Office Memorandum

Subject: Minutes of the Meeting on National Review of SBM (G) and NRDWP held on 03.02.2016 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi - reg.

Reference is invited to the National Review meeting on SBM (G) and NRDWP held on 03.02.2016 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. In this context a copy of the Minutes of the Meeting on National Review of SBM (G) and NRDWP is being enclosed herewith for information and further necessary action at your end.

To:
1. State's Ministers of Telangana, Rajasthan, Punjab, Manipur, Karnataka, Gujarat, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Nagaland and Haryana (In Charge of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation)
2. Secretary / Principal Secretary / Chief Engineer of all States / UTs except Goa, Delhi, Lakshdweep, Daman and Diu (In charge of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation)

Copy to:
1. Hon’ble Minister, MDWS
2. Hon’ble MoS, MDWS
3. Hon’ble, MoS Panchayati Raj
4. Shri P. K. Jha, Deputy Adviser, Niti Aayog, New Delhi
5. Shri Alok Jawahar, Under Secretary, Ministry of HRD, New Delhi
6. Director (Water), MDWS
7. Director (NBA), MDWS
8. Director (IFD), MDWS
9. Addl. Adviser), MDWS
10. DA (DR), MDWS
11. DA (GB), MDWS
12. Asst. Adviser (SP)
13. Under Secretary (Water)
14. Under Secretary (Water Quality)
15. Under Secretary (SBM)
16. Under Secretary (IFD)
17. Under Secretary (Coord.)
18. TB (NIS) for uploading the minutes on ministry’s website

Copy for information to:

1. PPS to Secretary, MDWS
2. PPS to Addl. Secretary, MDWS
3. PS to JS (Water), MDWS

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Minutes of the Meeting of National Review of SBM (G) and NRDWP held on 03.02.2016 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

A Review meeting, under the chairmanship of Shri Birender Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water and Sanitation, was held with all the States on 3rd February 2016 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi to discuss the progress of implementation of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). Hon'ble Minister of State, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, Shri Nihal Chand, Hon'ble Minister of State, Panchayati Raj, State Ministers and State Secretaries incharge of Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation, State Co-ordinators, representatives from various partner agencies participated in the review meeting.

Pre-Lunch Session

National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

2. Introductory Address by JS (Water): The Joint Secretary (Water) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS), Shri Satyabrata Sahu, welcomed all the representatives of the State Government. The JS (Water) informed that the year 2015-2016 has witnessed decrease in budgetary support in various social sector programs, including NRDWP, as the devolution to the states has increased from 32% to 42% in furtherance of the recommendations of 14th FC. Moreover another grant of Rs 2,00292.00 crore would be flowing additionally to the Gram Panchayats over 5 years as special grant recommended by 14th FC. He reiterated that Ministry is extending support to States, especially low income States, through World Bank’s assistance and would also encourage externally aided projects to those States which seek such assistance. However, keeping in view the budgetary allocations, states should prioritize coverage of fluoride and arsenic affected habitations, completion of ongoing schemes and take up, earnestly, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana Panchayats across India. Taking cognizance of the fact that NITI Aayog has allocated Rs. 1000 crores to the States and Ministry has requested Rs 16,600 crores for ongoing water supply projects being undertaken by the States, he requested the States to dovetail funds from others sources. He urged the Principle Secretaries/Secretaires to take up the matter with their Chief Secretaries and Chief Ministers and ensure allocation of more funds in this sector.

3. The JS (Water) mentioned the issue of unspent fund, as reflected in the IMIS, reflecting negatively for further fund allocation. Thus, he urged the States to ensure utilization of funds, alongwith regularly updating the expenditures to avoid any discrepancy. He also requested the states to focus on the completion of the dual solar pump schemes allotted to them under National Clean Energy funds and installation of community water purification plants from the funds provided by NITI Aayog, for visible results by September 2016.

4. He urged the States to ensure that surface based piped water supply schemes should be prioritized and awareness needs to be created for States facing JE/AES problems, where IEC could be used for awareness generation. In order to create such awareness, funds could be allocated under
Water Quality Earmarked. He stressed on the importance of NABL accreditation for accreditation for their water testing laboratories and deliberated on the importance of exposure visits of officials to facilitate cross learning and prioritizing Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY).

5. The address of JS(Water) was followed by presentation by States.

a) **Gujarat**: State Representative informed that the State is doing an excellent work and is ensuring that the farflung areas, including the border areas, have drinking water coverage. They expressed concerns over the fact that the budget cut has reduced their funds allocation by 35% and thus they requested to enhance allocation under Central sector funds. Gujarat informed that the NABL accreditation would be done by March’ 2016 and requested for more funds under O&M.

b) **Sikkim**: The representatives from Sikkim stated that the thinly populated and scattered habitation posed unique challenges for the State. The representatives stated that the integrated water supply schemes in Sikkim were costly, and so was O&M. Issues of landslides resulted in damaged water supply and depletion of water sources, every year. The representatives requested enhancement of allocation of fund, to which the JS responded and assured that the matter will be discussed with the DEA for reconsideration and external funding.

c) **Assam**: The State representative informed that their Govt. is making efforts to mitigate the WQ problem in their State. JS also enquired about the action plan of the Assam State and requested the State representative to tackle the WQ issue on priority basis.

d) **Bihar**: State govt. representative informed that additional funds were required for fulfilling the promise made by the CM – to ensure every household has at least one connection, and requested that the funding pattern be in 60:40 ratio, instead of 50:50. The state sought guidance on the types of pipes to be used for supplying water, to which the JS and Additional Adviser responded and clarified that the Ministry does not recommend any particular type of pipes and rural water supply works varies from State and region. The JS (water) suggested the State to take balance funds under Water Earmarked fund and also suggested the Principal Secretary to conduct exposure visits of officials to UP and MP.

e) **Arunachal Pradesh**: The issue of paucity of funds governed the State’s discussion, where it was pointed out that the State had submitted a proposal for funding from BRICS. In order to overcome delay in execution, the State requested that the funds be released to SWSM, instead of Finance Department. The inability to tackle turbidity was highlighted, and the authorities were suggested to replicate and follow the initiatives taken by Uttarakhand and J&K to deal with such matter. One important intervention was made by JS(Water), where he requested all States to hold meetings of Sarpanches in all districts for convergence of various schemes and utilize funds made available under the 14th Finance Commission. Representatives of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare informed that such meeting was being duly conducted by Village Health Committees, under NRHM.
f) **Andhra Pradesh:** Focusing on the issue of funds, the State’s Principal Secretary stated that the funds allocated under 14th FC was not assigned in the water sector. He also suggested that some transition period should be given to ensure that the ongoing schemes are not affected. Further expressing reservation on the use of Nano technology for water purification, he assured that the State would resort to NABL accreditation soon. The State also proposed to project schemes for funding from World Bank. JWS(Water) asked the State Principal Secretary to send proposals for external funding. He also **requested all States** to follow BIS guidelines – 2015 issued in March, 2015. No specific technology can be insisted from the Ministry for water purification plants as conditions vary from State to State.

