

A – 11012/08/2010 – DWS (Coord.)
Government of India
Ministry of Rural Development
Department of Drinking Water Supply

12th Floor, Paryavaran Bhavan
CGO Complex, Lodi Road
New Delhi – 110 003

30th April 2010

To

All the State Secretaries Incharge of Rural Water & Sanitation
All the State Chief Engineers
All the State TSC Coordinators

Sub: - Conference of State Secretaries Incharge of Rural Water & Sanitation on 5th & 6th May 2010 at New Delhi.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that the detailed Agenda Notes for the Conference of State Secretaries Incharge of Rural Water & Sanitation to be held on 5th & 6th May in Vigyan Bhavan New Delhi have been uploaded on the Department's web-side www.ddws.nic.in . The same may kindly be downloaded and response of the State brought to Conference for fruitful discussions. They have also been sent by Email.

Yours faithfully

(R.K.Chopra)
Under Secretary (Coord.)

Copy by Email to State MIS Coordinators with the request to take out the hard copy and handover to the State Secretary i/c RWS and Sanitation

Copy also to:-

1. Sr. PPS to Secretary (DWS)
2. Technical Director (NIC) for uploading the Agenda Notes on the Department's web-site.

AGENDA FOR CONFERENCE OF THE STATE SECRETARIES IN-CHARGE OF RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION TO BE HELD ON 5TH-6TH MAY, 2010

A conference of the State Secretaries in-charge of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation is to be held on 5th-6th May, 2010 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

Agenda items for discussion are as follows:

1. Review performance of states under TSC

(a) Physical progress

The total project objectives and achievements under TSC are as under :

Component	Sanctioned	Achievement
IHHL(BPL)	5,97,57,268	3,57,46,504
IHHL(AP)	6,22,12,962	3,04,26,508
Total IHHL	12,19,70,220	6,61,73,012
School Toilets	13,04,783	9,97,327
Anganwadi Toilets	4,64,914	3,32,463
Community Complexes	33,703	18,281

In construction of individual household latrine (IHHL) the performance of Manipur, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Chattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Karnataka is below the national average. When it comes to school toilet the performance is below the national average in Meghalaya, Nagaland, J & K, Manipur, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, M.P., Goa, Uttarakhand, Tripura and Tamilnadu. State-wise percentage physical performance is given below

State	IHHL BPL%	IHHL APL%	IHHL(APL+BPL)%	Sanitary Complex%	School Toilet%	Balwadi-Toilet%
ANDHRA PRADESH	62.96	57.76	61.12	100.00	85.47	37.04
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	27.18	30.14	27.58	15.41	89.98	73.47
ASSAM	31.56	17.84	26.85	8.06	82.04	58.34
BIHAR	27.44	10.55	19.92	24.56	55.27	15.41
CHHATTISGARH	55.47	39.50	46.88	27.99	93.00	95.29
D & N HAVELI	1.49	0.00	1.49	8.33	0.00	0.00
GOA	90.50	63.98	74.47	0.00	61.01	10.60
GUJARAT	82.94	83.61	83.28	98.32	100.00	96.79
HARYANA	83.38	85.87	85.11	79.93	77.95	77.22
HIMACHAL PRADESH	85.44	93.64	91.53	15.79	53.70	37.57
JAMMU & KASHMIR	21.12	6.26	13.31	50.00	48.04	7.27
JHARKHAND	47.00	10.42	33.25	10.06	82.41	37.37
KARNATAKA	53.07	50.76	51.82	45.82	100.00	100.00
KERALA	99.36	100.00	100.00	80.00	99.17	90.05
MADHYA PRADESH	58.79	50.94	54.29	44.01	59.55	64.22
MAHARASHTRA	60.78	60.48	60.58	46.00	95.40	100.00
MANIPUR	7.93	15.03	9.77	33.42	50.75	18.73
MEGHALAYA	28.88	45.33	33.54	23.45	29.72	16.48
MIZORAM	97.50	99.31	97.90	67.86	100.00	100.00
NAGALAND	34.20	5.86	30.00	63.27	42.90	58.14
ORISSA	46.15	21.37	37.12	5.87	90.26	76.30
PUDUCHERRY	12.17	0.00	12.17	0.00	0.00	100.00
PUNJAB	24.81	98.21	59.03	15.33	93.14	31.61
RAJASTHAN	32.32	42.27	39.48	24.48	79.42	47.40
SIKKIM	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
TAMIL NADU	76.51	61.66	69.22	100.00	71.74	85.88
TRIPURA	93.17	73.08	87.73	71.68	66.59	86.85
UTTAR PRADESH	74.01	52.95	61.38	99.37	83.41	79.16
UTTARAKHAND	53.08	48.13	50.60	12.98	61.81	18.49
WEST BENGAL	93.37	51.49	74.55	52.19	54.41	36.72
TOTAL	59.77	48.90	54.22	53.94	76.33	71.51

State-wise detailed physical progress is at Annexure-I

(b) Financial Progress

The total financial outlay under the TSC is Rs. 18770.54 crore Central, State and beneficiary shares of the projects are Rs. 11716.62 crore, Rs. 4990.16 crore and Rs. 2063.76 crore respectively. An amount of Rs.5209.76 crore has already been released by the Government of India for implementation of these projects, out of which Rs. 4387.84 crore has been reported to be utilized as reported by the States. Expenditure against centre release is below national average in Manipur, Punjab, D & N Haveli, Arunachal Pradesh, J & K, Meghalaya, Orissa, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Andhra Pd., Karnataka, Mizoram, Jharkhand, Puducherry, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Tripura and Haryana.

