 667 | 157 | 824 | 364 | 55 | 419 | 0 |
| 14 | M.P. | 16140 | 575 | 16715 | 15145 | 499 | 15644 | 3196 |
| 15 | MAHARASHTRA | 5135 | 1272 | 6407 | 5187 | 1177 | 6364 | 5498 |
| 16 | MANIPUR | 326 | 4 | 330 | 232 | 2 | 234 | 35 |
| 17 | MEGHALAYA | 523 | 12 | 535 | 506 | 4 | 510 | 533 |
| 18 | MIZORAM | 125 | 0 | 125 | 122 | 0 | 122 | 0 |
| 19 | NAGALAND | 35 | 50 | 85 | 80 | 36 | 116 | 0 |
| 20 | ORISSA | 3116 | 1609 | 4725 | 5238 | 1544 | 6782 | 1734 |
| 21 | PUNJAB | 1608 | 22 | 1630 | 633 | 10 | 643 | 3695 |
| 22 | RAJASTHAN | 2272 | 3801 | 6073 | 3584 | 4301 | 7885 | 1150 |
| 23 | SIKKIM | 200 | 0 | 200 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 5 |
| 24 | TAMILNADU | 5923 | 77 | 6000 | 5923 | 77 | 6000 | 3695 |
| 25 | TRIPURA | 0 | 982 | 982 | 191 | 833 | 1024 | 374 |
| 26 | UTTAR PRADESH | 22500 | 800 | 23300 | 22500 | 634 | 23134 | 0 |
| 27 | UTTARAKHAND | 1341 | 0 | 1341 | 1102 | 0 | 1102 | 0 |
| 28 | WEST BENGAL | 1934 | 4160 | 6094 | 3054 | 1565 | 4619 | 0 |
| 29 | A & N ISLANDS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | DADRA NAGAR HAVELI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | DAMAN & DIU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | DELHI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | LAKSHADWEEP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | PUDUCHERRY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | CHANDIGARH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | 115379 | 29790 | 145169 | 116246 | 22121 | 138367 | 33144 |

Target and Coverage of habitations and rural Schools under NRDWP during 2012-13

| Sl No | State/UT | Target | | Coverage (Till 31.12.2012) | | | No of Rural Schools | |
|-------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------|
| | | Partially covered | Quality Affected | Total | Partially covered | Quality affected | | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | ANDHRA PRADESH | 5096 | 170 | 5266 | 3120 | 18 | 3138 | 1504 |
| 2 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 292 | 0 | 292 | 67 | 0 | 67 | 8 |
| 3 | ASSAM | 3693 | 3537 | 7230 | 1731 | 1426 | 3157 | 89 |
| 4 | BIHAR | 8915 | 6100 | 15015 | 4699 | 1428 | 6127 | 1716 |
| 5 | CHHATTISGARH | 5973 | 4589 | 10562 | 3719 | 908 | 4627 | 1289 |
| 6 | GOA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | GUJARAT | 795 | 225 | 1020 | 1129 | 104 | 1233 | 538 |
| 8 | HARYANA | 940 | 10 | 950 | 414 | 4 | 418 | 12 |
| 9 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | 2530 | 0 | 2530 | 1854 | 0 | 1854 | 95 |
| 10 | JAMMU & KASHMIR | 1042 | 25 | 1067 | 526 | 19 | 545 | 947 |
| 11 | JHARKHAND | 16157 | 389 | 16546 | 2628 | 8 | 2636 | 204 |
| 12 | KARNATAKA | 6027 | 2218 | 8245 | 5067 | 896 | 5963 | 1312 |
| 13 | KERALA | 635 | 61 | 696 | 588 | 26 | 614 | 8 |
| 14 | M.P. | 16150 | 835 | 16985 | 9422 | 238 | 9660 | 2708 |
| 15 | MAHARASHTRA | 4980 | 774 | 5754 | 1743 | 288 | 2031 | 17 |
| 16 | MANIPUR | 250 | 0 | 250 | 110 | 0 | 110 | 90 |
| 17 | MEGHALAYA | 540 | 40 | 580 | 103 | 0 | 103 | 349 |
| 18 | MIZORAM | 57 | 0 | 57 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 19 | NAGALAND | 71 | 30 | 101 | 58 | 22 | 80 | 0 |
| 20 | ORISSA | 6709 | 2407 | 9116 | 9890 | 1171 | 11061 | 1292 |
| 21 | PUNJAB | 1440 | 33 | 1473 | 263 | 4 | 267 | 8 |
| 22 | RAJASTHAN | 1069 | 1500 | 2569 | 1090 | 621 | 1711 | 655 |
| 23 | SIKKIM | 270 | 0 | 270 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 5 |
| 24 | TAMILNADU | 6396 | 64 | 6460 | 5259 | 56 | 5315 | 2325 |
| 25 | TRIPURA | 18 | 1034 | 1052 | 163 | 571 | 734 | 356 |
| 26 | UTTAR PRADESH | 23150 | 850 | 24000 | 2034 | 306 | 2340 | 0 |
| 27 | UTTARAKHAND | 1075 | 0 | 1075 | 492 | 2 | 494 | 291 |
| 28 | WEST BENGAL | 846 | 1623 | 2469 | 2019 | 632 | 2651 | 811 |
| 29 | A & N ISLANDS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | DADRA NAGAR HAVELI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | DAMAN & DIU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | DELHI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | LAKSHADWEEP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | PUDUCHERRY | 23 | 7 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | CHANDIGARH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | 115139 | 26521 | 141660 | 58024 | 8748 | 66952 | 16627 |

FINANCIAL PROGRESS UNDER NRDWP DURING 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Allocation | Release |
|---------|-------------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | ANDHRA PRADESH | 546.32 | 462.47 |
| 2 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 120.56 | 184.83 |
| 3 | ASSAM | 435.58 | 522.44 |
| 4 | BIHAR | 374.98 | 330.02 |
| 5 | CHHATTISGARH | 143.57 | 139.06 |
| 6 | GOA | 5.20 | 5.01 |
| 7 | GUJARAT | 478.89 | 571.05 |
| 8 | HARYANA | 210.51 | 237.74 |
| 9 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | 131.47 | 146.03 |
| 10 | J & K | 436.21 | 420.42 |
| 11 | JHARKHAND | 162.52 | 148.17 |
| 12 | KARNATAKA | 687.11 | 667.78 |
| 13 | KERALA | 144.43 | 113.39 |
| 14 | MADHYA PRADESH | 371.97 | 292.78 |
| 15 | MAHARASHTRA | 728.35 | 718.35 |
| 16 | MANIPUR | 53.39 | 47.60 |
| 17 | MEGHALAYA | 61.67 | 95.89 |
| 18 | MIZORAM | 39.67 | 38.83 |
| 19 | NAGALAND | 81.68 | 80.91 |
| 20 | ORISSA | 206.55 | 171.05 |
| 21 | PUNJAB | 88.02 | 123.44 |
| 22 | RAJASTHAN | 1083.57 | 1153.76 |
| 23 | SIKKIM | 28.10 | 69.19 |
| 24 | TAMILNADU | 330.04 | 429.55 |
| 25 | TRIPURA | 56.20 | 83.86 |
| 26 | UTTAR PRADESH | 843.30 | 802.32 |
| 27 | UTTARAKHAND | 136.54 | 75.57 |
| 28 | WEST BENGAL | 343.60 | 342.51 |
| 29 | A&N ISLANDS | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 30 | D&N HAVELI | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 31 | DAMAN & DIU | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 32 | DELHI | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 33 | LAKSHADWEEP | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 34 | PUDUCHERRY | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 35 | CHANDIGARH | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Total | 8330.00 | 8474.02 |

(Rs. in crore)

| FINANCIAL PROGRESS UNDER NRDWP DURING 2012-13 | | | Annexure IV |
|---|-------------------|------------|-------------|
| Sl. No. | State/UT | Allocation | Release |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | ANDHRA PRADESH | 563.39 | 356.42 |
| 2 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 143.51 | 143.56 |
| 3 | ASSAM | 510.96 | 460.00 |
| 4 | BIHAR | 449.36 | 206.86 |
| 5 | CHHATTISGARH | 145.01 | 79.91 |
| 6 | GOA | 6.07 | 0.03 |
| 7 | GUJARAT | 537.10 | 511.54 |
| 8 | HARYANA | 245.78 | 230.95 |
| 9 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | 152.04 | 72.06 |
| 10 | J & K | 510.76 | 466.50 |
| 11 | JHARKHAND | 189.51 | 150.29 |
| 12 | KARNATAKA | 681.57 | 587.24 |
| 13 | KERALA | 168.89 | 112.95 |
| 14 | MADHYA PRADESH | 438.41 | 387.27 |
| 15 | MAHARASHTRA | 783.66 | 490.99 |
| 16 | MANIPUR | 63.72 | 27.33 |
| 17 | MEGHALAYA | 73.35 | 67.00 |
| 18 | MIZORAM | 41.66 | 19.26 |
| 19 | NAGALAND | 60.42 | 57.69 |
| 20 | ORISSA | 238.58 | 120.44 |
| 21 | PUNJAB | 90.33 | 83.49 |
| 22 | RAJASTHAN | 1340.44 | 1162.46 |
| 23 | SIKKIM | 18.03 | 8.38 |
| 24 | TAMILNADU | 294.33 | 273.64 |
| 25 | TRIPURA | 64.28 | 59.28 |
| 26 | UTTAR PRADESH | 878.77 | 741.20 |
| 27 | UTTARAKHAND | 158.40 | 3.78 |
| 28 | WEST BENGAL | 462.27 | 147.96 |
| 29 | A&N ISLANDS | 1.15 | 0.58 |
| 30 | D&N HAVELI | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 31 | DAMAN & DIU | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 32 | DELHI | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 33 | LAKSHADWEEP | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 34 | PUDUCHERRY | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 35 | CHANDIGARH | 1.75 | 0.00 |
| | Total | 9313.50 | 7029.06 |

NIRMAL BHARAT ABHIYAN (NBA)
PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER NBA DURING 2011-12