g) **Uttarakhand:** The State requested for funds to be allocated for the new schemes and intended to take for WQ (Iron) affected habitations. For coverage of remaining habitations the State requested allotment of Rs. 1200 Crore, in the coming three years. He has also requested for more funds as per the revised funding pattern.

h) **Rajasthan:** Rajasthan highlighted the issue of maximum number of fluoride affected habitations and explained their plan to overcome the problem. The State also stated that RO plants, which have been already installed, were working well and the State has ordered for 2000 more such plants. The interest shown by some oil companies under the PPP model was also discussed, he also informed of the CM’s Jal Swavamboan Yojana and importance of IEC. The State was suggested to look at Israel’s supply model and assess the feasibility in Rajasthan.

i) **Nagaland:** No specific issue was raised, except the budget cut and the demand for more funds, as the State had limited financial resources, was discussed by the State authorities. Following which the State was requested to release their share of NRDWP fund.

j) **Kerala:** The State explained the unique position of Panchayat in the State, which varied from the rest of the country. It was advised that some sort of support should be given to panchayats. On the issue raised by the State, JWS has clarified that no extra funds would be given for SAGY and they have to make use of the funds allocated to them.

k) **Manipur:** The only issue raised by the State was that of budget cut and demand for more funds. On a query regarding earthquake affected areas, JWS has clarified that based on the request of State Govt., a Central Team would visit the States and funds under calamity will be released based on the recommendations of High Level Committee.

l) **Tamil Nadu:** The major issue raised by MD TWAD Board was the budget cut under NRDWP. The State requested for funds for desalination plants based on the letter of CM to PM. He informed that the State will get NABL accreditation by first week of March, 2016. The State representative reiterated his request to the Central Govt. for generous funding for rural drinking water supply.

m) **West Bengal:** The State Government appreciated the assistance provided by the MDWS to cover highest number of arsenic affected habitations in the country. The official also informed that a sum of Rs 7500 crores was needed to complete 577 ongoing projects. The officials also informed that the surface-water based piped water supply schemes will be
completed by March’ 2017. Even though safe water has been ensured, still the issue of contaminated water persists as people take water from private sources.

n) **Karnataka**: The State raised issues of funding of water supply schemes to schools and Anganwadi centres, the representative requested continuation of funding pattern for all components under NRDWP. He also requested for guidelines on surface water based schemes, to which the JS (W) responded and stated that the State needs to utilize the funds by 29th Feb 2016, or else it will be allocated to other states.

o) **Haryana**: The representative of the Haryana desired clarification on what constitutes the definition of ongoing schemes. JS(W) sought the opinion of all present whether works like (i) placement of another overhead tank to feed increased population (ii) extension of pipelines to supply to nearby locality (iii) re-boring or replacement of pump will fit into ongoing scheme. Representatives of many States told that such works may be called as augmentation scheme / upgradation of the scheme. The representative informed that 50% of the total 32 lakh households in Haryana are covered with household connections. On query raised by the State, JS(W) confirmed that Support and WQMS components under NRDWP will be continued.

p) **Uttar Pradesh**: JS(W) was informed that Rs.155 crores are unspent and the State had not lifted the 5% WQ fund. The representative informed that a proposal to utilize the 5% Earmarked WQ fund and other funds would be submitted. JS(W) informed all that no SLSSC is required for under taking any activity under SAGY and asked for quick release of funds for such schemes. The representative requested for Rs.2800 crores for completion of the ongoing schemes. JS(W) informed in this respect that Rs. 50 crores is being shortly released for a World Bank funded project.

q) **Jharkhand**: The State representative requested for list of second batch of Panchayats to be covered under SAGY to enable them to prepare DPRs in advance. He also informed that the State Laboratory will be getting NABL accreditation by March 2016. Concerns over iron contamination of water in 500 habitations was also discussed and a request was made to the Govt of India to allocate funds for short term issues, as the long term projects would be taken care by the State.

r) **Punjab**: The representatives from the State raised concerns over the issue of water logging in some areas of the State and requested funds to be allocated for the Kandi areas. Raising concerns over 1800 quality affected habitations in the State and pendency of project proposal for water quality and its impact on habitations, worth Rs. 261 crores. A request was initiated to add habitations with uranium contamination to quality affected habitations and further request for special allocation for heavy metal affected habitations was made. The officials also informed that NABL accreditation of the State laboratory would be done soon. Responding to the requests made by Punjab, the JS(W) stated that the heavy metals would be included in the quality affected habitations, he also suggested that Panchayats be handed over the O&M responsibility. Taking cognizance of the situation in Kandi, JS(W) assured that a decision would be taken soon.
s) Madhya Pradesh: The representatives enquired if they could proceed with projects, in anticipation of higher funds allocation from the GoI and the State officials also raised the issue of negative opening balance.

t) Jammu & Kashmir: The officials updated on the progress of NRDWP in their State.

t) Tripura: The officials requested that new schemes for coverage of Iron affected habitation may also be allowed.

Swachh Bharat Mission- Gramin (SBM(G))

6. Additional Secretary, SBM(G) chaired the session. The Director, SBM(G) made a brief presentation on the progress of SBM(G). This was followed by sharing of best practices from across the country. The following presentations were made.

a) Presentation on “Operation Malyudh, Harda” by Ms. Shammuga Mishra, CEO, ZP, Harda : Literally meaning ‘war against impurity’, Operation Malyudh started off as an experiment to engage communities and create an open defecation free environment. Shifting the onus from government to villagers, slowly it turned into an institutionalized campaign, which involved every possible stakeholder- making them agents to facilitate behavior change process. The monotonous toilet construction scheme metamorphosed into an interesting and evolving scheme, which highlighted – Branding the campaign. Training and using motivators, hired by a unique 3-step elimination process. The process included group discussion, interview and physical fitness-cum-punctuality test. Selection was not based on educational qualification but on discipline, perseverance and communication skills. Motivators were hired on a result oriented incentive system (15000/- per gram panchayat and 250/- per day) where ODF status determined the result, not the number of toilets. The per-day honorarium was restricted to 90 days (optimal follow up duration, according to research). Each resident of the district is a stakeholder to the behavior-change drive; so more than 4000 people were oriented in an in-house triggering module. All those triggered- like religious leaders, caste and community association leaders, health, revenue, cooperative, dairy and ICDS workers, judiciary, police and forest officials, triggered larger sub-groups. An affidavit was signed by all government and semi-government employees stating that they use toilet. All types of technical options in toilet construction like pre-cast RCC, in situ cast block, traditional brick, fly-ash, advanced air fried blocks, etc were shared, and no single model was encouraged. All possible toilet models are displayed in a Wat-San (Water&Sanitation) Park behind our office. ‘Diaspora’, a social networking website and ‘Sendspace’, a file sharing website were used to obtain payment sheets in MS-Excel format from gram panchayats, this was done to ensure timely release of payments for toilet construction. In Harda ‘Swachhta Utsav’ marks the ODF status, which is symbolized by the ‘Walk of Pride’, rewarding the vigilance team members, honoring the new-toilet owners, burning of lota. On the occasion of United Nations International Day for Volunteers aiding social and economic development ,to attain Millennium
Development Goals, ODF Olympics was organized at village, block and district level to encourage and reward the villagers and volunteers, from ODF villages only. Raddi se Samridhhi (Waste to Wealth) is another initiative initiated on an experimental basis, where sanitized non-biodegradable waste was used to make soft toys.