State-wise status is given below-

(Rs. in crore)

State	Approved-Centre share	Centre-Release	Centre-Exp	% Exp. against released
ANDHRA PRADESH	955.07	397.94	299.09	75.16
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	41.28	25.70	13.91	54.13
ASSAM	543.42	219.88	152.64	69.42
BIHAR	1249.39	368.35	275.76	74.86
CHHATTISGARH	401.63	201.67	190.31	94.37
D & N HAVELI	0.71	0.03	0.02	53.02
GOA	5.74	1.72	1.50	87.01
GUJARAT	360.46	218.53	204.46	93.56
HARYANA	127.50	84.39	70.51	83.55
HIMACHAL PRADESH	99.99	37.71	27.46	72.81
JAMMU & KASHMIR	217.75	44.83	26.64	59.42
JHARKHAND	492.70	174.37	139.34	79.91
KARNATAKA	516.16	188.06	146.15	77.72
KERALA	113.58	78.53	72.70	92.58
MADHYA PRADESH	991.49	412.66	359.19	87.04
MAHARASHTRA	784.33	375.40	360.14	95.94
MANIPUR	64.58	22.68	10.50	46.29
MEGHALAYA	77.31	28.02	17.41	62.15
MIZORAM	22.13	22.19	17.32	78.07
NAGALAND	46.76	17.13	15.81	92.27
ORISSA	849.02	336.68	228.30	67.81
PUDUCHERRY	4.53	0.95	0.76	80.30
PUNJAB	136.82	15.22	7.29	47.86
RAJASTHAN	517.46	179.91	132.40	73.59
SIKKIM	12.64	10.10	10.10	100.00
TAMIL NADU	604.96	325.29	299.90	92.19
TRIPURA	55.27	42.95	35.42	82.45
UTTAR PRADESH	1773.43	1064.63	1019.75	95.78
UTTARAKHAND	94.61	32.58	26.44	81.17
WEST BENGAL	555.89	281.67	226.65	80.47
GRAND TOTAL	11716.62	5209.77	4387.85	84.22

State-wise detailed financial progress is at Annexure-II

2. Online Data up-dation

a) Uploading of Beneficiaries details :

With the support from states, beneficiary's details of 90,17,619 households out of 2,32,66,006 households are available on web-site. Also there are differences between targets and achievements from Districts and Panchayat MPR. State-wise status is given below :-

State-wise (District MPR Vs GP MPR) comparison of Approved vs Progress of BPL Households

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of BPL toilet approved	No. of BPL received from BLS GP	%age difference	Progress from District MPR	Progress from GP MPR	%age difference	Benf. Available Details
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	6636229	5462789	17.68	4177994	2216098	46.96	229460
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	115560	86404	25.23	32215	7766	75.89	1690
3	ASSAM	2220017	1708623	23.04	700686	317390	54.7	31833
4	BIHAR	6195779	5722784	7.63	1859064	945299	49.15	28724
5	CHHATTISGARH	1568600	1540096	1.82	883325	534599	39.48	255446
6	D & N HAVELI	2480	0	100	37	0	100	0
7	GOA	17935	5423	69.76	16231	772	95.24	0
8	GUJARAT	2074729	2043105	1.52	1771628	1174797	33.69	822357
9	HARYANA	636940	512879	19.48	531102	408304	23.12	296903
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	218154	210598	3.46	220538	157168	28.73	130468
11	JAMMU & KASHMIR	687145	0	100	174919	0	100	0
12	JHARKHAND	2327306	2079542	10.65	1109505	612499	44.8	49845
13	KARNATAKA	2581758	2412684	6.55	1377873	1212007	12.04	820281
14	KERALA	961831	922059	4.14	980935	951913	2.96	871114
15	MADHYA PRADESH	3614346	3193278	11.65	2347209	1702446	27.47	1025403
16	MAHARASHTRA	3518475	2967144	15.67	2147742	1836503	14.49	1218818
17	MANIPUR	194887	39222	79.87	15451	5134	66.77	1763
18	MEGHALAYA	216333	164860	23.79	62499	29482	52.83	19172
19	MIZORAM	59679	57975	2.86	58185	52244	10.21	29008
20	NAGALAND	180092	57091	68.3	61583	9064	85.28	0
21	ORISSA	4485050	4323607	3.6	2069954	1590421	23.17	343714
22	PUDUCHERRY	18000	0	100	2191	0	100	0
23	PUNJAB	623198	248332	60.15	364311	14140	96.12	2055
24	RAJASTHAN	1960903	1412000	27.99	633892	322627	49.1	168347
25	SIKKIM	51302	51302	0	58104	61770	0	0
26	TAMIL NADU	4400583	2943372	33.11	3398169	1885530	44.51	359045
27	TRIPURA	454757	147641	67.53	477196	213870	55.18	3114
28	UTTAR PRADESH	8264144	6905287	16.44	6319886	2749385	56.5	664039
29	UTTARAKHAND	441631	409673	7.24	246914	160656	34.93	61401
30	WEST BENGAL	5029415	4796161	4.64	5244950	4094122	21.94	1583619
Total		59757258	50423931	15.62	37344288	23266006	37.71	9017619

(b) NGP village data not updated in online monitoring system: 2452 NGP awarded GPs are not showing hundred percent coverage as per Online Monitoring Data. State-wise status is given below :

List of NGPs Where 100% Achievement not showing in Online MIS					
Sl.No	State Name	Total GPs	Total NGP Awarded GPs	GPs which have achieved 100%	Remaining NGPs for which
				Project Objective as per online data	100% achievement to be entered
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	21870	1085	1039	46
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1744	8	8	0
3	ASSAM	4006	24	22	2
4	BIHAR	8504	195	71	124
5	CHHATTISGARH	9839	519	519	0
6	GUJARAT	14457	1651	1333	318
7	HARYANA	6236	977	847	130
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3243	518	499	19
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	3885	5	0	5
10	JHARKHAND	4560	211	172	39
11	KARNATAKA	5654	845	845	0
12	KERALA	999	863	843	20
13	MADHYA PRADESH	23073	1507	1507	0
14	MAHARASHTRA	28202	8310	8181	129
15	MANIPUR	1261	1	1	0
16	MEGHALAYA	5562	52	52	0
17	MIZORAM	759	22	22	0
18	NAGALAND	1110	44	42	2
19	ORISSA	6234	155	122	33
20	PUNJAB	12814	100	77	23
21	RAJASTHAN	9235	207	151	56
22	SIKKIM	163	131	131	0
23	TAMIL NADU	12617	2095	972	1123
24	TRIPURA	1062	112	86	26
25	UTTAR PRADESH	52701	1236	1234	2
26	UTTARAKHAND	7595	415	397	18
27	WEST BENGAL	3354	1036	699	337
Total		250739	22324	19872	2452