(in numbers)

| S.N. | State Name | IHHL (BPL) | IHHL (APL) | IHHL Total | Sanitary Comp | School Toilets | Anganwadi Toilets | RSM | PC |
|------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----|----|
| 1 | ANDHRA PRADESH | 515650 | 138632 | 654282 | 27 | 7308 | 1048 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 23659 | 4122 | 27781 | 39 | 4 | 76 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | ASSAM | 390671 | 119572 | 510243 | 27 | 633 | 120 | 3 | 0 |
| 4 | BIHAR | 646052 | 193875 | 839927 | 132 | 22575 | 1521 | 8 | 4 |
| 5 | CHHATTISGARH | 48320 | 34176 | 82496 | 60 | 1918 | 365 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | D & N HAVELI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | GOA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | GUJARAT | 93921 | 227436 | 321357 | 10 | 5182 | 474 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | HARYANA | 28727 | 75186 | 103913 | 97 | 657 | 633 | 1 | 0 |
| 10 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | 4528 | 25538 | 30066 | 163 | 802 | 132 | 1 | 0 |
| 11 | JAMMU & KASHMIR | 60639 | 9987 | 70626 | 166 | 2682 | 97 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | JHARKHAND | 41458 | 12021 | 53479 | 49 | 1228 | 1067 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | KARNATAKA | 191070 | 223712 | 414782 | 121 | 1062 | 1046 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | KERALA | 2188 | 0 | 2188 | 68 | 76 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | MADHYA PRADESH | 472521 | 428248 | 900769 | 140 | 43687 | 1856 | 0 | 4 |
| 16 | MAHARASHTRA | 253423 | 266140 | 519563 | 823 | 539 | 579 | 0 | 1 |
| 17 | MANIPUR | 44671 | 10635 | 55306 | 26 | 703 | 144 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | MEGHALAYA | 41969 | 9581 | 51550 | 40 | 2077 | 595 | 8 | 0 |
| 19 | MIZORAM | 16216 | 1021 | 17237 | 26 | 0 | 236 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | NAGALAND | 29370 | 16948 | 46318 | 31 | 304 | 168 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | ORISSA | 222420 | 136751 | 359171 | 45 | 1984 | 3320 | 4 | 11 |
| 22 | PUDUCHERRY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | PUNJAB | 9343 | 23192 | 32535 | 0 | 5 | 1197 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | RAJASTHAN | 201396 | 528989 | 730385 | 79 | 5297 | 2015 | 10 | 4 |
| 25 | SIKKIM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | TAMIL NADU | 258521 | 152273 | 410794 | 177 | 5605 | 1202 | 1 | 0 |
| 27 | TRIPURA | 11383 | 13378 | 24761 | 41 | 1035 | 777 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | UTTAR PRADESH | 711103 | 902281 | 1613384 | 0 | 18 | 504 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 | UTTARAKHAND | 51998 | 73053 | 125051 | 15 | 192 | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | WEST BENGAL | 363599 | 437301 | 800900 | 145 | 16898 | 9148 | 19 | 3 |
| | Total | 4734816 | 4064048 | 8798864 | 2547 | 122471 | 28409 | 64 | 27 |

NIRMAL BHARAT ABHIYAN (NBA)
PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER NBA DURING 2012-2013(Up to Dec, 2012)

(in numbers)

| S.N. | State Name | IHHL (BPL) | IHHL (APL) | IHHL Total | Sanitary Comp | School Toilets | Anganwadi Toilets | RSM | PC |
|------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----|----|
| 1 | ANDHRA PRADESH | 216517 | 5484 | 222001 | 1 | 2600 | 742 | 13 | 0 |
| 2 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 1900 | 669 | 2569 | 11 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | ASSAM | 140923 | 20211 | 161134 | 11 | 47 | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | BIHAR | 432289 | 159486 | 591775 | 63 | 7978 | 1307 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | CHHATTISGARH | 16149 | 13201 | 29350 | 5 | 1281 | 121 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | D & N HAVELI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | GOA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | GUJARAT | 23661 | 95042 | 118703 | 6 | 4133 | 370 | 2 | 0 |
| 9 | HARYANA | 6508 | 24240 | 30748 | 10 | 148 | 315 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | 546 | 3863 | 4409 | 123 | 370 | 84 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | JAMMU & KASHMIR | 19421 | 568 | 19989 | 87 | 1267 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | JHARKHAND | 21901 | 5232 | 27133 | 34 | 349 | 201 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | KARNATAKA | 112211 | 58052 | 170263 | 64 | 443 | 410 | 2 | 0 |
| 14 | KERALA | 4766 | 0 | 4766 | 40 | 34 | 230 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | MADHYA PRADESH | 192810 | 130244 | 323054 | 46 | 972 | 323 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | MAHARASHTRA | 60826 | 59393 | 120219 | 396 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | MANIPUR | 17513 | 2045 | 19558 | 8 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | MEGHALAYA | 4107 | 510 | 4617 | 3 | 53 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | MIZORAM | 3253 | 180 | 3433 | 10 | 8 | 138 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | NAGALAND | 18630 | 0 | 18630 | 7 | 28 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | ORISSA | 80004 | 32408 | 112412 | 7 | 1005 | 940 | 6 | 0 |
| 22 | PUDUCHERRY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | PUNJAB | 34346 | 12030 | 46376 | 34 | 345 | 610 | 27 | 0 |
| 24 | RAJASTHAN | 51735 | 104243 | 155978 | 38 | 4015 | 863 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | SIKKIM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | TAMIL NADU | 141557 | 66254 | 207811 | 1 | 1180 | 641 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | TRIPURA | 3522 | 0 | 3522 | 0 | 347 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | UTTAR PRADESH | 16402 | 43284 | 59686 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 | UTTARAKHAND | 27287 | 45772 | 73059 | 8 | 144 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | WEST BENGAL | 314111 | 96862 | 410973 | 59 | 10575 | 7073 | 0 | 1 |
| | Total | 1962895 | 979273 | 2942168 | 1072 | 37322 | 14620 | 50 | 1 |

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)
State-wise release position during the year 2011-12
As on 31.03.2012

Annexure-VII

| S.No. | Name of State | (Rs. in lakh) |
|-------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| | | Release |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 9656.89 |
| 2 | Bihar | 17219.09 |
| 3 | Chhattisgarh | 2702.42 |
| 4 | Goa | 0.00 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 4308.58 |
| 6 | Haryana | 335.27 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 469.57 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 967.95 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 7264.92 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 8709.28 |
| 11 | Kerala | 158.89 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 15076.00 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 5799.94 |
| 14 | Odisha | 11171.70 |
| 15 | Punjab | 283.18 |
| 16 | Rajasthan | 5424.41 |
| 17 | Tamil Nadu | 7662.06 |
| 18 | Uttar Pradesh | 16920.72 |
| 19 | Uttrakhand | 804.76 |
| 20 | West Bengal | 14124.34 |
| 21 | Dadra & Haveli | 0.00 |
| 22 | Pondicherry | 0.00 |
| | SUB TOTAL | 129059.97 |
| 23 | Arunachal Pr. | 204.88 |
| 24 | Assam | 12251.17 |
| 25 | Manipur | 1087.87 |
| 26 | Meghalaya | 1115.72 |
| 27 | Mizoram | 31.38 |
| 28 | Nagaland | 174.07 |
| 29 | Sikkim | 0.00 |
| 30 | Tripura | 133.91 |
| | Sub total | 14999.00 |
| | Total funds released to DRDAs | 144058.97 |
| 31 | HRD | 60.77 |
| 32 | IEC | 812.02 |
| 33 | MIS | 21.38 |
| 34 | Research | 25.56 |
| 35 | M&E | 500.00 |
| 36 | NGP(Agencies paid) | 4500.00 |
| | Sub total | 5919.73 |
| | Grand Total | 149978.70 |

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)
State-wise release position during the year 2012-13
As on 31.12.2012

Annexure-VIII

| | | (Rs. in lakh) |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| S.No. | Name of State | Release |
| 1 | ANDHRA PRADESH | 15022.69 |
| 2 | BIHAR | 29814.56 |
| 3 | CHATTISGARH | 0.00 |
| 4 | D & N HAVELI | 0.00 |
| 5 | GOA | 0.00 |
| 6 | GUJARAT | 3949.42 |
| 7 | HARYANA | 0.00 |
| 8 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | 1666.96 |
| 9 | JAMMU & KASHMIR | 3511.01 |
| 10 | JHARKHAND | 4193.31 |
| 11 | KARNATAKA | 8352.77 |
| 12 | KERALA | 0.00 |
| 13 | MADHYA PRADESH | 25779.96 |
| 14 | MAHARASHTRA | 12409.22 |
| 15 | ORISSA | 0.00 |
| 16 | PONDICHERRY | 0.00 |
| 17 | PUNJAB | 0.00 |
| 18 | RAJASTHAN | 6885.49 |
| 19 | TAMILNADU | 6405.84 |
| 20 | UTTAR PRADESH | 25684.74 |
| 21 | UTTARAKHAND | 2541.96 |
| 22 | WEST BENGAL | 15319.07 |
| SUB TOTAL | | 161537.00 |
| 23 | ARUNACHAL PR. | 224.99 |
| 24 | ASSAM | 2772.21 |
| 25 | MANIPUR | 912.63 |
| 26 | MEGHALAYA | 792.00 |
| 27 | MIZORAM | 497.48 |
| 28 | NAGALAND | 396.37 |
| 29 | SIKKIM | 74.83 |
| 30 | TRIPURA | 124.74 |
| Sub total | | 5795.25 |
| Total funds released to DRDAs | | 167332.25 |
| 31 | HRD | 2.98 |
| 32 | IEC | 2335.75 |
| 33 | MIS | 1.75 |
| 34 | Research | 5.78 |
| 35 | M&E | 3.45 |
| 36 | NGP(Agencies paid) | 0.00 |
| Sub total | | 2349.71 |
| Grand Total | | 169681.96 |