b) Presentation on “Green Election, Kerala” by Ms. Vasuki, Executive Director, Suchitwa Mission, Kerala and Shri Balakiran, DC, Kannur : The Green Protocol Initiative aims at maintaining all election venues Zero-waste Zones. The basic idea is to disseminate the concept “Despise the disposables and adore the Recyclables”. Avoid using non-biodegradables and promote recyclables for campaign. Reducing the waste generation at election venues by judicious material usage practices. Sensitize all stakeholders on responsible waste management and facilitate such practice during election process. The protocol demanded maximum usage of reusable materials and segregation of waste, at source. Collect and Hand over dry waste for recycling. The venues were declared as Green Zones. Green belt was tied at venues, demarcating the Green Zones. Green volunteers were deployed at entrances of venues to check the officials and people to prevent easy entry of disposable items. The protocol adopted, ensured that - people with disposable items were sensitized by green volunteers for disposing the same in proper waste bins; Water dispensers were set up; Steel glasses were provided for taking water from the water dispenser; No plastic water bottle and packaged food were allowed; Separate hall was arranged for food in the venues were made; Reusable plates and eco-friendly articles were used; Separate waste bins were put up for Bio-Degradable Waste and Dry Waste. Frequent announcements were made, calling upon people to maintain cleanliness in the surroundings. Hoarding and signboards were put up to reinforce the message of green protocol in a timely manner. To ensure that the protocol was followed, proper arrangements were made-100 meter limit of the polling booth was declared as Green Zone on Polling Day. MBKBY agents were deployed as “Green Election Volunteers”. They were provided with Green Identity Card and uniform. Two Green Volunteers were deployed on each Polling booth to watch and keep the permissible limit of Green Zone, free from any disposables. They were positioned in uniform and Green Identity Card; and Green volunteers sensitized the voters to keep the premise Green. Training was provided to Election duty officials, candidates, political party representatives, teachers and police officers and green volunteers to ensure effective implementation of the green protocol. In 20 Distribution, Reception and counting centers, 200 green volunteers in green uniform were deployed. 10 volunteers were positioned in each Centre. A sanitation team was appointed to create awareness about the green protocol. It was urged that all candidates used environmental friendly campaign material and the leaders were asked to remove the campaign materials the very next day of the election and dispose it off in a scientific manner. In order to facilitate such the green protocol effective IEC was used to create
awareness and disseminate information. The outcome of the green protocol was commendable, and the outcome was not confined to minimum waste generation but also resulted in awareness generation amongst masses and people questioning the present SWM practices.

c) Presentation on “ODF Indore” by Shri Ashish Singh, CEO, ZP, Indore: To realize the dream of Swachh Indore a mission mode was adopted. To carry forward the mission mode, intense planning was done where the stakeholders were identified and a strategy to invigorate their role was adopted- The sarpanches were incentivizing through monetary prize on initial level; Public Representatives were motivated to donate toilets and displaying their name in GP; Motivators and PCOs were asked to make systematic schedule; Administrative Machinery was assigned the task of tight weekly monitoring; Women were led by AW/ASHA workers; and finally children were the key factors in the Zid Karo Abhiyan. The initial stage of ice-breaking, aimed at creating ODF poles, where progressive GPs were identified to convert them into role models. After which Sharam-Yatra was carried on the first date of each month in the villages, at the same time, until these villages became ODF. The sharam yatra was symbolized by ‘Lota Jalao Abhiyan’ and planting holy trees on places were OD was prevalent. Stage 1 of Mission Mode Planning was done by systematic training of Motivators, after 5 days residential CLTS training. Making PCO a team member ensured proper response from Sachiv and AW/ASHA workers. Ensuring that motivators halted at night in these villages. Motivators were incentivized by paying Rs. 1000 for 5 days activities and Rs. 6000 on becoming ODF. Monthly meeting of motivators at block level was done on a regular basis. Second phase of planning, required dividing GP wise target of toilet construction in 4 months span; Weekly monitoring of progress from ZP level; Detailed monitoring format; Ensuring payment within 3 days using HDFC Enet (A digital platform of online banking); and a 3 tier system of monitoring the progress and quality. Zid Karo Abhiyan focused on keeping children at the frontline. This was done by triggering them first and then encouraging them to insist for toilets at home, which was done collectively in a rally that stopped outside those houses which did not possess any toilet. Vanara sena were formed and every GP was provided whistles and candies etc were distributed to boost their morale, dresses were also distributed in some places. Mahila Nigrani Dal was the most powerful catalyzing force in the campaign. This force was formed by triggering all AW workers in CLTS training, where AW/ASHA provided leadership. Here, educated girls of villages played a crucial role. Elderly ladies also took charge in the program. Apart from village level Garv Yatra, Cluster level Garv Yatra were also organized, which was attended by the Sarpanch and Sachiv of entire sector. ODF GP’s Sarpanch, Sachiv, Preraks, Nigrani Dals were felicitated in front of others. This motivated both ODF and non-ODF GPs. The salient strategies of the mission were- troubleshooting through district team; Targeting weak GPs on every level; Coercion; Efficient use of Whatsapp; Making all GPs procure a handheld PA system
and torches -small step made huge difference, and ;Creating competition between blocks proved to be highly effective.