(c) Entry of Annual Action Plan 2010-11 :

As decided in Annual Implementation Plan meetings each district has to enter online the Annual Action Plan for the year 2010-11. Till date out of 606 districts only 24 districts have entered the Annual Action Plan 2010-11 in online monitoring system of TSC. All states are requested to expedite the same. State-wise status is below :-

Entry Status for Annual Action Plan				
Sl.No	State Name	Total no. of Project Approved	No. of Districts Entered	Remaining Districts
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	22	0	22
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	16	0	16
3	ASSAM	26	0	26
4	BIHAR	38	0	38
5	GOA	2	0	2
6	GUJARAT	25	0	25
7	HARYANA	20	0	20
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	12	1	11
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	20	0	20
10	KARNATAKA	29	0	29
11	KERALA	14	0	14
12	MADHYA PRADESH	50	1	49
13	MAHARASHTRA	33	0	33
14	MANIPUR	9	0	9
15	MEGHALAYA	7	7	0
16	MIZORAM	8	8	0
17	NAGALAND	11	0	11
18	ORISSA	30	0	30
19	PUNJAB	20	1	19
20	RAJASTHAN	32	0	32
21	SIKKIM	4	0	4
22	TAMIL NADU	29	0	29
23	TRIPURA	4	0	4
24	UTTAR PRADESH	71	0	71
25	WEST BENGAL	19	1	18
26	D & N HAVELI	1	0	1
27	PUDUCHERRY	1	0	1
28	UTTARAKHAND	13	0	13
29	CHHATTISGARH	16	2	14
30	JHARKHAND	24	3	21
Total		606	24	582

(d) Posting of photographs of schools and anganwadi toilets :

Uploading of photographs of school and anganwadi toilets are to be done. All states are requested to expedite the same.

3. Completion of all school and anganwadi toilets by March, 2011

Target for school toilet unit construction was 13,04,783, out of which 9,95,967(76%) unit school toilets have been constructed. All states had committed themselves to cover all uncovered rural schools and anganwadi with sanitation facilities by March 2011. Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Mizoram and Sikkim have already achieved the targets set under TSC for building school toilets. Other States are required to accelerate the pace of implementation as they are registering slow progress. Reconciliation of figures with education department may be done.

In addition to creation of hardware in the schools, it is essential that hygiene education is imparted to the children on all aspects of hygiene. For this purpose, at least one teacher in each school must be trained in hygiene education who in turn should train the children through interesting activities and community projects that emphasize hygiene behaviour.

4. Information, Education and Communication

Information, Education and Communication(IEC) is important component of the Programme. These intend to create demand for sanitary facilities in the rural areas for households, schools, Anganwadis, Balwadies and Community Sanitary Complexes. Each project district should prepare a detailed IEC action plan with defined strategies to reach all sections of the community and get it approved by DWSM.

5. Document required for the fund release for 2010-11 :

Format for Utilisation Certificate and Mandatory certificate are already uploaded on department's website. No state has provided these details as of 28.04.10. The same need to be provided by states at earliest so that funds could be released to states.

6. Community Sanitary Complex :

Community Sanitary Complex is an important component of the TSC. These Complexes, comprising an appropriate number of toilet seats bathing cubicles, washing platforms, Wash basins etc, can be set up in a place in the village acceptable to women/men/ landless families and accessible to them. These sanitary Complexes may be constructed in weekly markets, fair/exhibition grounds, places of religious significance and bus/taxi stands etc, in particular, are areas where people gather in large numbers and more often than not are forced to go out in the open for their toilet requirements. Highways, where people perform long journeys are another area where small hotels/dhabas may be found in plenty, but toilets are rarely seen. The maintenance of such complexes is very essential for which Gram Panchayat should own the ultimate responsibility or make alternative arrangements at the village level.

7. HRD and Capacity Building :

Training sufficient personnel for dissemination of knowledge throughout the country regarding sanitation is a major issue. Though training through CCDUs, Key Resource Centres and CBOs is undertaken, the efforts need to be up-scaled.

8. Independent assessment of rural sanitation

Provision of sanitation and a clean environment are vital to improve the health of our people, to reduce incidence of diseases and deaths. To address this challenge the international community has pledged to halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation facilities by 2015 as part of the Millennium Development Goals.

The Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has taken on this enormous challenge by pledging to provide sanitation facilities in all rural areas and ensure an open defecation free rural India by 2012 through its flagship programme “Total Sanitation Campaign” (TSC). While 65% sanitation coverage has been achieved under TSC it is crucial to assess the impact of the programme on rural sanitation vis a vis international assessment reports on Sanitation.

The Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation published by WHO/UNICEF describes the status and trends with respect to the use of safe drinking-water and basic sanitation, and progress made towards the MDG drinking-water and sanitation target. As the world approaches 2015, it becomes increasingly important to identify who are being left behind and to focus on the challenges of addressing their needs. This report presents some striking disparities: the gap between progress in providing access to drinking-water versus sanitation; the divide between urban and rural populations in terms of the services provided; differences in the way different regions are performing, bearing in mind that they started from different baselines; and disparities between different socioeconomic strata in society.

The figures based on data of 2008 with respect to access to sanitation facilities world-wide reported by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation report 2010 which are based on the figures of DLHFS-3 are alarming. Improved sanitation facilities are used by less than two thirds of the world population and while virtually the entire population of the developed regions uses improved facilities, in developing regions, only around half the population use improved sanitation. Among the 2.6 billion people in the world who do not use improved sanitation facilities, 72% that is 1070 million population by far the greatest number, live in Southern Asia. According to the report the use of improved sanitation facilities in India is less than 50%, quite low compared to many other countries. The fact looks further grave when we find that the scenario reported for rural India is still worse at improved sanitation coverage of only 31% as of 2008. More alarming is that the sanitation progress towards the MDG target is reported not on track. The objective set out by the MDG on sanitation is surely achievable but the task is daunting and challenging.