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)
DETAILED IHHL PROGRESS REPORT UPTO 31.12.2012

| S.N. | State | Objective | | IHHL BPL Achievement | | Share in Total BPL Achievement | |
|------|-------------------|-----------|----------|----------------------|---------|--------------------------------|--------|
| | | BPL | TOTAL | SC | ST | % SC | % ST |
| 1 | ANDHRA PRADESH | 6636229 | 5566209 | 978179 | 323047 | 17.57 | 5.80 |
| 2 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 115560 | 71313 | 0 | 60311 | 0.00 | 84.57 |
| 3 | ASSAM | 2220017 | 1647022 | 117919 | 210133 | 7.16 | 12.76 |
| 4 | BIHAR | 6195779 | 3324248 | 636517 | 23275 | 19.15 | 0.70 |
| 5 | CHHATTISGARH | 1568600 | 1084445 | 91228 | 329241 | 8.41 | 30.36 |
| 6 | D & N HAVELI | 2480 | 37 | 0 | 37 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| 7 | GOA | 17935 | 17031 | 92 | 562 | 0.54 | 3.30 |
| 8 | GUJARAT | 2046857 | 2006933 | 247288 | 675268 | 12.32 | 33.65 |
| 9 | HARYANA | 636940 | 619214 | 291316 | 0 | 47.05 | 0.00 |
| 10 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | 218167 | 249317 | 83068 | 33475 | 33.32 | 13.43 |
| 11 | JAMMU & KASHMIR | 703071 | 285017 | 8226 | 30786 | 2.89 | 10.80 |
| 12 | JHARKHAND | 2327306 | 1422199 | 197662 | 392401 | 13.90 | 27.59 |
| 13 | KARNATAKA | 2889224 | 2108606 | 416476 | 224970 | 19.75 | 10.67 |
| 14 | KERALA | 961831 | 982632 | 120973 | 18148 | 12.31 | 1.85 |
| 15 | MADHYA PRADESH | 3614346 | 3371751 | 772463 | 1035450 | 22.91 | 30.71 |
| 16 | MAHARASHTRA | 3623439 | 2718009 | 460702 | 536740 | 16.95 | 19.75 |
| 17 | MANIPUR | 194887 | 114180 | 637 | 61619 | 0.56 | 53.97 |
| 18 | MEGHALAYA | 216333 | 156799 | 0 | 146837 | 0.00 | 93.65 |
| 19 | MIZORAM | 89903 | 79148 | 0 | 79148 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| 20 | NAGALAND | 180092 | 122849 | 0 | 122849 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| 21 | ORISSA | 4485050 | 2768878 | 633777 | 701081 | 22.89 | 25.32 |
| 22 | PUDUCHERRY | 18000 | 2268 | 657 | 0 | 28.97 | 0.00 |
| 23 | PUNJAB | 623198 | 243446 | 136870 | 3 | 56.22 | 0.00 |
| 24 | RAJASTHAN | 1960903 | 1076858 | 235926 | 311302 | 21.91 | 28.91 |
| 25 | SIKKIM | 51302 | 58104 | 11257 | 22068 | 19.37 | 37.98 |
| 26 | TAMIL NADU | 4422133 | 4057751 | 1137046 | 61077 | 28.02 | 1.51 |
| 27 | TRIPURA | 454757 | 449025 | 86293 | 176340 | 19.22 | 39.27 |
| 28 | UTTAR PRADESH | 8303794 | 7886281 | 2697881 | 24980 | 34.21 | 0.32 |
| 29 | UTTARAKHAND | 441631 | 366025 | 91293 | 11847 | 24.94 | 3.24 |
| 30 | WEST BENGAL | 6619158 | 5678040 | 1870777 | 518234 | 32.95 | 9.13 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 61838922 | 48533635 | 11324523 | 6131229 | 23.33 | 12.63 |

Year-wise NGP awarded PRIs

Annexure-X

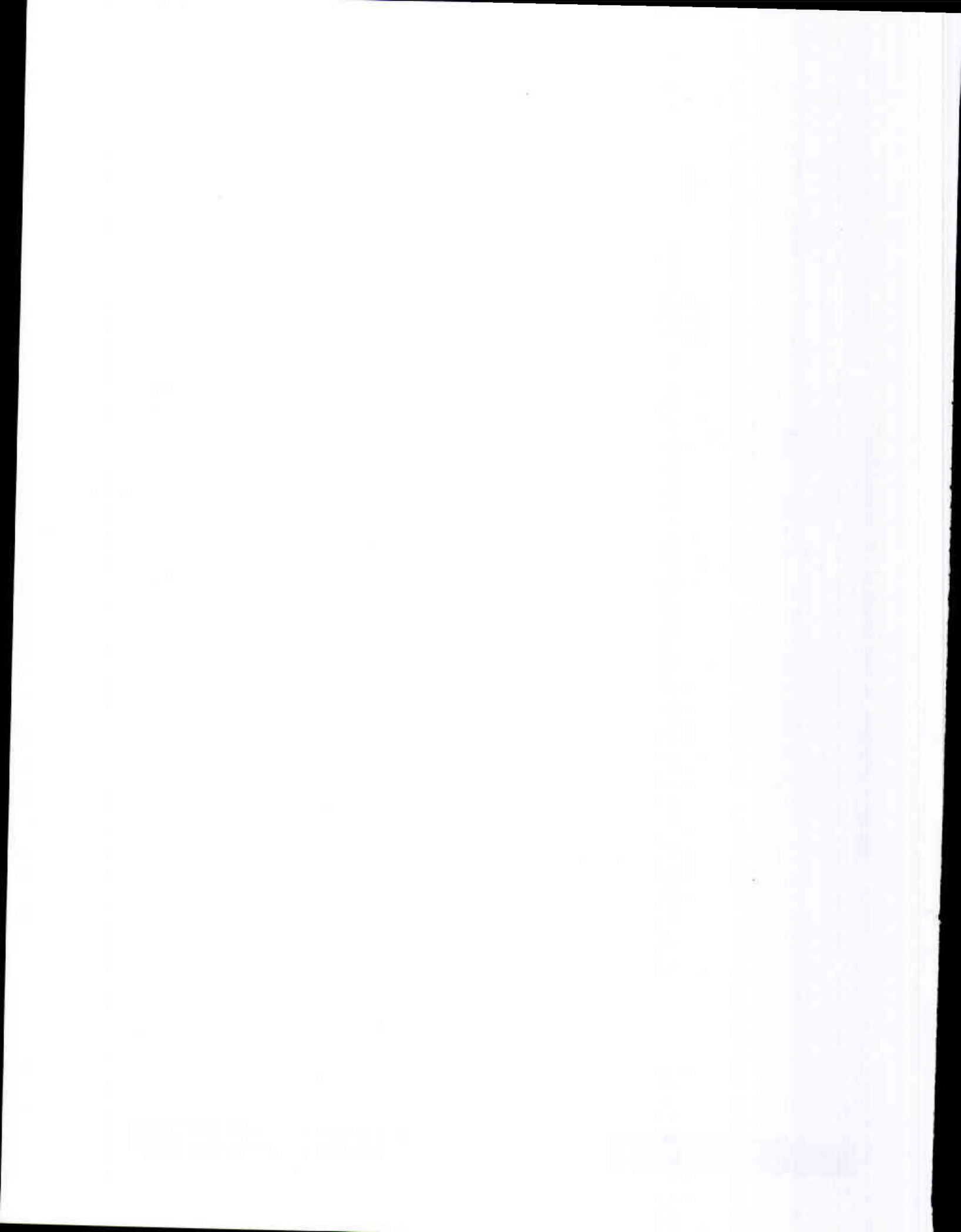
| S N | State Name | 2005 | | | 2006 | | | 2007 | | | 2008 | | | 2009 | | | 2010 | | | 2011 | | |
|-----|-------------------|------|----|----|------|----|----|------|----|----|-------|-----|----|------|----|----|------|----|----|------|----|----|
| | | GP | BP | ZP | GP | BP | ZP | GP | BP | ZP | GP | BP | ZP | GP | BP | ZP | GP | BP | ZP | GP | BP | ZP |
| 1 | ANDHRA PRADESH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 143 | 0 | 0 | 662 | 1 | 0 | 272 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 142 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | ASSAM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | BIHAR | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 1 | 0 | 155 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | CHHATTISGARH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 119 | 0 | 0 | 172 | 0 | 0 | 124 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | GUJARAT | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 576 | 0 | 0 | 739 | 0 | 0 | 350 | 0 | 0 | 189 | 0 | 0 | 422 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | HARYANA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 798 | 1 | 0 | 131 | 0 | 0 | 259 | 0 | 0 | 330 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 245 | 1 | 0 | 253 | 0 | 0 | 168 | 0 | 0 | 323 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | JAMMU & KASHMIR | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| 10 | JHARKHAND | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 142 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | KARNATAKA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 121 | 0 | 0 | 479 | 1 | 0 | 245 | 3 | 0 | 121 | 0 | 0 | 103 | 2 | 1 |
| 12 | KERALA | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 220 | 6 | 0 | 600 | 84 | 4 | 43 | 15 | 2 | 103 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 11 | 2 |
| 13 | MADHYA PRADESH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 190 | 0 | 0 | 682 | 0 | 0 | 639 | 0 | 0 | 344 | 0 | 0 | 212 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | MAHARASHTRA | 13 | 0 | 0 | 380 | 1 | 0 | 1974 | 0 | 0 | 4300 | 2 | 0 | 1720 | 6 | 0 | 694 | 0 | 0 | 442 | 2 | 0 |
| 15 | MANIPUR | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | MEGHALAYA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 365 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | MIZORAM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | NAGALAND | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | ORISSA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 94 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | PUNJAB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | RAJASTHAN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 141 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | SIKKIM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 137 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | TAMIL NADU | 12 | 1 | 0 | 119 | 0 | 0 | 296 | 0 | 0 | 1474 | 5 | 0 | 196 | 0 | 0 | 237 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | TRIPURA | 1 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | UTTAR PRADESH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 488 | 0 | 0 | 492 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | UTTARAKHAND | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 109 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 136 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | WEST BENGAL | 10 | 1 | 0 | 126 | 8 | 0 | 468 | 7 | 0 | 328 | 17 | 0 | 109 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total:- | 38 | 2 | 0 | 760 | 9 | 0 | 4945 | 14 | 0 | 12038 | 112 | 8 | 4556 | 28 | 2 | 2808 | 1 | 0 | 2857 | 15 | 3 |

REPRESENTATION OF SCs, STs and OBCs

MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION

Annexure - XI

| Groups | Representation of SCs/STs/OBCs (As on 1.1.2013) | | | | Number of appointments made during the previous calendar year 2012 | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|----------|----------|----------|--|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Number of Employees | | | | By Direct Recruitment | | | By Promotion | | | By Deputation | | | |
| | Total | SCs | STs | OBCs | Total | SCs | STs | OBCs | Total | SCs | STs | Total | SCs | STs |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Group A | 14 | 1 | | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Group B | 38 | 3 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Group C | 19 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 71 | 8 | 3 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |





सत्यमेव जयते



Citizen's / Client's Charter

for

(Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation)

(2011-2012)

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Address | Paryawaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi |
| Website ID | ddws.gov.in |
| Date Of Issue | January 2012 |
| Next Review | June 2012 |

Vision Mission

Vision

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

Mission

To ensure all rural households have access to and use safe and sustainable drinking water and improved sanitation facilities by providing support to States in their endeavour to provide these basic facilities and services.