d) Presentation on “ODF Nadia” by Dr. P.B.Salim, Former DC, Nadia, WB: The ODF story from Nadia, sabar socuhar movement, depicts that making a district ODF is doable. In order to curb OD, a 4-pronged strategy was deployed. The strategy looked at partnership and convergence, which aimed at demand generation, strengthening supply, resource mobilization and strategic monitoring and vigilance. The strategies and approaches aimed at- Consensus for Political/administrative will; Facilitation for convergence between programme and departments (MGNREGA/NBA/SSA/NRLM); Involvement of grassroots functionaries from ICDS, Health and NRLM for IPC on WASH, catchment area approach was initiated; Involvement of teachers and children for hygiene promotion, as change agents was done. The school children were major catalyst of social change. Involvement of Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), CBOs for influencing behavior at community level was done. Active involvement of women SHGs for demand generation and supply chain management was done. Establishment of training center for mason training, round the year under NRLM for skill development was ensured. The NRLM convergence saw SHGs and Rural Sanitary Marts coming together, as Majority of RSMs were from the women SHG groups. SHG Groups as Sanitary Marts ensured: - 1. Wider community participation. 2). Greater involvement and sensitization of women and households in the entire campaign. 3). They became Catalyst and ‘Sabar Shouchagar Change Agents’ for the rest of the community 4). Empowerment of women groups. The programs was given a localized touch to make it easy to understand. The campaign logo was developed accordingly and sanitation programme became popular. Key message of the campaign was to ensure toilet for all and clarity to common man. The demands were collated by GPs and coordinated for response. Effective response mechanisms were made after the demand: RSM managers were oriented, trained masons were attached, pending payments were settled, faith in the service delivery system enhanced in due course of time. Operationalized catchment area approach was done, where all ICDS workers were- engaged for house to house visit, conduct the baseline survey, motivate for toilet demand and report on status regularly and document the saturation of toilets. Micro Planning & Monitoring system was established which resulted in, weekly monitoring system at district, block and GP level, regular update of data in IMIS, setting targets. Streamlined payment system was ensured where Toilet verification as done after construction, by a Sanitation Facilitator. Training institution were established- two mason training centers for training of masons and women SHG members. Social Governance system was developed, where- Village level committees involving SHGs, Youth Groups, elders, Grassroots constituted and deployed for monitoring toilet use and discourage open defecation. ODF Documentation was done by ICDS and center wise HH level documentation was ensured, which was followed by GP/Block/Municipal Council/ward wise documentation and certification. Finally validation was done by a third party.
c) Presentation on “K to K Madurai” by Ms. Rohini Bidari, CEO, ZP, Madurai: To tackle the menace of OD, a buzz had to be created. To create the buzz a week long campaign was held named as ‘Nirmal Madhurai’, where rural development, TNSRM, PVP, education, health, ICDS, TW AD, PRI members, SHGs, NGOs, NSS/NCC students, NYK groups, bankers participated. To make sanitation interesting 3 day exhibition cum-on-toilet building components was organized. Here awareness desk, dramas, speeches, plays; quiz contest were held; hand-washing demonstration was done. Also, sanitary napkins produced by SHGs were displayed. 2000 people attended this utsav. Another initiative which helped attain prominence was the Pongal saree campaign, as this festival touched peoples’ hearts and saree gifting is important. It is here that “PATTU SELAI VENDAM,PLAPALAPPU TANGAMUM VENDAM,KALIPPARAI MATTUM VENUM”, which meant that we do not want sarees, but we want toilets. The collector also issued 15000 post cards to women. PPP initiative was undertaken, where meeting with corporate companies, trusts and NGOs were conducted to involve them to bridge the sanitation gaps. Following which a MOU was signed between DRDA and TV company to construct 2000 IHHHLs in Melur area; and this resulted in initiating 50 projects in Vellaipatti panchayat. Effective participation of VPRCs,PLFs,SHGs was done. The PVP VPRCs in Madurai district were tapped to ensure- creative and active approach towards sanitation; Open Defecation Mapping; Tree Plantation at Open Defecation prone sites; Loans to BPL households to build IHHHLs; Screening of awareness films in all villages and Helping beneficiaries to mobilise material and masons. However, before this, it was ensured that all the government officials possessed a toilet. IHHI Saturday was an important essence of the program, where all zonal officers, BDOs, overseers engaged in IHHHL related activities. The nodal officers adopted 3 villages. CLTS program was customized according to the conditions in Madhurai. Positive triggering was initiated, these were- stickers on the wall; women honoured by collector; lighting of sanitation flame and gaining priority in other development schemes. Effective vigilance were initiated by children’s team, ward volunteers, VPRC/PLF members, MNREGA facilitators, Panchayat members and Tuimai Kavalars. Till now, 44 presidents of swachh panchayats have been honoured.

f) Presentation on “Jhabro Jalore” by Shri J.K.Soni, DC, Jalore: Shri Soni’s presentation on Jhabro Jalore elaborated on the strategies adopted in Jalore. Shri Soni’s presentation on Jhabro Jalore elaborated on the strategies adopted in Jalore. The region of Jalore is hallmarkd by water scarcity, poor literacy rate, and traditional social system, barren and open land and until 2014 there was no work on sanitation. The action plan adopted aimed at orientation and training the DRGs to effectively execute the program. Emphasis was laid on following up, both- morning and continuous follow-up of all activities. The program also initiated some innovative steps to facilitate sanitation, like- use of rubber stamps on prescription slips, ration card, birth and death certificates, PPOs and all official letters. An appreciation letter was also issued from the collector’s office to individuals practicing an
ODF behavior. Other interesting activities like jabro bhai: brothers to gift toilets to their sisters in Rakshabandhan, mega vidhik shivir; sandhya chaupal; jhankis; gaurav yatras were taken out to highlight sanitation amongst the masses. The presentation also discussed about the action plan for the next two months.

g) Presentation on “Implementation strategy of SBM-G in Hazaribagh” by DC Hazaribagh: Mr. Mukesh Kumar elaborated on the strategies adopted by Hazaribagh to participate in the swachhta drive. The first step aimed at setting up a time frame for achieving ODF status and sensitizing the authorities and other members. A structural methodology of implementation and monitoring was adopted, and coordination between various departments was established. The strategy resorted to- 1. Identification of target Block, Panchayat, to make ODF 2. Sensitization / Mobilization of Target Group / Community / VWSC and generating demand; 3. Developing Pool of Trained Local Masons and ensuring smooth Fund flow Mechanism. The implementation of the program depended on- Formation of Village, Panchayat, Block level committee for construction of IHHL; Capacity building of VWSC/ Local Catalytic Groups; Ensuring availability of Funds at VWSC; Strengthening supply chain management through Rural Sanitary Marts & Production Center, to meet the demand of sanitary & other construction materials; and Finally, recognizing & rewarding local motivators and PRI members for their active contribution in achieving ODF status. The district has also adopted a unique initiative, named ‘paint my city.’ Paint my city’ was (wall Painting with theme of keeping alive traditional Sohray & Kohbar Painting of Jharkhand ) initiated with an appeal to all PRI Members, Public, Corporates, Schools, GO/NGO’s to come and contribute & color their village and make it beautiful. The objective of the initiative is to create awareness amongst people to keep their city clean and clean the city with community Participation. To carry forward the swachhta abhiyan a SWABHIMAN CARD is issued to by District Administration to appraise and recognize individuals for their outstanding contribution, towards making their village clean. Special privileges are given to Swabhiman Card Holder in Gov. Offices. 16 block of the district has been taken as target by the district administration and it came out with the decision of “One senior Officer One block “ who would be responsible for monitoring and coordinating the activities of making the panchayat ODF. A team of other officers from PHED department, Junior Engineers, PRI representatives of the Panchayat and field officers were also appointed the responsibilities of the panchayat, in coordination with the In-charge Officer.