While JMP 2010 figures based on 2008 data states that rural India has achieved a sanitation coverage of 31%, the Online Reporting Data from Department of Drinking Water Supply states that India has achieved 65% sanitation coverage as on date. Comparative statement of State wise figures with respect to Rural Sanitation coverage as per DLHFS-3 Survey and TSC Online Monitoring System 2009-2010 is as under.

Comparison of Rural Sanitation Coverage				
As per DLHFS-3 Survey and TSC Online Monitoring System in 2009-10				
S.N.	State Name	Sanitation Coverage DLHFS-3 (2007-08)	Sanitation Coverage as per TSC Online(2009-10)	Difference
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	22.60	68.24	45.64
2	ASSAM	66.10	58.08	-8.02
3	BIHAR	12.30	32.26	19.96
4	CHHATTISGARH	9.80	50.03	40.23
5	GOA	66.70	89.78	23.08
6	GUJARAT	28.20	91.14	62.94
7	HARYANA	45.20	88.85	43.65
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	52.70	100	47.30
9	JHARKHAND	4.80	37.85	33.05
10	KARNATAKA	23.00	60.7	37.70
11	KERALA	95.90	100	4.10
12	MADHYA PRADESH	10.10	62.4	52.30
13	MAHARASHTRA	31.00	67.3	36.30
14	MEGHALAYA	61.50	53.79	-7.71
15	MIZORAM	97.10	98.85	1.75
16	ORISSA	10.50	41.46	30.96
17	PUDUCHERRY	28.80	52.76	23.96
18	PUNJAB	69.80	91.42	21.62
19	RAJASTHAN	12.90	47.36	34.46
20	SIKKIM	90.80	100	9.20
21	TAMIL NADU	19.50	74.7	55.20
22	TRIPURA	92.40	99.5	7.10
23	UTTAR PRADESH	15.40	69.04	53.64
24	UTTARAKHAND	43.70	66.36	22.66
25	WEST BENGAL	45.40	89.75	44.35
	India	30.90	65.37	34.47

There appears to be a big data gap between the JMP figures and the data reported by the Department. We therefore need to identify the reasons for this data gap and take suitable measures to plug this gap so that a unified and authentic picture of the sanitation converge in India may be reported and appropriate plan of action may thus be prepared.

The census 2011 has already begun which shall report on the sanitation status in India. All states should facilitate the census to report actual coverage as it will form the basis for future reports on sanitation coverage by independent agencies.

9. Impact Assessment of TSC by WSP

In order to achieve the vision of a Nirmal Bharat by 2012 there is a need to have a clear understanding of the processes that underpin scale up replication and sustainability of best practices implemented by Districts.

Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP) has conducted three studies on various aspects of TSC implementation.

1. Rapid assessment of the Total Sanitation Campaign processes and outcomes in 22 Districts. The objective of the study was to collect and analyze primary and secondary data on TSC/NGP processes at District level, understand how process adopted influence performance on outcomes, identify successes, challenges and the lessons and flag gaps and programmatic approaches to address these.
2. Study on patterns of toilet usage and quality of construction under TSC. The main objectives of the study were to understand the pattern of access and usage of sanitation facilities and important hygiene practice, assess process of demand creation and supply chain and assess quality of construction and sustainability.
3. Study on impact of Sanitation on Health. The objective of the study was to study the effectiveness of sanitation in achieving health outcomes is essential for advocating for focused policy and resource attention on improved sanitation.

The key findings will be presented during the conference.

10. Ensuring sustainability of NGP villages and Utilisation of incentive money

To give a fillip to the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Government of India launched the Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) in October 2003 and gave away the first awards in 2005. NGP seek to recognize the efforts made by PRIs and institutions who have contributed significantly towards ensuring full sanitation coverage in their areas of operation. TSC lays strong emphasis on Information, Education & Communication (IEC), capacity building and hygiene education for effective behavior change with the involvement of PRIs, CBOs and NGOs etc.

(a) Empowering Communities:

The NGP since its introduction has created opportunity for rapid scaling up of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) by strengthening the community action in the villages which has resulted in a large number of PRIs coming forward to make their villages open defecation free. It has emerged as one of the empowering and motivational tools for the PRIs/local leaders for promoting sanitation. The local leaders have now taken up the big challenge of eliminating the practice of open defecation in their respective areas. NGP has contributed enormously to the

rapid expansion of sanitation coverage in the last 5 years. Since the NGP started, more than 22444 Gram Panchayats, 165 Block Panchayats and 10 District Panchayats have been awarded NGP. Sikkim has become the first Nirmal State in the country by achieving 100% rural sanitation coverage in 2008.

Year wise award money status:

Year	Actual Release (Rs. in crore)
2007-08	92.36
2008-09	196.02
2009-10	139.20

(b) Utilization of NGP Award Money for Sustainability

PRIs that receive the incentive amount should use it for improving and maintaining sanitation facilities in their respective areas. Some of the activities that could be taken up using this incentive money are:

1. Ensuring maintenance of community sanitary facilities and sustaining ODF status
2. Creation of additional sanitation facilities in the panchayat area such as at market places, schools, anganwadis, Primary Health Centres, dispensaries etc.
3. Solid & liquid waste management requirements over and above the funds provided under TSC
4. Purchase of land for solid & liquid waste management purposes subject to approval by DWSSM/ ZP
5. Promotion of vermin-composting and ECOSAN
6. Promotion of toilets for differently-abled persons
7. Production of sanitary napkins and construction of incinerators or any other means of disposal
8. Any other innovative means of sanitation promotion such as biogas units etc
9. Providing individual toilet facility for SC/ST families Below Poverty Line

Blocks and districts may use funds to set up monitoring mechanisms for sanitation. They may also allocate additional funds to Gram Panchayats for maintenance of cleanliness and promoting collection of user charges for community facility.