Main Services / Transactions

| S.No. | Services / Transaction | Weight % | Responsible Person (Designation) | Email | Mobile (Phone No.) | Process | Document Required | Fees | |
|-------|---|----------|---|----------------|--------------------------|---|---|----------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | Category | Mode Amount |
| 1 | NRDWP: Timely release of funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme in States and Union Territories | 15 | Shri T.M.Venkatesh, Joint Secretary, Water, Shri. Sanku Meenakshi, Director (NWD) | sjm@nic.in | 9968821477 (24361043) | 1. Scheme of release to programme 2. Release of fund from available 3. Approval by the 4. Compliance to 5. Issue of sanction 6. Release by NAO | 1. Complete proposal for release of funds 2. Utilization Certificates 3. Audited Statement 4. Observations with replies to observations 5. 80% expenditure of available fund 6. Performance report 7. Replies to clarifications sought, if any. | N/A | N/A |
| 2 | NRDWP: Communication with other Ministries/Departments of Central Government | 5 | Shri Sujan Meymada, Director (Water) | sujoy.m@nic.in | 9717402345 (24360102) | 1. Approved by the JS 2. Issue of Letter | Letter with requirements clearly spelt out | N/A | N/A |
| 3 | NRDWP: Provide information to State Government offices and Departments regarding implementation of NRDWP schemes | 5 | Shri Sujan Meymada, Director (Water) | sujoy.m@nic.in | 9717402345 (24360102) | 1. Approved by the (RD/Secy) 2. Issue of Letter | Letter with requirements clearly spelt out | N/A | N/A |
| 4 | NRDWP: Providing support to States in the wake of natural disasters to mitigate drinking water and sanitation problems in rural areas | 10 | Shri T.M.Venkatesh, Joint Secretary, Water, Shri. Sanku Meenakshi, Director (NWD) | sjm@nic.in | 9717402345 (24360102) | 1. Decision of N.C. received from MHA 2. Obtaining clarifications required, if any. 3. Approval by the JS 4. Issue of sanction 5. Release by NAO | 1. Utilization Certificates 2. Audited Statements of Accounts 3. 80% expenditure of available funds 4. Replies to clarifications sought, if any | N/A | N/A |

Main Services / Transactions

| S.No. | Services / Transaction | Weight % | Responsible Person (Designation) | Email | Mobile (Phone No.) | Process | Document Required | Fees | |
|-------|--|----------|--|------------------------|--------------------------|---|--|----------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | Category | Mode Amount |
| 5 | NRDWP: Response to Inspection Reports | 5 | Shri. Sajeet Mohanlal Director (Water) | sajem@nic.in | 9717402345 (24360102) | 1. Observing Comments from States where required 2. Approved by the Secretary (DWS) | Responses from States | N/A | N/A |
| 6 | NRDWP: Timely release of funds to Key Resource Centres as per KFC Guidelines | 10 | Shri T.M. Vijay Bhaskar, Joint Secretary (Water), Shri P.P. Nagrath Deputy Secretary (R&D) | pp_nagrath@yahoo.co.in | 9888106180 (24364518) | For 1st Installment 1. Scrutiny by programme division 2. Obtaining clarifications required, if any 3. Approval by R&D 4. Concurrence by JRD 5. Issue of Sanction 6. Release by RAO For 2nd Installment 1. Scrutiny by programme division 2. Obtaining clarifications required, if any 3. Approval by Joint Secretary 4. Concurrence by JRD 5. Issue of Sanction 6. Release by RAO | For 1st Installment 1. Annual Action plan giving complete details as per para 6 of KFC Guidelines 2. Replies to clarifications sought, if any For 2nd and further installments 1. Utilisation Certificates 2. Audit Statement of Account 3. Statement of expenditure of available fund 4. Performance report 5. Replies to clarifications sought, if any | N/A | N/A |
| 7 | NRDWP: Timely release of R&D activities to the PIs as per R&D guideline | 10 | Shri T.M. Vijay Bhaskar, Joint Secretary (Water), Shri P.P. Nagrath Deputy Secretary (R&D) | pp_nagrath@nic.in | 9888106180 (24364518) | For 1st installment 1. Scrutiny by programme division 2. Obtaining clarifications required, if any 3. Approval by R&D 4. Concurrence by JRD 5. Issue of Sanction 6. Release by RAO For 2nd and 3rd installments 1. Scrutiny by programme division 2. Obtaining clarifications required, if any 3. Approval by Joint Secretary 4. Concurrence by JRD 5. Issue of Sanction 6. Release by RAO | For 1st Installment 1. 4 proposal in the format by submitting R&D proposal 2. Replies to clarifications sought, if any 3. Approval by R&D 4. Concurrence by JRD 5. Issue of Sanction 6. Release by RAO For 2nd and 3rd installments 1. Utilisation Certificates 2. Audit Statement of Account 3. Statement of expenditure of available fund 4. Performance report 5. Replies to clarifications sought, if any | N/A | N/A |

Main Services / Transactions

| S.No. | Services / Transaction | Weight % | Responsible Person (Designation) | Email | Mobile (Phone No.) | Process | Document Required | Fees | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|----------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | Category | Mode Amount |
| 12 | TSC Respond to Audit observations | 5 | Sri M.K. Jais, Joint Secretary (CRP/PI) | nandishore.patil@nic.in | 9690552016 (24362106) | Approval by the Secretary (DW & S) | Government records | N/A | N/A |

Service Standards

| S. No. | Services / Transaction | Weight | Success Indicators | Service Standard | Unit | Weight | Data Source |
|--------|--|--------|--|------------------|------|--------|------------------|
| 1 | NRDWP: Timely release of funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) as per laid down criteria, to the States and Union Territories. | 15.0 | Average time taken from the date of receipt of the complete and reconciled UCs/ASAs in Ministry | 30 | Days | 15.00 | Ministry Records |
| 2 | NRDWP: Communication with other Ministries/Departments of Central Government | 5.0 | Average time taken from date of receipt in Ministry | 14 | Days | 5.00 | Ministry Records |
| 3 | NRDWP: Provide information to State Government offices and Dep artments regarding implementation of NRDWP schemes. | 5.0 | Average time taken from date of receipt in Ministry | | Days | 5.00 | Ministry Records |
| 4 | NRDWP: Providing support to States in the wake of natural disasters to mitigate drinking water and sanitation problems in rural areas | 10.0 | Average time taken for issue of fund release order from date of receipt of MHA communication in Ministry | 21 | Days | 10.00 | Ministry Records |
| 5 | NRDWP: Response to Inspection Reports | 5.0 | Average time taken from receipt of inspection report in Ministry | | Days | 5.00 | Ministry Records |
| 6 | NRDWP: Timely release of funds to Key Resource Centres as per KRC Guidelines | 10.0 | Average time taken from the date of receipt of the complete proposal/UCs/ASAs in Ministry | | Days | 10.00 | Ministry Records |
| 7 | NRDWP: Timely release of R&D activities to the Pis as per R&D guidelines | 10.0 | Average time taken from the date of receipt of the complete proposal UCs/ASAs in Ministry | 30 | Days | 10.00 | Ministry Records |

Service Standards

| S. No. | Services / Transaction | Weight | Success Indicators | Service Standar | Unit | Weight | Data Source |
|--------|---|--------|---|-----------------|------|--------|------------------|
| 8 | TSC: Timely release of funds under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) as per laid down criteria to the Districts through States. | 15.0 | Average time taken from the date of receipt of the UCS/ASAs | 30 | Days | 15.00 | Ministry Records |
| 9 | TSC: Communication with other Ministries/Departments of Central Government | 5.0 | Average time taken from date of receipt in Ministry | 31/03/2011 | Date | 5.00 | |
| 10 | TSC: Provide information to State Government offices, and Departments regarding implementation of TSC and NGP schemes. | 5.0 | Average time taken from date of receipt in Ministry | 14 | Days | 5.00 | Ministry Records |
| 11 | TSC: Recognise and award Panchayats for excellent work in rural sanitation by granting them NGP status | 10.0 | Average time taken from online entry of NGP applications | | Days | 10.00 | Ministry Records |
| 12 | TSC: Respond to Audit observations | 5.0 | Average time taken from date of receipt in Ministry | | Days | 5.00 | Ministry Records |

Grievance Redress

Website url to lodge <http://pgportal.gov.in/>

| S.No. | Name of the Public Grievance Officer | Helpline | Email | Mobile |
|-------|--|------------|---------------|------------|
| 1 | Shri T.M. Vijay Bhaskar, Joint Secretary (Water), Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, 9th Floor, Paryawaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003 | 011-243610 | jsm@nic.in | 9968821477 |
| 2 | Shri J.S. Mat hūr, Joint Secretary (Sanitation), Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, 12th Floor Paryawaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003 | 011-243627 | js.tsc@nic.in | 9654902133 |

List of Stakeholders/Clients

| S.No. | Stakeholders / Clients |
|-------|---|
| 1 | Departments and Offices of Government of India |
| 2 | Representatives of State Governments |
| 3 | Representatives of Research and Training Institutions |
| 4 | Representatives of NGOs |
| 5 | Representatives of Multilateral Agencies |
| 6 | Officers and Staff of the Department |

Responsibility Centers and Subordinate Organizations

| S.No. | Responsibility Centers and Subordinate Organizations | Landline Number | Email | Mobile Number | Address |
|-------|--|-----------------|-------|---------------|---------|
| 1 | There are no Responsibility Centres and Subordinate Organisations under the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation. | | | | |

Indicative Expectations from Service

| S.No. | Indicative Expectations from Service Recipients |
|-------|---|
| 1 | Submission of Annual Action Plan by States in the prescribed formats, so that the same can be processed for approval. |
| 2 | Update of data by States in the Departmental Integrated Management Information System, accurately and in time |
| 3 | Visit the departmental website at ddws.nic.in for obtaining detailed information regarding the activities of the department. |
| 4 | Contact Public Grievance Officer for registering grievances |



सत्यमेव जयते

R F D

(Result-Framework Document)
for

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

(2011-2012)

Section - 1

Vision, Mission, Objective and Functions

Vision

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

Mission

To ensure all rural households have access to and use safe and sustainable drinking water and improved sanitation facilities by providing support to States in their endeavour to provide these basic facilities and services.