h) Presentation on “Swachh Punjab” by Secretary, Water Supply Deptt., Govt. of Punjab

Punjab Government launched Mission Swachh Punjab in June 2015 . The focus is on outcome, in terms of reduced open defecation at individual and GP level and not on toilet construction, alone. Bath cum latrines is being promoted and around 20% households are
constructing bath cum latrines. Transparent and people friendly beneficiary approval process has been adopted. So far, beneficiary validation has been carried out in 3582 villages and 1.68 lac latrines have been approved. Triggering has been completed in 4517 villages and 1040 villages declared Open defecation free by Gram Panchayat. To create awareness amongst school children and their parents, the benefits of safe drinking water, sanitation has been disseminated. Focus has also been on creating demand for toilets and piped water connections. Under this programme, an innovative learning improvement project was implemented in 13000 primary schools across the states, catering to 1.1 million school kids. The learning material was subtly contextualized with the messages with regard to safe drinking water and good sanitation practices. The project also envisaged, planned session on WASH in all classrooms and also sessions with parents on safe drinking water and good sanitation practices during parent teacher meetings. 1500 PERVES (Primary Vidya Sudhar) coordinators & 27000 teachers from Education department were trained. Till now, 7 lacs children have been sensitized about benefits of safe drinking water and safe sanitation. Used Parent Teacher Meetings to sensitize the parents. Children and their parents were also sensitized about the toll free number for registering complaints. The total additional expenditure on this whole project was just Rs. 2 per kid, which is less than even the cost of serving half a day’s mid day meal per child. The impact of the initiatives was assessed by Pratham- an NGO. Pratham, which did a rapid survey, has found that the awareness of kids in these schools about safe drinking water and safe sanitation practices is fairly good. 60% of the classrooms had the knowledge that Toll free number for registering complaints exist, 40% of the classrooms actually knew this toll free number 1800-180-2468. Significant improvement in reading and arithmetic skills of 11 lakh Government primary school kids has been recorded. Percentage of children in Std III who can do subtraction or more, increased from 32.1% in 2014 to 48.9% in 2015 an increase of 17%. Percentage of children in class V who could do division, in government schools increased from 37.1% in 2014 to 51.5% in 2015. Surprisingly, only 44.7% of class VI and 47.8% of class VII kids could do division in 2015 (Learning improvement project was implemented for primary classes only).

7. This was followed by a presentation on “Guidelines on Menstrual Hygiene Management” by Ms. Mamita, WASH Specialist, UNICEF, New Delhi. It was mentioned that the guidelines focused on schools and other institutions. In addition, it also provides recommendations to ensure convergence with other Ministries. The guidelines provide an action plan to implement district level MHM intervention. Shri Siddharth Das, Wateraid, India made a presentation on “Handbook on Accessible Household Sanitation Facilities for Persons with Disabilities”. It was mentioned that the manual provided for i). Enhanced focus on technology; ii). Promotion of universal models; iii). Enhanced understanding and skills to deal with PWDs; iv). Improved capacity of service providers, LGI, CSOs and beneficiaries and adequate focus on inclusive toilet designs.
Post Lunch Session:

8. The post lunch session was chaired by Hon’ble Minister of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water and Sanitation. The session commenced with presentation on the following best practices.

a) Presentation by the Hon’ble Minister of Telangana Shri K.T. Rama Rao, who informed the gathering of the initiatives undertaken by the State for ensuring rural water supply by establishing a massive Water Grid based Drinking Water Scheme based on surface water sources. The scheme will draw source from river Krishna, from the Northern districts and river Godavari, from the southern part of the State. His presentation also highlighted the salient features of the project, which would cater to, both, urban and rural, areas of the States after completion. This would permanently address the water woes in the State. He also elaborated on the various arrangements made by the State with regards to funding of schemes from various domestic lending institutions like NABARD, HUDCO etc, and reassured that the timely completion of this ambitious project was a commitment which the State Govt. has taken upon itself, before the completion of the Assembly’s term. He also showed willingness to share the details of the implemented schemes with other States.

b) Presentation by Ms. Arti Dogra, former Collector, Bikaner: Bikaner has been declared ODF. In her presentation, Ms Arti elaborated on the Community based approach which was deployed to achieve rural sanitation in Bikaner district in Rajasthan State. The geographical location, desert terrain, huge size of the district, feudal society, low literacy of women, past history of the sanitation programmes posed great challenges, at the inception of the program. The triggering started in Jan’13, which sought involvement of the WSP, World Bank. It took great efforts to convince public representatives and engage a dedicated team of officials to erase the memories of the past. The campaign focused on Ranbankura, localization and pride. The strategy focused on objective orientation that focused on the pride and dignity of women, community led approach and focus on intensive training and capacity building of stakeholders. These were followed by dedicated visits and regular followups and monitoring was focused on ODF. ODF GPs were to be recognized and rewarded with schemes like SLWM. The execution of the program aimed at communities to be triggered by DRG, early morning mignani by natural leaders, toilets were to be constructed by people themselves and third party involvement was discouraged. Poor people were encouraged to seek support from the communities. No standard design of toilet was initiated and incentives would be given to communities after achieving the ODF status. Women and children played an important role in the program. In April 2013, the program was launched where a 5-day residential training by Feedback foundation was done. This served as training for motivators, Gram Secretaries, Sarpanches and other key functionaries. Here, two GPs- Naal and Ridmalsar were triggered. The instant response could not be ignored, where Naal became ODF in 10 days and 21 GPs claimed ODF status
in 1st month. The scaling up of the movement was done with the involvement of PRIs. The program witnessed stringent ODF verification, where the District Support Unit undertook stringent verification of ODF status. Before declaring a GP ODF, to verify that all households have access to toilets. Success of the program could be attributed to the following factors- Being a community driven campaign; Ensuring that it was a demand driven campaign; Central role to women; Focus on PRI; Monitoring on ODF villages rather than number of toilets; Underplaying individual subsidy and projecting it as a reward for ODF, rather than cost of toilet.