GPs awarded NGP should function as training center for people from other GPs aspiring to achieve full sanitation coverage and Pradhans from Such GPs may be used as facilitators and motivators. Blocks and districts may use the NGP funds for providing remuneration to such Pradhans

(c) NGP Impact Study

The Department of Drinking Water Supply is undertaking a study titled “**Assessment Study of Impact and Sustainability of NGP**” on the NGP awarded GPs during 2005-2008. The main purpose of the study is to assess the impact of NGP on the pace of progress of sanitation availability and usage in the country under TSC and its related impacts on health, education, gender empowerment, social inclusion in rural areas on different user groups particularly the rural poor. This study will also assess the durability and sustainability of the provision and usage

of sanitary facilities over time. The rationale of this evaluation study will be to provide important evidence NGP component of the TSC. The study will provide a national level report on assessment of impact of NGP.

A sampling methodology has been framed in consultation with the Adviser (Stat) of MoRD and Unicef. In the proposed study will be done through the agency of **Centre for Media Studies, New Delhi**. The study will be conducted in 12 States of **Kerala, West Bengal, Tripura, Haryana, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Chhattisgarh & Karnataka**. 664 NGP GPs from 54 districts of 12 States will be surveyed with a sample of 15 households in each GP. The study will be completed in three months time from the date of commencement.

10. ECOSAN- Experiences :

Every sanitation system consists of five components namely of toilet, collection, transport & treatment of excreta and disposal/use of waste products. Ecological sanitation, or “ecosan”, is an on-site sanitation system which combines all components together. “ecosan”, is a new paradigm that aims at the systematic closure of material flow-cycles. It supposes that rather than being pollutants or waste, excreta can be useful resource. It is based on an overall view that material flows are part of an ecologically and economically sustainable wastewater management system that can be tailored to the needs of the users and local conditions. It is based on the idea that urine, faeces and water are resources in an ecological loop. This approach seeks to protect public health, prevent pollution and at the same time return valuable nutrients and humus to the soil. The recycling of nutrients helps to enhance food production.

Under conventional systems, large quantities of clean water, suitable for drinking are applied for flushing and carriage of waste. Significant energy is also consumed for conveying and treating wastewater in centralized treatment plants that are often electro-mechanized.

The principles of ecological sanitation involve preventing pollution rather than attempting to control it after pollute, sanitizing urine & faeces and using the safe products for agricultural purposes. Ecosan incorporates the following principles:

- An effort to conserve resources in the management of sanitation and wastewater
- recycling and reuse of waste matter
- Rendering recyclables from waste (human and animal excreta, grey water) safe for reuse
- Minimization of the use of energy and water in sanitation and wastewater management
- Pollution prevention

In ecological sanitation urine and faeces are separated at source and are not mixed with water. This sanitation system avoids the contamination of large volumes of water with pathogens. In addition, the separation of urine and faeces make it easier to recover and recycle nutrients such as phosphorous and nitrogen. The separated urine can be applied to the soil as a hygienic fertilizer after dilution and/or processing. Faeces, on the other hand, can be safely composted in-situ and allows for the integration of organic waste treatment into food production. The compost and application urine can reduce our dependency on use of chemical fertilizer and enhance food

production. Experiences from Tamil Nadu on ECO SANITATION shall be shared in the conference.

11. Up-scaling Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities :

Solid and liquid waste management (SLWM) is one of the components of Total Sanitation Campaign. The TSC aims at achieving the goal of open defecation free rural India by 2012. The clean village/GP concept takes into account that the waste material of the GP would be managed in a sustainable and environment-friendly manner. The target of SLWM activities would be to achieve a status of a zero waste society with zero disposal and discharge by adopting reducing, reusing and recycling the waste material in total.

As of now, up to 10% of District project outlay can be spent for meeting capital cost on the SLWM activities with Centre, State & beneficiary share of 60: 20: 20. The Department is in the process of up-scaling the SLWM activities in the rural areas at different level.

Experiences and approach on SLWM activities shall be shared by EXNORA GREEN which is considered pioneer in the field of SLWM.

13. Caring for adolescent girls and young women

Sanitation is a key issue for adolescent girls and women, consistent with their need for privacy, dignity, safety and self respect. Lack of basic sanitation and safe water significantly impacts the health and safety of women and leads to low enrollment and high drop particularly for adolescent girls at puberty in schools. Many households do not have toilet facilities and most women are forced to take care of their daily needs before and after sunlight. The dignity of women is compromised many times and particularly the adolescent girls feel highly embarrassed to be seen defecating in public. Lack of awareness on menstrual hygiene lead to many girls either completely dropping out of school at puberty or miss out on crucial learning hours due to absence from School during menstruation. The result of a pilot project of providing toilets to schools in rural areas near Lucknow showed that even girls from conservative Muslim families started coming back to schools once toilets were provided in the schools.

The demand driven Total Sanitation programme gives a special focus to address the sanitation needs of women who play role in planning, implementation, monitoring of the programme. Women as change agents in the Total Sanitation Campaign have had a tremendous impact in many Panchayats. They have been involved not only in mobilizing communities to create a demand for sanitation facilities but also actual construction of toilets and managing production centers and rural sanitary marts for provision of affordable sanitary ware. The main areas where the sanitation needs of adolescent girls and women have been addressed under are:

(a) School Sanitation and Hygiene Education:

Under the SSHE component of TSC special sanitation needs of women and young girls are being addressed by making a gender sensitive school sanitation programme. Under TSC there is a provision of separate toilet and urinal facilities for girls in all Coed Government Schools in rural areas. Apart from this efforts are being made by some states like Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Haryana to ensure facilities for safe disposal of sanitary napkins through incinerators is

provided and menstrual hygiene education is imparted in Girls schools. The Nirmal Gram Puruskar guidelines state that for a Gram Panchayat to be eligible for NGP *“All Coeducational schools above primary level must have separate urinals and toilet blocks for boys and girls. Adequate toilets and urinals should be available separately for boys and girls”*.

Letters have been written by Secretary (DWS) to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Women and Child Development for ensuring the availability of sanitary pads and menstrual hygiene education in schools.