Objective

- 1 enable all households have access to and use safe drinking water
- 2 enable communities to monitor and keep surveillance on their drinking water sources
- 3 enable all rural households to have access to and use toilets
- 4 ensure all rural government schools and anganwadis have functional toilets, urinals and access to safe drinking water
- 5 provide enabling support and environment for Panchayat Raj Institutions and local communities to manage their own drinking water sources and systems, and sanitation in their villages
- 6 provide access to information through online reporting mechanism with information placed in public domain to bring in transparency and informed decision making
- 7 Ensuring Sustainability of Drinking Water Sources and systems

Functions

Section - 2 Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, success indicators and Targets

| Objective | Weight | Action | Success Indicator | Unit | Weight | Target / Criteria Value | | | | | |
|--|--------|---|--|-------------|--------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | | | | | | Excellent 100% | Very Good 90% | Good 80% | Fair 70% | Poor 60% | |
| [1] enable all households have access to and use safe drinking water | [2.00] | [1.1] Release of BE plan allocation under NRDWP | [1.1.1] Time frame for funds released 40% - 30 Sept, 67% - 31 Dec, 85% - 28 Feb, 100% - 31 Mar | Nos | 4.00 | 98 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | |
| | | | [1.2] Coverage of partially covered habitations | Nos | 5.00 | 75000 | 68000 | 61000 | 54000 | 47000 | |
| | | | [1.3] Coverage of Quality-affected habitations | Nos | 3.00 | 25000 | 22000 | 20000 | 18000 | 16000 | |
| | | | [2.1] Training of village level persons for water quality testing | Nos | 2.00 | 80000 | 75000 | 70000 | 65000 | 60000 | |
| | | | [2.2] Number of water samples tested for quality at district and sub divisional levels | Nos | 1.00 | 400000 | 350000 | 300000 | 250000 | 200000 | |
| | | | [2.3] Number of water samples tested for quality at Panchayat/village levels | Nos | 2.00 | 400000 | 350000 | 300000 | 275000 | 250000 | |
| | | | [2.4] Number of sub-divisional laboratories set up | Nos | 1.00 | 200 | 175 | 150 | 125 | 100 | |
| | | | [3.1] Construction of household toilets | No. in lakh | 7.00 | 110 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | |
| | | | [3] enable all rural households to have access to and use toilets | 11.00 | | | | | | | |

Section - 2 Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, success indicators and Targets

| Objective | Weight | Action | Success Indicator | Unit | Weight | Target / Criteria Value | | | | |
|--|--------|---|--|-------------|--------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | Excellent 100% | Very Good 90% | Good 80% | Fair 70% | Poor 60% |
| [4] ensure all rural government schools and anganwadis have functional toilets, urnals and access to safe drinking water. | 7.00 | [3.2] Release of BE plan allocation under TSC & NGP | [3.2.1] Time frame for funds released (50% - 30 Sept 67% - 31 Dec 85 % - 28 Feb 100% - 31 Mar) | % | 4.00 | 98 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 |
| | | [4.1] Construction of toilet blocks | [4.1.1] Number of schools units covered | No. in lakh | 2.00 | 0.80 | 0.70 | 0.60 | 0.50 | 0.40 |
| | | [4.2] Provision of water supply | [4.2.1] Number of anganwadis covered | Nos | 2.00 | 40000 | 35000 | 30000 | 25000 | 20000 |
| | | [4.3] Provision of safe water in schools by providing stand alone water purification units (Jalmani) | [4.3.1] Number of schools covered | Nos | 2.00 | 20000 | 18000 | 16000 | 14000 | 12000 |
| | | [5.1] As per Table for water supply programme | [5.1.1] Number of schools covered | Nos | 1.00 | 35000 | 30000 | 25000 | 22000 | 20000 |
| [5] provide enabling support and environment for Panchayat Raj Institutions and local communities to manage their own drinking water sources and systems, and sanitation in their villages | 41.50 | [5.1] As per Table for water supply programme | [5.1.1] Aggregate Score as per Table 2 | Score | 22.50 | 96 | 80 | 70 | 60 | |
| [6] provide access to information through online reporting mechanism with information placed in public domain to bring in transparency and informed decision making | 4.00 | [5.2] As per Table for sanitation programme | [5.2.1] Aggregate Score as per Table 3 | Score | 19.00 | 96 | 80 | 70 | 60 | |
| | | [6.1] Online Data entry for Annual Plan Targets (All Components) by 31st May 2011. %age of States entering data as per schedule | [6.1.1] To be done by 31st May 2011 | % | 1.00 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 55 | 50 |

Section - 2 Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, success indicators and Targets

| Objective | Weight | Action | Success Indicator | Unit | Weight | Target / Criteria Value | | | | |
|--|--------|--|--|------|--------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | Excellent 100% | Very Good 90% | Good 80% | Fair 70% | Poor 60% |
| [7] Ensuring Sustainability of Drinking Water Sources and systems | 3.50 | [6.2] RWS - Regular update of progress by 17th of each month. %age of Districts entering data as per schedule | [6.2.1] To be done by 17th of following month | % | 1.50 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 55 | 50 |
| | | [6.3] Sanitation - Regular update of progress by 17th of each month. %age of Districts entering data as per schedule | [6.3.1] To be done by 17th of following month | % | 1.50 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 55 | 50 |
| | | [7.1] Construction of Sustainability structures | [7.1.1] Number of Sustainability Structures constructed | No | 2.00 | 40000 | 35000 | 30000 | 25000 | 20000 |
| * Efficient Functioning of the RFD System | 3.00 | [7.2] Handing over of Rural water Supply Schemes to Panchayats | [7.2.1] Number of piped water supply schemes handed over to Panchayats | No | 1.00 | 5000 | 4000 | 3500 | 3000 | 2500 |
| | | [7.3] Training of VWSCs in managing drinking water schemes | [7.3.1] Number of VWSC members trained | No | 0.50 | 100000 | 90000 | 80000 | 70000 | 60000 |
| | | Timely submission of Draft for Approval | On-time submission | Date | 2.0 | 07/03/2011 | 09/03/2011 | 10/03/2011 | 11/03/2011 | |
| * Improving Internal Efficiency / Responsiveness / Service delivery of Ministry / Department | 10.00 | Timely submission of Results | On-time submission | Date | 1.0 | 01/05/2012 | 03/05/2012 | 04/05/2012 | 05/05/2012 | 06/05/2012 |
| | | Implementation of Sevottam | Resubmission of revised draft of Citizens' / Clients' Charter | Date | 2.0 | 16/01/2012 | 20/01/2012 | 23/01/2012 | 25/01/2012 | |
| | | Independent Audit of Implementation of Grievance Redress Mechanism | Independent Audit of Implementation of Grievance Redress Mechanism | % | 2.0 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 |

* Mandatory Objective(s)

Section - 2 Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, success indicators and Targets

| Objective | Weight | Action | Success Indicator | Unit | Weight | Target / Criteria Value | | | | |
|---|--------|---|---|------|--------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | Excellent 100% | Very Good 90% | Good 80% | Fair 70% | Floor 60% |
| * Ensuring compliance to the Financial Accountability Framework | 2.00 | Ensure compliance with Section 4(1) (b) of the RTI Act, 2005 | No. of items on which information is uploaded by February 10, 2012 | No | 2.0 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 |
| | | Identify potential areas of corruption related to departmental activities and develop an action plan to mitigate them | Finalize an action plan to mitigate potential areas of corruption. | Date | 2.0 | 26/03/2012 | 27/03/2012 | 28/03/2012 | 29/03/2012 | 30/03/2012 |
| | | Develop an action plan to implement ISO 8001 certification | Finalize an action plan to implement ISO 9001 certification | Date | 2.0 | 16/04/2012 | 17/04/2012 | 18/04/2012 | 19/04/2012 | 20/04/2012 |
| | | Timely submission of ATNS on Audit Paras of C&AG | Percentage of ATNS submitted within due date (4 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by CAG during the year. | % | 0.5 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 |
| * Mandatory Objective(s) | 2.00 | Timely submission of ATRs to the PAC Sect on PAC Reports | Percentage of ATRs submitted within due date (6 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by PAC during the year. | % | 0.5 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 |
| | | Early disposal of pending ATNs on Audit Paras of C&AG Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2011. | Percentage of outstanding ATNs disposed off during the year. | % | 0.5 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 |
| | | Early disposal of pending ATRs on PAC Reports presented to Parliament | Percentage of outstanding ATRs disposed off during the year. | % | 0.5 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 |

* Mandatory Objective(s)

Section - 2
Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, success indicators and Targets

| Objective | Weight | Action | Success Indicator | Unit | Weight | Target / Criteria Value | | | | |
|-----------|--------|------------------|-------------------|------|--------|-------------------------|-----------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | Excellent | Very Good | Good | Fair | Poor |
| | | before 31.3.2011 | year | | | 100% | 90% | 80% | 70% | 60% |

* Mandatory Objective(s)

Section - 3 Trend Values of the Success Indicators

| Objective | Action | Success Indicator | Unit | Actual Value FY 09/10 | Actual Value FY 10/11 | Target Value FY 11/12 | Projected Value for FY 12/13 | Projected Value for FY 13/14 |
|---|--|--|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| [1] enable all households have access to and use safe drinking water | [1.1] Release of BE plan allocation under NRDWP | [1.1.1] Time frame for funds released 40% - 30 Sept 67% - 31 Dec 85 % - 28 Feb 100% - 31 Mar | % | 100 | 85 | 90 | 98 | 98 |
| | [1.2] Coverage of partially covered habitations | [1.2.1] Number of partially covered habitations with adequate safe water supply | Nos | 115019 | 58029 | 68000 | 70000 | 65000 |
| | [1.3] Coverage of Quality-affected habitations | [1.3.1] Number of Quality-affected habitations with adequate safe water supply | Nos | 30345 | 13282 | 22000 | 30000 | 35000 |
| [2] enable communities to monitor and keep surveillance on their drinking water sources | [2.1] Training of village level persons for water quality testing | [2.1.1] Number of persons trained to monitor water quality using Field Test Kits | Nos | 105989 | 47894 | 75000 | 60000 | 60000 |
| | [2.2] Number of water samples tested for quality at district and sub-divisional levels | [2.2.1] Number of quality tests done | Nos | 195938 | 1121959 | 350000 | 50000 | 60000 |
| | [2.3] Number of water samples tested for quality at Panchayat/village levels | [2.3.1] Number of quality tests done | Nos | 124448 | 380092 | 350000 | 600000 | 700000 |
| [3] enable all rural households to have access to and use | [2.4] Number of sub-divisional laboratories set up | [2.4.1] Number of labs set up | Nos | 86 | 721 | 175 | 200 | 200 |
| | [3.1] Construction of household toilets | [3.1.1] Number of toilets constructed | No in lakh | 124 | 93 | 100 | 110 | 110 |