c) Presentation on “The Innovative State, Chhattisgarh” by Ms. M.Geetha, Mission Director, SBM(G), Chhattisgarh: Saturation, Scale and Sustainability governed the implementation process, where saturation of village as a unit, and community as a whole was targeted. The scale of the program was demand driven, which focused on the demonstrative effect of ODF community.It was based on a cluster approach which focused on ODF community, rather than constructing toilets. The sustainability of the program premised on structural and behaviour change. The program focused on regular monitoring and follow-up, where individuals, community, VWCS and SHGs actively participated. Triggering was done in the villages, where the health and economic analysis of the situation was presented to the villages, following which low cost options were given to the people. Masons availability was ensured and sanitary wares were made available for constructing toilets. After construction of the IHHLs, operation and maintenance was done and usage of the toilets were monitored through vigilance committees. Communities were strengthened by tapping emerging natural leaders, nav-ratnas, school children, NSS, NCC and youth clubs. Certain pertinent policy interventions were undertaken and these interventions ensured that toilet access was mandatory. ODF status was considered an enabling factor for ‘development’. Three modes for incentivizing ODF communities was adopted and low cost eco-friendly twin leach pit technology was preferred in IHHL. The state followed stringent monitoring and evaluation, at the first level the village declared itself ODF. Then declaration by Gram Panchayat was done following which an Inter-block verification was done immediately. Inter district verification after 3 months, and state level verification was to be done after 6 months.

d) Presentation on “SLRM Coimbatore” by Shri Murugan, DRDA Coimbatore: The advanced SLRM adopted has 5 branches- accountability, training, challenges, sustainability, research and innovation. The SLRM approach is highly scientific in nature and it starts at the first level that is, segregation. Primary segregation is done at the household levels. Secondary segregation is done where biodegradables are separated from non-biodegradables. Finally, the third step is the tertiary segregation, where the non-biodegradable are segregated. The non degradable waste is collected and stored. The plastic waste is categorized into different groups according to micron levels. All the wastes are sent for recycling and/or reusing. Some steps taken to motivate the workers to work better
have resulted in healthy competition among themselves and increased their security with regards to their occupation. The worker who has 100% attendance in a month is duly appreciated with an incentive of Rs.500. The workers of the Advanced Solid and Liquid Resource Management project are given medical checkups every 2 months. Coaching student volunteers on dealing with waste management is the need of the hour. Salient features of the landmark GO proved to ensure the success of the program.

9. The presentations were followed by the speeches of the Ministers in-charge of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation of States of Telangana, Rajasthan, Punjab, Manipur, Karnataka, Gujarat, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Nagaland and Haryana.

10. H’ble Minister of Rajasthan thanked GoI for organizing a forum for cross-learning and sharing of best practices. It was mentioned that the State was planning to become ODF by 2017. Toilet had been made compulsory to contest Panchayat Elections. The usage of toilets was highlighted and it was mentioned that behavior change was required for the same. Besides water availability for toilets also had to be ensured. The Minister also highlighted importance of reuse of water and expressed her views on waste water management.

11. H’ble Minister Punjab complemented the Prime Minister for his vision of Swachh Bharat and MDWS for effectively implementing the programme. It was mentioned that mission Swachh Punjab was launched in June 2015 to make Punjab ODF. 1040 villages were already declared ODF and by March end, another 1200 villages were targeted. The State government was laying greater thrust on awareness generation and asking people to take the lead. The school teachers and students played an active role. Engineering college students were also roped in. The H’ble Minister mentioned that the available funds were already utilized and that additional Rs. 123 crore were required. He also suggested restoration of 75:25 Central:State sharing pattern. Regarding the funds, it was clarified that the Centre was awaiting certain documents from the State and the same may be expedited.

12. H’ble Minister Manipur, mentioned that North Eastern region has specific challenges and therefore different yardsticks may be applied for the same. He mentioned that funds may be released to the State at the earliest. It was clarified that the matter of funding was under process.

13. H’ble Minister Karnataka mentioned that the State was performing very well and targeting construction of more than 10 lakh toilets in the current year. The State had plans to become ODF by October 2018. It was mentioned that some PPP model may have to be adopted for taking up Projects of waste to energy. Issues of fund release and restoration of 75:25 Central:State sharing pattern were raised. It was clarified that the Centre was awaiting certain documents from the State and the same may be expedited for release of funds.

14. H’ble Minister Gujarat mentioned that the State was prioritizing sanitation and suggested that in case of Panchayat funds, some percentage should be reserved for sanitation.
15. H’ble Minister Tripura mentioned that the State had a majority of SC/ST population. Gratitude was expressed for release of funds under SBM(G) and from Swachh Bharat Kosh. It was mentioned that sanitation activities have been stepped up in 491 council areas. The State was also focusing on community toilets and SLWM. It was suggested that the cost ceiling of Rs. 2 lakh for a community toilet may be raised.

16. H’ble Minister Chhattisgarh mentioned that the State had adopted community approach and was adopting many innovations such as Navratnas (9 sanitation champions). It was mentioned that there was no provision for defunct toilets. It was suggested that defunct toilets may be allowed under MGNREGA.

17. H’ble Minister Sikkim mentioned that the State had already been declared Nirmal in 2008. However, there was some balance work which was now being completed. It was mentioned that funding was required for IEC and other components.

18. H’ble Minister Uttarakhand thanked the Central Government for including the State in the 90:10 funding pattern. It was mentioned that a World Bank Project had been approved for the State. Issue of defunct toilets was raised.

19. H’ble Minister Telangana mentioned that the State was taking up SBM(G) in the right earnest. Adequate provisions have been made for SLWM.

20. H’ble Minister Jharkhand mentioned that their State, being a new State, may be encouraged further. He emphasized usage of toilets and raised the issue of funding. It was clarified that the Centre was awaiting certain documents from the State and the same may be expedited for release of funds.

21. H’ble Minister Nagaland mentioned that funds may be released. Issue of restoration of 75:25 funding pattern was also raised.

22. H’ble Minister Haryana mentioned that the State had amended the Panchayati Raj Act and made toilet compulsory for contesting elections. It was mentioned that cluster approach was being followed and that 932 GPs have already declared themselves ODF.

23. The State Ministers discussed, at length, the various issues faced by them in the implementation of the programme and stated that they should be adequately funded to take the programmes forward and complete the large number of schemes being implemented in their respective States. It was mentioned that the cut in the budgetary allocation, especially pertaining to NRDWP and the change in funding pattern had increased their financial burden.