(b) Role of Women’s Self Help Groups – Sanitation for Economic Empowerment

Women Self Help Groups have not only involved in actual construction of toilets as masons but also utilize group savings / bank linked finance as revolving fund for toilet construction. They have acted as a channel of communication at village level by becoming behavior change leaders through education and motivation to other women and by living within community, generating demand for sanitation facilities thorough communication and peer pressure, organizing discussions on sanitation related issues within their groups. SHGs operate production Centres and Rural Sanitary Marts and provide both an alternative delivery mechanism for low cost , sustainable and easily available sanitary ware facilities in rural areas and create a sense of economic and social empowerment for the women. The sanitary napkin production units set up in Tamil Nadu, Haryana not only address the special sanitation and health needs of women but also are providing employment to many women.

14. NGP 2010-Changes effected in process and role of survey agencies :

The Department of Drinking Water Supply, Government of India introduced Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) to give innovative financial incentives to ignite positive sanitation and hygiene behaviour changes in rural communities promoting the rural sanitation on a mass scale. The Award was started with the spirit that an incentive strategy can motivate the Panchayati Raj Institutions in taking up sanitation promotion activities. The department engages independent agencies for conducting survey in the applicant PRI areas for assessing the eligibility and status of sanitation facilities for selecting the PRIs for this award.

Based on the previous experiences and feedbacks received from all the stakeholders certain changes have been incorporated in the process of selection of NGP awardees this year.

(a) Following changes have been made in the process for NGP 2010.

Eligibility Criteria.

- During the previous year all the schools were required to have adequate proportion of toilets and urinals i.e. one urinal for every 20 to 40 and one lavatory for every 80-120 student enrolled in the school. However this year the numbers are not defined and stress is on adequacy. The survey agency shall verify that all students use toilet and no one goes out in open.

Application Process

- During the last year PRIs and Organizations were required to submit application in the prescribed formats to the District and the State had to recommend the applications. This year the process remains same but the application formats have been made more detailed with information on PRI Chairperson's information like gender, age, caste etc so that the collected information can be used for analysis as and when required.

Process of Verification

- During the last year State Governments were assigned verifying agencies from a panel prepared by DDWS and the State allocated GPs to Vas for verification. However this year the applications will be verified through a survey conducted by agencies from DDWS panel.
- During the previous year Verification Agency based on its assessment was supposed to Recommend/ Not Recommend a GP for the Award. However this year a detailed survey will have to be conducted by the surveying agencies through structured questionnaires. Based on data collected/analyzed, whether the PRI qualifies will be done on a computer based system having pre defined parameters for qualifying for the award.
- During the previous year GPs recommended Verifying Agencies, 30% of such GPs were re-verified by State Teams from neighbouring States and they were supposed to give their recommendation. However this year the re-verification teams will be required to submit their reports as per revised formats to capture sample recheck of data collected by the survey agency and other aspects and data analysis will be done accordingly.
- During the previous year data collected by the VA submitted to SLSC in hardcopy form. During this year the data collected by the Survey agencies will be made available to SLSC on the Online system for review and recommendation. Name/details of respondent households, schools and anganwadis not having toilets, other detailed reasons of disqualification will be provided to SLSC. In case the SLSC wishes to counter the findings of survey, it shall have to specifically counter each one of such finding and give its reasons if it desires to recommend that PRI.
- During the previous year applications recommended by SLSC was checked by DDWS and the final selection of PRIs was done by the CLSC. During this year National NGP Selection Committee to finally select the PRIs based on the recommendation by State level scrutiny committees (SLSC), data collected by survey agencies and re-verification teams' findings.

Payment of Incentive Amount

During the previous year only the PRIs awarded in the category of Rs 1 lakh or more were released the award money in two installments, however this year the prize money will be released in two equal instalments to all the PRIs.

Usage of Incentive Amount

During the previous year the PRIs were allowed to using the award money for maintenance of sanitation facilities, sustaining ODF Status and other purposes. And this

year PRIs are also allowed to construct toilets for SC/ST Below poverty line families not having toilets.

(b) Role of Survey Agencies in the Selection Process for NGP 2010

The role of Survey Agencies is limited to only collecting data by conducting a survey in the applicant GP. The data collected will have to be entered by them on the NGP online system and based on the data the selection will be made by DDWS.

The Survey Agency shall perform following roles & functions:

1. To ensure timely completion of data collection and entry for all the GPs assigned to them.
2. To have the required number of teams for data collection, trained, experienced and qualified to conduct the data collection and entry work. The Team members shall also be well versed with the local language.
3. To select the sample households for the survey based on the prescribed sampling plan so as to ensure coverage of all sections of the society. Required numbers as per category will be specified based on the demographic details submitted by the applicant PRIs in the NGP application.
4. Each household visited for survey shall be identifiable by the Unique Identification information (Ration Card/Voter ID/NREGA Job Card etc) submitted in the survey data collected so as to enable proper cross/back check as and when needed.
5. To visit all the Schools and Anganwadis in the PRI area, to collect and fill in information in the requisite survey questionnaires.
6. To visit all the villages/clusters in the PRI area to assess the general cleanliness in the village and see if any garbage/waste is dumped near any public drinking water source/public areas/panchayat bhawan etc. The survey team shall also see if there are any choked drains in the village or pools of stagnant water that can act as breeding place for mosquitoes and report the same in the specified format.
7. To collect a copy of resolution banning open defecation in the village and check whether the same has been documented in the register of resolutions of the Gram Sabha.
8. To take photographs for each PRI clearly showing the following:
 - Gram Panchayat office, PRI members and survey team during the visit
 - Open defecation sites seen (if any)
 - School and Anganwadi toilets found not functional/not clean (if any)
 - Garbage/waste dumped near specified areas(if any)
 - Proof of cleanliness in the village (if any) (Pictures of places such as Village streets, Panchayat Bhawan, Outside/near School(s), other public places.)
9. To enter all the data as per required sample for all the allocated GPs and take print of the data report from the NGP online system and submit to DDWS duly signed and verified by the authorized signatory of the agency.