Section - 3 Trend Values of the Success Indicators

| Objective | Action | Success Indicator | Unit | Actual Value FY 09/10 | Actual Value FY 10/11 | Target Value FY 11/12 | Projected Value for FY 12/13 | Projected Value for FY 13/14 |
|--|--|--|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| toilets | [3.2] Release of BE plan allocation under TSC & NRP | [3.2.1] Time frame for funds released 40% - 30 Sept 07% - 31 Dec 05 % - 28 Feb 100% - 31 Mar | % | 100 | 100 | 90 | 98 | 98 |
| | [4.1] Construction of toilet blocks | [4.1.1] Number of schools units covered | No. in lakh | 1.44 | 0.66 | 0.70 | 0.80 | 0.80 |
| [4] ensure all rural government schools and anganwadis have functional toilets, urinals and access to safe drinking water | [4.1.2] Provision of water supply | [4.1.2] Number of anganwadis covered | Nos | 66227 | 30419 | 35000 | 40000 | 40000 |
| | [4.2] Provision of water supply | [4.2.1] Number of schools covered | Nos | 15994 | 20694 | 18000 | 15000 | 1000 |
| | [4.3] Provision of safe water in schools by providing stand alone water purification units (Jalmani) | [4.3.1] Number of schools covered | Nos | 25366 | 16489 | 30000 | - | - |
| [5] provide enabling support and environment for Panchayat Raj Institutions and local communities to manage their own drinking water sources and systems, and sanitation in their villages | [5.1] As per Table for water supply programme | [5.1.1] Aggregate Score as per Table 2 | Score | -- | 18 | 90 | 96 | 96 |
| | [5.2] As per Table for sanitation programme | [5.2.1] Aggregate Score as per Table 3 | Score | -- | 15 | 90 | 19 | 19 |

Section - 3 Trend Values of the Success Indicators

| Objective | Action | Success Indicator | Unit | Actual Value FY 09/10 | Actual Value FY 10/11 | Target Value FY 11/12 | Projected Value for FY 12/13 | Projected Value for FY 13/14 |
|---|---|--|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| [6] Provide access to information through online reporting mechanism with information placed in public domain to bring in transparency and informed decision making | [6.1] Online Data entry for Annual Plan Targets (All Components) by 31st May 2011. %age of States entering data as per schedule | [6.1.1] To be done by 31st May 2011 | % | 100 | 90 | 70 | 80 | 80 |
| | [6.2] RWS - Regular update of progress by 17th of each month. %age of Districts entering data as per schedule | [6.2.1] To be done by 17th of following month | % | 100 | 86 | 70 | 80 | 80 |
| | [6.3] Sanitation -Regular update of progress by 17th of each month. %age of Districts entering data as per schedule | [6.3.1] To be done by 17th of following month | % | 100 | 80 | 70 | 80 | 80 |
| [7] Ensuring Sustainability of Drinking Water Sources and systems | [7.1] Construction of Sustainability structures | [7.1.1] Number of Sustainability Structures constructed | No. | - | - | 35000 | 45000 | 50000 |
| | [7.2] Handing over of Rural water Supply Schemes to Panchayats | [7.2.1] Number of piped water supply schemes handed over to Panchayats | No. | - | - | 4000 | 6000 | 7000 |
| | [7.3] Training of VWSCs in managing drinking water schemes | [7.3.1] Number of VWSC members trained | No. | - | - | 90000 | 125000 | 150000 |
| * Efficient Functioning of the RFD System | Timely submission of Draft for Approval | On-time submission | Date | 27/11/2009 | 05/03/2010 | 19/04/2011 | - | - |

* Mandatory Objective(s)

Section - 3 Trend Values of the Success Indicators

| Objective | Action | Success Indicator | Unit | Actual Value FY 09/10 | Actual Value FY 10/11 | Target Value FY 11/12 | Projected Value for FY 12/13 | Projected Value for FY 13/14 |
|--|--|---|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| * Improving Internal Efficiency / Responsiveness / Service delivery of Ministry / Department | Timely submission of Results | On time submission | Date | 30/04/2010 | 02/05/2011 | 03/05/2012 | -- | -- |
| | Implementation of Sevotam | Re submission of revised draft of Citizens' / Clients' Charter | Date | -- | -- | 18/01/2012 | -- | -- |
| | | Independent Audit of Implementation of Grievance Redress Mechanism | % | -- | -- | 80 | -- | -- |
| | Ensure compliance with Section 4(1)(b) of the RTI Act, 2005 | No. of items on which information is uploaded by February 10, 2012 | No | -- | -- | 15 | -- | -- |
| | Identify potential areas of corruption related to departmental activities and develop an action plan to mitigate them. | Finalize an action plan to mitigate potential areas of corruption | Date | -- | -- | 27/03/2012 | -- | -- |
| | Develop an action plan to implement ISO 9001 certification | Finalize an action plan to implement ISO 9001 certification | Date | -- | -- | 17/04/2012 | -- | -- |
| * Ensuring compliance to the Financial Accountability Framework | Timely submission of ATNS on Audit Paras of C&AG | Percentage of ATNS submitted within due date (4 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by CAG during the year. | % | -- | 0 | 90 | -- | -- |
| | Timely submission of ATRs to the PAC Sectt. on PAC Reports. | Percentage of ATRs submitted within due date (6 months) from date of presentation of | % | -- | 0 | 90 | -- | -- |

* Mandatory Objective(s).

Section - 3 Trend Values of the Success Indicators

| Objective | Action | Success Indicator | Unit | Actual Value FY 09/10 | Actual Value FY 10/11 | Target Value FY 11/12 | Projected Value for FY 12/13 | Projected Value for FY 13/14 |
|-----------|---|--|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | Report to Parliament by PAC during the year. | | | | | | |
| | Early disposal of pending ATNs on Audit Paras of C&AG Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2011. | Percentage of outstanding ATNs disposed off during the year. | % | -- | 0 | 90 | -- | -- |
| | Early disposal of pending ATRs on PAC Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2011 | Percentage of outstanding ATRs disposed off during the year. | % | -- | -- | 90 | -- | -- |

* Mandatory Objective(s)

Section - 4
Acronym

| Sl.No | Acronym | Description |
|-------|---------|-------------|
|-------|---------|-------------|

Section 5: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Time Frame for funds released

- i.) This indicator will measure the time frame for release of funds by the Ministry of Drinking Water Supply to the states under the schemes of the Ministry.
- i.) Proposed measurement methodology: Monitoring the target dates for the indicator. The target dates are as prescribed by Ministry of Finance.

Number of Partially covered and Quality-affected habitations with adequate safe water supply

- i.) This indicator will measure the actual numbers of Partially covered (habitations where infrastructure is not working to full capacity and thus providing less water) & quality affected (chemically contaminated sources) habitations provided with public infrastructure to deliver safe drinking water. The target values are expected to show a declining trend as more sustainability measures are taken up.
- ii.) Proposed measurement methodology: Online Reports from the States/ UTs/ districts.

Number of persons trained for testing water quality

- i.) This indicator measures the number of people from villages, Gram Panchayats trained to use field test kits for testing the water quality of local sources. Five persons from each of the about 2.5 lakh Panchayats in the country are to be trained. Training started in 2006-07. As reports of more persons from more panchayats getting training are entered by States on IMIS this indicator will first show an increasing trend and thereafter a declining trend till five persons in all panchayats throughout the country are trained.
- ii.) Proposed measurement methodology: Online Reports from the States/ UTs/ districts.

Number of quality tests done

- i.) This indicator measures the number of water samples tested by the district / sub-divisional laboratories and at the village Gram Panchayats through field test Kits.
- ii.) Proposed measurement methodology: Online Reports from the States/ UTs/ districts. Number of sub-divisional laboratories set up

- i.) This indicator measures the number of sub-divisional/block/sub-district level laboratories set up by the States.
- ii.) Proposed measurement methodology: Online Reports from the States/ UTs/ districts.

Number of household toilets constructed

- i.) Households with toilets will be included for computing this indicator.
- ii.) Proposed measurement methodology: Online Reports from the States/ UTs/ districts. Schools / anganwadis having toilets
- i.) This indicator will measure the number of toilet units constructed in schools and anganwadis. These targets have been identified in the approved projects. As these are implemented, the balances will keep reducing, hence the trend values show a declining trend.
- ii.) Proposed measurement methodology: Online Reports from the States/ UTs/ districts.

Provision of water supply in Schools (Number of schools covered)

- i.) This indicator will measure the number of schools provided with water supply for drinking, use in toilets, hand washing etc. The Department has targeted to cover Government schools established before 2007 only. The new Government schools are being provided water supply under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Hence the indicator shows a declining trend.
- ii.) Proposed measurement methodology: Online Reports from the States/ UTs/.districts.

Provision of safe drinking water in schools by providing standalone water purification units (Number of schools covered)

- i.) This indicator will measure the number of schools provided with stand alone water purification/ treatment unit to treat chemical/ bacteriological contamination.
- ii.) Proposed measurement methodology: Online Reports from the States/ UTs/ districts.

Number of Sustainability Structures constructed

- i.) This indicator will measure the number of sustainability structures constructed.
- ii.) Proposed measurement methodology: Online Reports from the States/ UTs/ districts.

Number of rural piped water supply schemes handed over to Panchayats

- i.) This indicator will measure the number of rural piped water supply schemes handed over to Panchayats empowering them in the management of sources and schemes to ensure sustainability.

- ii.) Proposed measurement methodology: Online Reports from the States/ UTs/ districts.

Number of VWSC members trained

- i.) This indicator will measure the enhancement of the capabilities of the VWSC members in managing drinking water supply schemes.
- ii.) Proposed measurement methodology: Online Reports from the States/ UTs/ districts.

Updation of data for Annual Plan targets by States by 31 May

- i.) The indicator measures the date of online data entry by States of Annual Plan targets habitation and scheme wise.
- ii.) Proposed measurement methodology: Monitoring the % of States entering data on all components by targeted date in the IMIS.

Updation of data by % of Districts entering data by 17 of following month

- i.) The indicator measures the date of data entry of progress by districts.
- ii.) Proposed measurement methodology: Monitoring the % of Districts entering monthly report by targeted date in the IMIS.

Training materials for BRCs developed and shared with States

- i.) The indicator measures the date of issue of Training materials for BRCs to States.
- ii.) Proposed measurement methodology: Monitoring the target date for the indicator.