24. MoS(Panchayati Raj) Shri Nihal Chand elaborated on the dream of Hon’ble Prime Minister to achieve total sanitation by 2nd October, 2019 and emphasized that his Ministry was collaborating with all the stakeholders of Panchayati Raj Institutions to achieve this. He mentioned that it was the first time in the history of India that H’ble Prime Minister of a country took up the subject of
Swachh Bharat with such priority. He focused on the necessity of continuous capacity building of all key stakeholders and of implementing the programme as a citizens movement. He also mentioned that the NE region, despite its challenges was implementing the programme well.

25. Hon’ble MoS Shri Ram Kirpal Yadav mentioned that the vision of the Hon’ble Prime Minister was to make India ODF by 2nd Oct’2019 and hoped that many States would do it even earlier. Lamenting on the fact that OD persists even after 68 years of independence, he mentioned that this issue needed immediate attention. It was stated that this basically requires a change of mindset. The ill-effects of open defecation, especially on the health of women were highlighted. It was mentioned that funding to States under 14th Finance Commission had been increased and the States may suggest the Panchayats to utilize them on priority for water and sanitation issues. The States had a flexibility in implementing the programme and they may utilize it to promote innovations. He appreciated that there was a positive attitude in many States and States were coming up with different innovations such as construction of bathrooms around with latrines. Regarding funding it was clarified that the Central Government was committed to provide adequate funding for Swachh Bharat and that the matter was being closely followed up with Ministry of Finance. It was highlighted that some States did not release the corresponding State share in a timely manner, which had a negative effect on the programme. The Hon’ble MoS suggested convergence with SAGY villages.

26. Hon’ble Minister (RD, PR & DWS) Shri Birender Singh in his address thanked the States for their active participation. He mentioned that water and sanitation were related and therefore, may be taken up together in villages. He clarified that SBM(G) was not a latrine construction programme but focused on behavior change and usage of toilets and their maintenance. For this, he appealed to the States to deploy effective triggering mechanisms to bring about a change in the mindset of people, and appropriate mechanisms to ensure adequate infrastructural support thereafter. It was suggested that there should be cross-learning of innovations and technology. He suggested use of innovative mass media strategies that should provoke the people into thinking. He mentioned that there should be trained motivators for each village who can trigger the villages. The Hon’ble Minister assured the States on funding and also mentioned that besides the programme fund, the Ministry would proactively support proposals from States for external funding. He further mentioned that sanitization should be looked at in entirety, including appropriate solid and liquid waste management. He opined that in order to address issues of sanitization comprehensively, innovative financing would be required. Also, a separate workshop would be organized to discuss best practices in SLWM. The States were assured that their suggestions were noted duly and would be examined on a priority.
Recommendations

27. The following recommendations were made/agreed in the Review meeting:

A. for NRDWP:

i. To prioritize the coverage of Quality Affected Habitations particularly affected with Arsenic & Fluoride.

ii. The States will shift focus towards surface source based bulk water supply schemes to cover multiple villages at a time. One such scheme should be planned for 2016-17 to demonstrate the efficacy of this approach.

iii. To take up Community Water Purification Plants for providing at least 8-10 lpcd in Arsenic & Fluoride affected habitations.

iv. Not to take up new schemes except for the coverage of Arsenic & Fluoride affected habitation and the schemes for SAGY – GP.

v. To prioritize the approval and execution of piped water supply schemes with coverage of at least 40 lpcd in SAGY-GP and with house hold connections. SLSSC approval is not required for the same. Competent authority of the State Govt. may approve the same.

vi. To complete on going schemes planned for coverage of partially covered habitations particularly having coverage of 0-25%, 25%-50%.

vii. To execute Solar Power Based Piped Water Supply Schemes (planned with the assistance of Ministry of New & Renewal Energy, MNRE) which has been allocated to the states so as to utilize the fund provided by MNRE.

viii. To complete the execution of Solar Power Based Piped Water Supply schemes planned with the assistance of NCEF.

ix. To update the entries on IMIS regularly for all the fields and particularly in respect of Solar Power Based Piped Water Supply Schemes and Community Water Purification Plants.

x. To expedite house hold connection in the habitation covered with piped water supply through extensive IEC.

xi. To ensure immediate transfer of funds released by the Ministry through the Finance Department of the State.

xii. To ensure timely release of State share under various components.

xiii. To expedite utilization of funds under various components of NRDWP so as to have unspent balance to minimum.

xiv. To invest more fund from the State Budget in view of reduced budgetary allocation to the Ministry as Water is a State subject.

xv. To coordinate with Panchayati Raj Department of the State to utilize the fund provided to the GPs for rural water sector for operation & maintenance of the schemes and also for creation of the Assets.

B. for Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin):
i. The participating States endorsed their resolve for renewed efforts in not only sustaining the momentum achieved in the first year of Swachh Bharat Mission, but also multiplying the efforts towards a deepened understanding and deployment of community processes, strengthening of implementation capacities, promoting innovations in addressing various social and technical challenges and continuing the focus on sustainability of outcomes.

ii. The participating States also agreed to continue the focus of the programme on behavior change, especially collective behavior change of the community for sustainable outcomes. The community involvement shall be extended to include all sections of the society, especially the vulnerable, the SC/ST etc.

iii. The States agreed to bring in administrative and financial streamlining to ensure that incentive funds reach the beneficiaries without any delay.

iv. The States agreed to utilize flexibility provided to them for best outcomes; and also to extend the same, as required, to the district level in such a manner that there is enough room for innovation at the district level, and at the same time district is supported by administrative decisions as required at a State level.

v. The States agreed to continue the focus on achievement of ODF villages and to put in place a robust and independent verification system to capture the same.

vi. The States agreed to develop adequate capacities at all levels, primarily capacities in community processes and programme management. For this, the States will ensure that the programme is led by the Collector/CEOs, ZP. The States will provide for adequate manpower at the district, block and GP level to implement the programme and also consider appropriate incentive mechanisms, linking their performance with actual outcomes. The manpower should essentially include people with social backgrounds. These can be contractual or pooled from within the Government but they should be dedicatedly working in SBM-G. The States will consider exposure visits of their officers to best performing districts within and outside their States. They will also ensure active participation of political representatives.

vii. In order to build up capacities, the States will equip their organizations/training institutes with appropriate skills. They may utilize support of UNICEF in conduct of trainings for their officials and also for such organizations.

viii. The States will activate RALUs to provide quick feedback on implementation. They will also provide appropriate platforms for cross-sharing of best practices within the State and also with other States.

ix. The States will ensure that the technology being used for toilets ensures safe disposal of human excreta.

x. In BCC, the States will give priority to interpersonal communication. It may be ensured that the media messages are in sync with the approach of community involvement and are less prescriptive and more thought-provoking.

xi. The States will ensure appropriate coordination with Departments of Education and Woman & Child Development so that the young students are exposed to good sanitation
practices, that they have adequate sanitation facilities in schools and anganwadis, and that they also act as change agents in their communities for adopting safe sanitation habits.

xii. The States will prioritize other development schemes in ODF villages.
### National Review meeting on SBM-G and NRDWS held on 3rd February 2016
#### List of Participants

#### 1. State Minister & Officers

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<tr>
<th>SL.No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>NAME</th>
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| 1      | Maharashtra       | 1. Shri Rajesh Kumar, Principal Secretary, WSSD  
                  2. Shri. Rajesh Harne, Protocol Officer, Maha Sadan |
| 2      | Manipur           | 1. Shri WL Hangshing, Addl. Chief Secretary, PHED  
                  2. Shri H Sunil Singh, Chief Engineer, PHED |
| 3      | Jharkhand         | 1. Shri Armendra Pratap Singh, Principal Secretary, DW&SD  
                  2. Shri Ramesh Kumar, Chief Engineer cum Executive Director, PMU |
| 4      | Assam             | 1. Shri AK DAS, Secretary, PHED  
                  2. Shri Khamindra Kr. Baishya, Director, WSSO |
| 5      | Tripura           | 1. Shri Bishu Kr. Dobbarma, Chief Engineer, PWD(DWS)  
                  2. Shri Ashim Chakraborty, Addl. Chief Engineer, PWD(DWS) |
| 6      | Haryana           | 1. Shri Alok Nigam, Addl. Chief Secretary, PHE  
                  2. Shri A K Khetrapal, Engineer in Chief, PHE |
| 7      | A&N Islands       | 1. Shri P Jawahar, Secretary, Port Blair Municipal Council  
                  2. Shri Anand Prakash, Chief Secretary |
| 8      | Bihar             | 1. Pr. Secretary  
                  2. Mr DP Singh, Chief Engineer cum Director  
                  3. Mr S N Mishra Executive Engineer |
| 9      | Madhya Pradesh    | 1. Ashwini Rai, Pr. Secretary |
| 10     | Gujarat           | 1. Shri Mukesh Puri, Pr. Secretary, Water Supply |
| 11     | Sikkim            | 1. Shri D R Nepal, Secretary  
                  2. Shri Shital Pradhan, Chief Engineer |
| 12     | Chhattisgarh      | 1. Engineer in Chief  
                  2. Dr M Geeta, Mission Sanchalan, State Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) |
| 13     | West Bengal       | 1. Shri Saurabh K Das (Pr. Secy-PHED)  
                  2. Shri P.K. Bhowmik, Eng. In Chief, PHED |
| 14     | Telangana         | 1. Shri S.P. Singh, Special PS PR, RWS  
                  2. Shri Nanda Rao CE- RWS |
| 15     | Punjab            | 1. Shri Suresh Kumar, Addl. Chief Secretary, Water Supply and Sanitation Department  
                  2. Shri D S Cheema, Chief Engineer (Coordinator). DWS |
| 16     | Odisha            | 1. Er. Bhagaban Sahu, Engineer in Chief, RWSS |
| 17     | Mizoram           | 1. Director, CCDU  
                  2. Engineer- Monitoring |
| 18     | Andhra Pradesh    | 1. Dr. K.S. Jawahar Reddy (Pr. Secretary)  
                  2. Shri. K. Ravi Babu (Chief Engineer) |
| 19     | Uttarakhand       | 1. Shri. R.K. Sudhanshu (Secretary)  
                  2. Chief Engineer |
| 20     | Tamil Nadu        | 1. Shri Gagandeep Singh Bedi, Secretary (RD & PR)  
                  2. Shri. K. Phanindra Reddy (Pr. Secretary)  
                  3. Shri. C. Vijayaraj Kumar (Chief Engineer)  
                  4. Mrs. Vasanthi Lawrence, Chief Water Analyst  
                  5. Shri. S.Kannan,Assistant Engineer |
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<th>No.</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>1. Shri Subash Chandra, Addl Chief Secretary (RD &amp; PR)</td>
<td>2. Shri B Guro Prasad, Chief Engineer, Rural Drinking Water &amp; Sanitation Deppt.</td>
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<td>3. Shri. C.K Tyagi, Chief Engineer</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>1. Shri. Mahendra Kumar- Special Secretary Panchayati raj</td>
<td>2. Shri. Deepak Trivedi- Pr. Secretary, R.D Dept.</td>
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<td>3. Shri. G. M Bhatt, Chief Engineer, PHED</td>
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<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>1. Shri. Shabir Shafi, Joint Director, Planning</td>
<td>2. Shri. G. M Bhatt, Chief Engineer, PHED</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>1. Shri P Parthiban, Director, Rural Development cum State Programme, Coordinator, SBM-G</td>
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<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>1. K Narshimma Kavadi, Secretary, Rural Development &amp; Panchayat</td>
<td>2. Mrs. Anena S. Longchari (Chief Secretary)</td>
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<td>3. ER. Kevisekho Kruse (Chief Engineer, PHED)</td>
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<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>1. Shri. M.S. Kanwar (Engineer-in-Chief Irrigation &amp; PH Department)</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>1. Shri. P.W. Ingty, Pr. Secretary</td>
<td>2. Shri. S.K. Sunn, Chief Engineer</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>1. Shri Ajit Patil, Chief Engineer, managing director, Kerala Water Authority</td>
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<td>3. Shri. S.K. Sunn, Chief Engineer</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>1. S.K. Sh. Anand Kumar, Secretary, Panchayati Raj</td>
<td>2. S.K. Bunka, Director (SBM)</td>
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<td>3. Arti Dogra MD Jodhpur Division</td>
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<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>1. Shri. Mohanti, Pr. Secretary</td>
<td>2. Shri Akhil Kumar Jain, Chief Engineer</td>
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<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>1. Shri. Mohanti, Pr. Secretary</td>
<td>2. Shri Akhil Kumar Jain, Chief Engineer</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>Daman &amp; Diu</td>
<td>1. Shri. J.P. Agrawal, IAS Special Secretary (PRI)</td>
<td>2. Shri P.K Jha, Deputy Adviser, Niti Aayog, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And Ministers in-charge of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation of States of Telangana, Rajasthan, Punjab, Manipur, Karnataka, Gujarat, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Haryana.

2. **Participants from other Ministries**
   (i) Shri. Alok Jawahar, Under Secretary, Ministry of HRD, New Delhi
   (ii) Shri. P.K Jha, Deputy Adviser, Niti Aayog, New Delhi

3. **Participants from Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation**
   (i) Hon’ble Minister, Drinking Water & Sanitation
   (ii) Hon’ble MOS, Drinking Water & Sanitation
   (iii) Officers/Officials, MDWS.