Training programmes organized by Key Resource Centres

- i.) The indicator measures the number of training programmes approved by the Department and organized by the identified KRCs for engineers, administrators, PRI representatives, grassroots level workers etc.
- ii.) Proposed measurement methodology: Monitoring the number of training programmes for the indicator.

Finalisation of Cabinet Note for Management Devolution Index

- i) The indicator measures the finalization of a cabinet note for a decision on the Management Devolution Index to be used as a basis for allocation of Incentive Fund to the States as per the NRDWP guidelines.

- ii) Proposed measurement methodology: Finalisation of the Cabinet Note for circulation to Ministries.

Finalisation of Cabinet Note on WQM&S Allocation

- i) The indicator measures the finalization of a cabinet note for enhancing the allocation to the WQM&S subhead under the NRDWP guidelines.
- ii) Proposed measurement methodology: Finalisation of the Cabinet Note for circulation to Ministries.

Finalisation of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) note on National Total Sanitation Mission

- i) The indicator measures the finalization of Expenditure Finance Committee note for National Total Sanitation Mission.
- ii) Proposed measurement methodology: Finalisation of the EFC Note for circulation to Ministries.

Awareness campaign on safe water on radio/TV

- i.) The indicator measures the date of launch of the Audio / Video awareness generation campaign.
- ii.) Proposed measurement methodology: Monitoring the target date for the indicator.

National/Regional/State level Workshops / Seminars organized

- i.) The indicator measures the number of workshops / seminars organized by the Department at the national/regional/state level.
- ii.) Proposed measurement methodology: Count of such activities.

Research Projects approved

- i.) The indicator measures the number of research projects approved by the Department.
- ii.) Proposed measurement methodology: count of such projects.

Nirmal Gram Puraskar - Selection of Awardees

- i.) The indicator measures the date of compliance of the target.
- ii.) Proposed measurement methodology: Monitoring the target date for the indicator.

Nirmal Gram Puraskar- Holding of Annual Function

- i.) The indicator measures the compliance of the target.
- ii.) Proposed measurement methodology: Monitoring the indicator.

Review visits to States

- i.) The indicator measures the number of review visits by Secretary / Joint Secretaries to the States.
- ii.) Proposed measurement methodology: Monitoring the count of such activities.

Evaluation Studies initiated

- i.) The indicator measures the number of studies/assessments initiated
- ii.) Proposed measurement methodology: Monitoring the initiation by issue of work order of such studies.

Documentation - Publication of Manuals/Case studies

- i.) The indicator measures the number of publications brought out. The manuals will be valid for 3-4 years, the trend value is shown as declining.
- ii.) Proposed measurement methodology: Monitoring the indicator.

Section - 6
Specific Performance Requirements from other Department

| Department | Relevant Success Indicator | What do you need? | Why do you need it? | How much you need? | What happens if you do not get it? |
|--|---|--|---|--------------------|--|
| State Governments/ UT Administration | For the two Programmes: 1. Coverage of habitations 2. Construction of household toilets 3. Coverage of Schools and Anganwadis with toilets, water supply and purification kits 4. Water quality testing by labs, training of grass-root persons for testing | Performance & reporting | They are the implementing agency | 100% | Performance gets affected |
| Planning Commission, Dept. of Expenditure | Cabinet/EFC/SFC Notes | Comments should be given within prescribed time limits | To finalise Cabinet/EFC/SFC Notes | 100% | Note for Cabinet /EFC/SFC cannot be sent |
| D/o Rural Development and D/o Personnel & Training | Review meetings, Workshops/seminars organized | Posting of persons against vacant posts | DoRD and DoPT are cadre controlling authority | 100% | Performance gets affected |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|------|--|
| D/o Land Resources | Coverage of habitations with drinking water supply | Effective implementation of Integrated Watershed Management Programme | To help in water conservation and recharge, thereby preventing slippage of covered habitations and contamination of ground water | 100% | Due to declining water table, covered habitations will keep slipping back |
| Ministry of Agriculture | Coverage of habitations with drinking water supply | Effective implementation of agricultural water productivity measures like optimizing fertilizer use, reducing over irrigation, crop stress management, increased drip and sprinkler irrigation, etc. | To reduce over exploitation of and leaching of chemicals into drinking water sources | 100% | Water availability for drinking water purposes will keep decreasing leading to slipping back of covered habitations. Quality affected sources would keep increasing. |
| Ministry of Water Resources & Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) | Coverage of habitations with drinking water supply | Effective implementation of programmes for water storage, conservation and recharge - Technical assistance and training in activities for sustainability of sources | To ensure availability of ground and surface water resources for providing drinking water, thereby enabling coverage and preventing slippage of covered habitations | 100% | Due to declining availability of ground and surface water resources, coverage of habitations and sustaining water supply becomes difficult. |

Section - 7 Outcome / Impact of Department / Ministry

| Outcome/Impact of Department/Ministry | Jointly responsible for influencing this outcome / impact with the following department (s) / ministry(ies) | Success Indicator | Unit | FY 09/10 | FY 10/11 | FY 11/12 | FY 12/13 | FY 13/14 |
|--|--|---|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. Improved access to safe and sustainable drinking water supply | State Government Ministry of Water Resources, CGWB, Deptt. of Rural Development(DORD), Planning Commission, Department of Expenditure, Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment & Forest, Ministry of Agriculture | 1.1 Rural population having access to safe and adequate drinking water | % | 69.3 | 71 | 73 | 75 | 80 |
| | | 1.2 Rural habitations with piped water supply | % | 14.44 | 21.08 | 24 | 28 | 33 |
| | | 1.3 Rural habitation with drinking water sources free of chemical contamination | % | 91.33 | 93.5 | 95 | 96.5 | 99 |
| | | 1.4 Govt. rural schools with drinking water supply | % | 91.7 | 93.5 | 96 | 98 | 100 |
| 2. Improved sustainability of drinking water | Ministry of Water Resources, Department of Rural Development, Dept of Land Resources, Ministry of Environment & Forests | Number of sustainability structures benefiting drinking water sources constructed | No. | | | 40000 | 45000 | 50000 |
| | | 3.1 Sanitation coverage in rural areas | % | 63.78 | 70.69 | 78.00 | 86.50 | 93.00 |
| | | 3.2 Sanitation coverage in govt. schools in rural areas | % | 75.77 | 81.92 | 88.00 | 94.00 | 100 |
| 3. Improved sanitation facilities in all rural households | State Government, Dept. of Rural Development, Ministry of HRD, Planning Commission, Ministry of Women & Child Development | 3.3 Sanitation coverage in govt. Anganwadi in rural areas | % | 65.55 | 73.64 | 82.00 | 91.00 | 100.00 |

Section -7
Outcome / Impact of Department / Ministry

| Outcome/Impact of Department/Ministry | Jointly responsible for influencing this outcome / impact with the following department (s) / ministry(ies) | Success Indicator | Unit | FY 09/10 | FY 10/11 | FY 11/12 | FY 12/13 | FY 13/14 |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | 3.4 Nirmal Gram Panchayats practicing total sanitation | % | 8.94 | 10.06 | 11.25 | 12.65 | 14.24 |

Performance Evaluation Report

| Objective | Weight | Action | Success | Unit | Weight | Target / Criteria Value | | | | | | Performan | |
|--|--------|--|--|------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|------------------------|------|
| | | | | | | Excell | Very | Good | Fair | Poor | Achiev- ement | Weigh- ted Score | |
| | | | | | | 100% | 90% | 80% | 70% | 60% | | | |
| 1. enable all households have access to and use safe drinking water | 12.00 | Release of BE plan allocation under NRDWP | Time frame for funds released 40% - 30 Sept 67% - 31 Dec 85 % - 28 Feb 100% - 31 Mar | % | 4.00 | 98 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 100 | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| | | Coverage of partially covered habitations | Number of partially covered habitations with adequate safe water supply | Nos | 5.00 | 75000 | 68000 | 61000 | 54000 | 47000 | 112898 | 100.0 | 5.0 |
| | | Coverage of Quality-affected habitations | Number of Quality-affected habitations with adequate safe water supply | Nos | 3.00 | 25000 | 22000 | 20000 | 18000 | 16000 | 22122 | 90.41 | 2.71 |
| | | Training of village level persons for water quality testing | Number of persons trained to monitor water quality using Field Test Kits | Nos | 2.00 | 80000 | 75000 | 70000 | 65000 | 60000 | 123239 | 100.0 | 2.0 |
| 2. enable communities to monitor and keep surveillance on their drinking water sources | 6.00 | Number of water samples tested for quality at district and sub divisional levels | Number of quality tests done | Nos | 1.00 | 400000 | 350000 | 300000 | 250000 | 200000 | 1308838 | 100.0 | 1.0 |
| | | Number of water samples tested for quality at Panchayat/village levels | Number of quality tests done | Nos | 2.00 | 400000 | 350000 | 300000 | 275000 | 250000 | 945137 | 100.0 | 2.0 |
| | | Number of sub-divisional laboratories set up | Number of labs set up | Nos | 1.00 | 200 | 175 | 150 | 125 | 100 | 200 | 100.0 | 1.0 |
| | | Construction of household toilets | Number of toilets constructed | No in lakh | 7.00 | 110 | 100 | 80 | 80 | 70 | 88.06 | 78.06 | 5.46 |
| 3. enable all rural households to have access to and use toilets | 11.00 | Release of BE plan allocation under TSC & NCP | Time frame for funds released 40% - 30 Sept 67% - 31 Dec 85 % - 28 Feb 100% - 31 Mar | % | 4.00 | 98 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 100 | 100.0 | 4.0 |
| | | Construction of toilet blocks | Number of schools units covered | No in lakh | 7.00 | 2.00 | 0.80 | 0.70 | 0.60 | 0.50 | 1.22 | 100.0 | 2.0 |
| 4. ensure all rural government schools and anganwadis have | 7.00 | Construction of toilet blocks | Number of schools units covered | No in lakh | 2.00 | 0.80 | 0.70 | 0.60 | 0.50 | 1.22 | 100.0 | 2.0 | |

Performance Evaluation Report

| Objective | Weight | Action | Success | Unit | Weight | Target / Criteria Value | | | | Achievement | Performan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--|---------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------|--|------|---|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| | | | | | | Excella 100% | Very 90% | Good 80% | Fair 70% | | Poor 60% | Raw Weigh- ted Score | Score | | | | | | | | | | |
| functional toilets, urinals and access to safe drinking water | | Provision of water supply | Number of anganwadis covered | Nos | 2.00 | 40000 | 35000 | 30000 | 25000 | 20000 | 28409 | 76.82 | 1.54 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Provision of safe water in schools by providing standalone water purification units (Jalman) | Nos | 2.00 | 20000 | 18000 | 14000 | 12000 | 29605 | 100.0 | 2.0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 41.50 | As per Table for water supply programme | Aggregate Score as per Table 2 | Score | 22.50 | 96 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 90 | 90.0 | 20.25 | | | | | | | | | | |
| provide enabling support and environment for Panchayat Raj institutions and local communities to manage their own drinking water sources and systems, and sanitation in their villages | 4.00 | As per Table for sanitation programme | Aggregate Score as per Table 3 | Score | 19.00 | 96 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 100 | 100.0 | 18.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 4.00 | Online Data entry for Annual Plan Targets (All Components) by 31st May 2011. %age of States entering data as per schedule | To be done by 31st May 2011 | % | 1.00 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 55 |
| provide access to information through online reporting mechanism with information placed in public domain to bring in transparency and informed decision making | | RWS - Regular update of progress by 17th of each month. %age of Districts entering data as per | To be done by 17th of following month | % | 1.50 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 55 | 50 | 100 | 100.0 | 1.5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | | | | |

Performance Evaluation Report

| Objective | Weight | Action | Success | Unit | Weight | Target / Criteria Value | | | | | Achievement | | Performan | |
|-----------|--------|--|--|------|--------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | | | | | Excell | Very | Good | Fair | Poor | Score | Weighted Score | | |
| | | | | | | 100% | 90% | 80% | 70% | 60% | | | | |
| | | Schedule | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Sanitation - Regular update of progress by 17th of each month. %age of Districts entering data as per schedule | To be done by 17th of following month | % | 1.50 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 55 | 50 | 100 | 100.0 | 1.5 | |
| 7 | 3.50 | Ensuring Sustainability of Drinking Water Sources and systems | Construction of Sustainability structures | No | 2.00 | 40000 | 35000 | 30000 | 25000 | 20000 | 35860 | 91.72 | 1.83 | |
| | | Handing over of Rural water Supply Schemes to Panchayats | Number of piped water supply schemes handed over to Panchayats | No | 1.00 | 5000 | 4000 | 3500 | 3000 | 2500 | 41091 | 100.0 | 1.0 | |
| | | Training of VWSCs in managing drinking water schemes | Number of VWSC members trained | No | 0.50 | 100000 | 90000 | 80000 | 70000 | 60000 | 142161 | 100.0 | 0.5 | |
| | | Efficient Functioning of the RFD System | On-time submission | Date | 2.0 | 07/03/2011 | 08/03/2011 | 09/03/2011 | 10/03/2011 | 11/03/2011 | 07/03/2011 | 100.0 | 2.0 | |
| | | Improving Internal Efficiency / Responsiveness / Service delivery of Ministry / Department | Timely submission of Draft for Approval | Date | 1.0 | 01/05/2012 | 03/05/2012 | 04/05/2012 | 05/05/2012 | 06/05/2012 | 01/05/2012 | 100.0 | 1.0 | |
| | | | Timely submission of Results | Date | 2.0 | 16/01/2012 | 18/01/2012 | 20/01/2012 | 23/01/2012 | 25/01/2012 | 16/01/2012 | 100.0 | 2.0 | |
| | | | Implementation of Sevottam | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Independent Audit of Implementation of Grievance Redress Mechanism | % | 2.0 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 78.85 | 78.85 | 1.54 | |
| | | | No. of items on which information is updated by February 10, 2012 | No | 2.0 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 100.0 | 2.0 | |

Performance Evaluation Report

| Objective | Weight | Action | Success | Unit | Weight | Target / Criteria Value | | | | | Achievement | | Performan | |
|---|--|---|---|------|--------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|--|
| | | | | | | Excellence | Very | Good | Fair | Poor | Achievement | Raw Score | Weighted Score | |
| | | | | | | 100% | 90% | 80% | 70% | 60% | | | | |
| * Ensuring compliance to the Financial Accountability Framework | | Identify potential areas of corruption related to departmental activities and develop an action plan to mitigate them | Finalize an action plan to mitigate potential areas of corruption. | Date | 2.0 | 26/03/2012 | 27/03/2012 | 28/03/2012 | 29/03/2012 | 30/03/2012 | 26/03/2012 | 100.0 | 2.0 | |
| | | Develop an action plan to implement ISO 9001 certification | Finalize an action plan to implement ISO 9001 certification | Date | 2.0 | 16/04/2012 | 17/04/2012 | 18/04/2012 | 19/04/2012 | 20/04/2012 | 16/04/2012 | 100.0 | 2.0 | |
| | 2.00 | Timely submission of ATNS on Audit Paras of C&AG | Percentage of ATNS submitted within due date (4 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by CAG during the year. | % | 0.5 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 100 | 100.0 | 0.5 | |
| | | Timely submission of ATRs to the PAC Sectt. on PAC Reports. | Percentage of ATRs submitted within due date (6 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by PAC during the year. | % | 0.5 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 100 | 100.0 | 0.5 | |
| | | Early disposal of pending ATNs on Audit Paras of C&AG Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2011. | Percentage of outstanding ATNs disposed off during the year. | % | 0.5 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 100 | 100.0 | 0.5 | |
| | Early disposal of pending ATRs on PAC Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2011 | Percentage of outstanding ATRs disposed off during the year. | % | 0.5 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 100 | 100.0 | 0.5 | | |

ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|--|
| AAP: | Annual Action Plan |
| APL: | Above Poverty Line |
| ARWSP: | Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. |
| BP: | Block Panchayat |
| BPL: | Below Poverty Line |
| BRC: | Block Resource Center |
| CCDU: | Communication and Capacity Development Unit |
| CGWB: | Central Ground Water Board |
| CISR: | Council for Scientific and Industrial Research |
| CRSP: | Central Rural Sanitation Programme |
| 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 |
| FTK: | Field Test Kits |
| GP: | Gram Panchayat |
| GSDA: | Groundwater Surveys and Development Agency |
| HADP: | Hill Areas Development Programme |
| HGM: | Hydro-geomorphological Maps |
| HRD: | Human Resource Development |
| IAP: | Integrated Action Plan |
| IEC: | Information, Education & Communication |
| IHHL: | Individual Household Latrine |
| IMIS: | Integrated Management Information System |
| IWMP: | Integrated Watershed Management Programme |

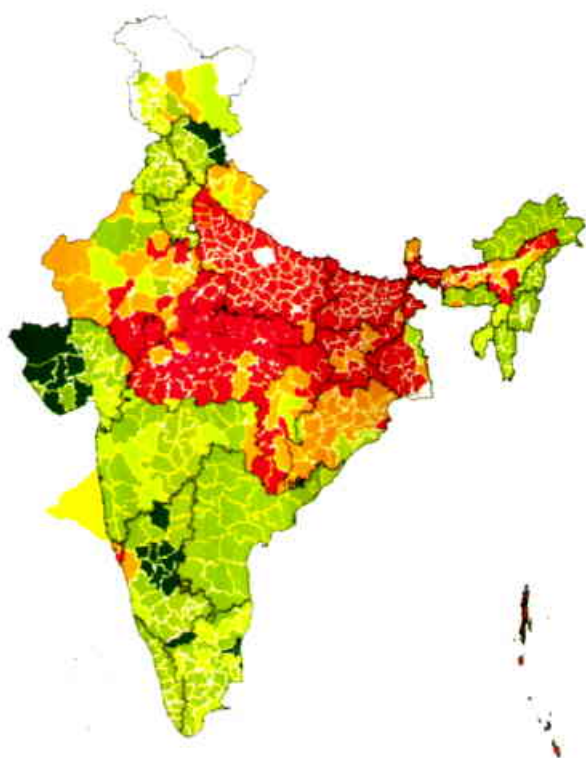
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|--------------|--|
| KRC | Key Resource Centres |
| M & E: | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MGNREGS: | Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Scheme |
| MPR: | Monthly Progress Report |
| NEERI: | National Environment Engineering Research Institute |
| NGO: | Non-Government Organization |
| NGP: | Nirmal Gram Puraskar |
| NIC: | National Informatics Center |
| NRDWP: | National Rural Drinking Water Programme |
| NRDWQM & SP: | National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme. |
| NRSC: | National Remote Sensing Centre |
| O & M: | Operation & Maintenance |
| 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 |
| SCSP: | Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan |
| SWSM: | State Water & Sanitation Mission |
| TNA: | Training Needs Assessment |
| TSC: | Total Sanitation Campaign |
| TSP: | Tribal Sub Plan |
| WQM & S: | Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance |
| WSP: | Water & Sanitation Programme |
| WSSO: | Water and Sanitation Support Organisation |
| ZP: | Zila Panchayat Parishad. |

Major sources of Water Supply in Districts

As per
IMIS data

as on
31/12/2012

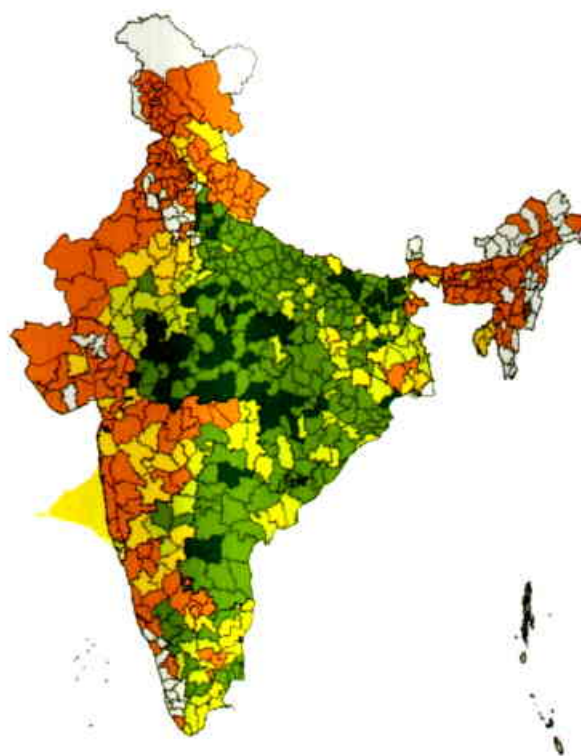
Piped Water Supply



Rural Population

- 0.1 - 25.0
- 25.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 75.0
- 75.1 - 99.0
- 99.0 - 100.0
- Missing Value

HAND PUMP



Rural Population

- 99.0 - 100.0
- 75.1 - 99.0
- 50.1 - 75.0
- 25.1 - 50.0
- 0.1 - 25.0
- Not Available