15. TSC in 12th Plan – Expectations and suggestions from States :

Total Sanitation Campaign is being implemented in 606 districts in the country. The project outlay for 606 TSC projects sanctioned so far is Rs.18770 crore. As a result of the initiatives taken under TSC, following achievements have been made against project objectives:

Component	Sanctioned	Achievement
IHHL(BPL)	5,97,57,268	3,57,46,504
IHHL(APL)	6,22,12,962	3,04,26,508
Total IHHL	12,19,70,220	6,61,73,012
School Toilets	13,04,783	9,97,327
Anganwadi Toilets	4,64,914	3,32,463
Community Complexes	33,703	18,281

While, schools and Anganwadis shall get covered with sanitation facilities by March 2011, It is expected that approximately 2.4 crore more households shall be covered with sanitation facilities by the end of 11th Plan.

Planning for 12th plan

(i) **Finishing the unfinished objectives**

At the current annual trend of fund availability for TSC, it is seen that approximately 1.2 crore rural households are being provided sanitation facilities each year. 3.18 crore households, therefore, shall still be required to be provided sanitation facilities in rural areas by the end of 11th Plan. This balance number of 3.18 crore rural households approximately, shall be required to be covered for sanitation facilities during the 12th Plan as per present project objectives. Any change in the definition of BPLs or identification of new households not having sanitation facilities shall change the requirement accordingly. It would also be ensured that poorest of the poor including SC/ST and minorities are all covered while achieving the cent percent rural sanitation coverage.

(ii) **Special focus on difficult areas**

Difficult areas like flood affected, coastal, and hilly and desert areas will now require focused attention and specific solution. This may also involve development of appropriate technologies which are cost effective, combined with credible means of social mobilization.

(iii) **Solid & Liquid Waste Management(SLWM)**

Total Sanitation Campaign has initially focused on provision of sanitation facilities in rural areas to prevent open defecation and disposal of human excreta. The 'Way Forward' now is to emphasize on Solid & Liquid Waste Management activities. Gram panchayats need to be motivated to evolve institutional mechanisms for collection and disposal of biodegradable and non biodegradable waste in the GPs. For **bio degradable waste**,

simple technologies like composting, vermi-composting and bio-gas plants shall be promoted. For **non-bio degradable waste**, appropriate technologies like recycle and reuse shall need to be promoted under the Campaign. Concept of **Zero Waste Management** would be promoted for maximizing waste recovery through recycling and reuse.

Another area under Solid & Liquid Waste Management which requires attention is proper disposal and reuse of **Grey Water**, wherever possible. The emphasis shall be on proper treatment of Grey Water and its use for a variety of purposes including irrigation. Grey water reuse for domestic purposes like watering of kitchen gardens would require promotion. In **peri-urban areas**, its usage for toilet flushing needs attention.

(iv) Personal Hygiene Management

Though school sanitation and hygiene is an important component of TSC at present, attention is on coverage of schools with sanitation facilities. But thrust shall now be required to be made for the following :

- Provision of hand-washing as an integral part of sanitation facilities in schools and Aganwadis
- Provision for menstrual hygiene for rural women and adolescent girls.

(v) Eco Sanitation

Once the behavior change efforts now being made through pour-flushed toilets are successful, Eco Sanitation shall be required to be promoted to save water and to close the loop of sanitation through ecological means.

(vi) Disabled friendly toilets

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) aims at achieving universal sanitation coverage in the rural areas. Therefore, the Campaign cannot afford to ignore sizeable population of physical challenged persons. At least one toilet for persons with special needs would be required to be provided in all institutions in rural areas.

(vii) Special Sectors for Convergence/Sanitation coverage

There are various sectors wherein there is a need of greater convergence of TSC to clean and health environment in the country as a whole. Some of these sectors which shall require convergence with TSC in 12th Plan are:

- a) Sanitation in Railways
- b) Sanitation and food hygiene at Tourists and religious places
- c) Sanitation facilities on Highways and at petrol pumps.

States are requested to provide suggestions in this regards

TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN (TSC)

PHYSICAL PROGRESS REPORT AS OF MARCH, 2010

Sr.	State Name	Project Objectives								Project Performance							
		IHHL BPL	IHHL APL	IHHL TOTAL	SCW	School Toilets	Balwadi Toilets	RSM	PC	IHHL BPL	IHHL APL	IHHL TOTAL	SCW	School Toilets	Balwadi Toilets	RSM	PC
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	6636229	3629688	10265917	575	115908	14990	220	0	4177994	2096662	6274656	908	99065	5553	418	23
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	115560	18301	133861	318	3944	1866	39	0	31408	5516	36924	49	3549	1371	5	0
3	ASSAM	2220017	1161020	3381037	211	34772	16819	115	0	700686	207119	907805	17	28528	9812	58	122
4	BIHAR	6195779	4975535	11171314	2362	76581	6595	364	0	1700137	524947	2225084	580	42327	1016	380	720
5	CHHATTISGARH	1568600	1823853	3392453	618	51663	10211	100	6	870074	720455	1590529	173	48048	9730	66	11
6	D & N HAVELI	2480	0	2480	12	0	0	1	0	37	0	37	1	0	0	0	0
7	GOA	17935	27388	45323	150	731	547	3	0	16231	17522	33753	0	446	58	0	0
8	GUJARAT	2074729	2234040	4308769	1724	24106	22888	94	0	1720715	1867790	3588505	1695	24267	22154	347	2
9	HARYANA	636940	1458494	2095434	1335	9160	7599	16	1	531102	1252349	1783451	1067	7140	5868	94	9
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	218154	632583	850737	1229	17863	10408	59	0	186395	592323	778718	194	9592	3910	19	2
11	JAMMU & KASHMIR	687145	760882	1448027	1046	26263	1045	95	4	174919	54063	228982	626	13976	90	12	0
12	JHARKHAND	2327306	1402189	3729495	1203	42687	11472	249	0	1093882	146092	1239974	121	35177	4287	224	508
13	KARNATAKA	2581758	3042323	5624081	1305	34714	23059	296	6	1370228	1544373	2914601	598	36178	24036	209	14
14	KERALA	961831	111911	1073742	1090	3600	4957	98	0	955631	142689	1098320	872	3570	4464	66	24
15	MADHYA PRADESH	3614346	4852847	8467193	1602	137730	27595	356	29	2124942	2471818	4596760	705	82020	17722	354	28
16	MAHARASHTRA	3518475	6369380	9887855	8210	87452	56082	288	27	2138542	3851999	5990541	3777	83429	56402	1507	48
17	MANIPUR	194887	68367	263254	386	3919	1201	35	0	15451	10278	25729	129	1989	225	17	3
18	MEGHALAYA	216333	85500	301833	290	10331	1851	36	0	62474	38757	101231	68	3070	305	4	0
19	MIZORAM	59679	16861	76540	560	3219	912	20	0	58185	16744	74929	380	3219	912	0	0
20	NAGALAND	180092	31254	211346	275	2972	1302	29	0	61583	1830	63413	174	1275	757	11	0
21	ORISSA	4485050	2571598	7056648	818	70663	25160	289	0	2069954	549511	2619465	48	63782	19198	283	718
22	PUDUCHERRY	18000	0	18000	0	26	16	3	0	2191	0	2191	30	0	16	2	0
23	PUNJAB	623198	544370	1167568	411	7464	3274	81	0	154600	534610	689210	63	6952	1035	7	0
24	RAJASTHAN	1960903	5023430	6984333	1544	68134	21198	317	0	633842	2123634	2757476	378	54114	10048	187	34
25	SIKKIM	51302	35712	87014	789	1604	340	12	0	58104	36496	94600	913	1606	416	0	0
26	TAMIL NADU	4400583	4244955	8645538	1438	53678	27970	249	0	3367067	2617248	5984315	1546	38510	24021	194	65
27	TRIPURA	454757	169017	623774	226	6833	6024	35	0	423689	123517	547206	162	4550	5232	143	432
28	UTTAR PRADESH	8264144	12372693	20636837	2366	269860	107302	404	24	6116198	6550840	12667038	2351	225085	84937	245	75
29	UTTARAKHAND	441631	444670	886301	470	3925	1601	71	10	234416	214019	448435	61	2426	296	24	1
30	WEST BENGAL	5029415	4104101	9133516	1140	134981	50630	338	32	4695827	2113307	6809134	595	73437	18592	353	211
GRAND TOTAL		59757258	62212962	121970220	33703	1304783	464914	4312	139	35746504	30426508	66173012	18281	997327	332463	5229	3050

TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN (TSC)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

FINANCIAL PROGRESS REPORT AS OF MARCH, 2010													
Sl. No.	State Name	Total Projects Outlay	Approved Share			Release of funds				Expenditure Reported			
			Centre	State	Benef	Centre	State	Benef	Total	Centre	State	Benef	Total
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	164613.07	95507.49	50254.63	18850.94	39793.53	34266.99	13611.54	87672.07	29908.72	26125.04	10074.2	66108
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	6073.86	4128.04	1485.92	459.9	2569.81	413.65	76.74	3060.2	1391.13	400.22	62.77	1854.13
3	ASSAM	80110.33	54342.19	18887.7	6880.44	21987.88	5981.43	1494.83	29464.14	15263.56	4621.33	1351.52	21236.4
4	BIHAR	196711.08	124938.75	51739.35	20032.98	36834.85	12050.39	2903.34	51788.58	27576.08	9729.04	2463.64	39768.8
5	CHHATTISGARH	61803.92	40162.82	16462.03	5179.07	20166.6	11998.54	2000.91	34166.05	19030.83	9035.99	1896.97	29963.8
6	D & N HAVELI	78.64	70.97	0	7.67	3.15	0	0	3.15	1.67	0	0	1.67
7	GOA	972.92	574.4	266.3	132.22	172.32	112.86	0	285.18	149.93	97.97	0	247.9
8	GUJARAT	58869.27	36045.74	14858.38	7965.15	21853.39	11860.4	6725.96	40439.75	20445.95	8305.07	3964.55	32715.6
9	HARYANA	21350.38	12749.85	5308.03	3292.5	8439.34	4218.98	3197.18	15855.5	7051.02	3011.61	2232.94	12295.6
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	15041.47	9998.66	3793.53	1249.28	3770.94	1240.84	608.14	5619.91	2745.53	996.17	371.73	4113.43
11	JAMMU & KASHMIR	31837.27	21774.67	7647.82	2414.78	4483.33	1815.86	759.52	7058.71	3538.23	1707.13	464.76	5710.12
12	JHARKHAND	76801.39	49269.83	20164.9	7366.66	17437.01	17262.37	2186.53	36885.91	13934.27	7836.46	1592.55	23363.3
13	KARNATAKA	82471.63	51615.68	21464.28	9391.67	18805.88	8745.7	15548.36	43099.94	14615.18	7412.85	3217.44	25245.5
14	KERALA	21512.48	11358.22	5258.1	4896.16	7852.58	3559.28	6371.97	17783.82	7269.58	3094.54	5385.19	15749.3
15	MADHYA PRADESH	150970.22	99149.23	38002.94	13818.05	41265.64	15817.98	9557.49	66641.11	35918.51	13712.89	5804.92	55436.3
16	MAHARASHTRA	122940.81	78432.73	31162.03	13346.05	37539.63	23006	9388.46	69934.09	36014.12	16537.23	5487.85	58039.2
17	MANIPUR	9482.3	6458.46	2243.71	780.13	2268.26	416.97	106.19	2791.42	1049.95	281.57	85.56	1417.08
18	MEGHALAYA	11193.33	7730.66	2689.28	773.39	2801.91	460.68	135.1	3397.68	1741.34	454.91	103.62	2299.87
19	MIZORAM	3318.41	2213.27	793.5	311.64	2218.7	581.65	262.69	3063.04	1732.24	511.52	252.04	2495.8
20	NAGALAND	6811.77	4675.53	1553.86	582.37	1712.89	406.92	138.56	2258.37	1580.53	227.4	138.32	1946.25
21	ORISSA	131320.04	84902.24	33617.43	12800.37	33668.49	13384.86	5000.62	52053.96	22830.41	7978.16	3911.3	34719.9
22	PUDUCHERRY	516.78	453.08	0	63.7	94.84	0	0	94.84	76.16	0	0	76.16
23	PUNJAB	21444.64	13682.2	5578.11	2184.33	1522.29	574.08	66.29	2162.66	728.63	184.51	53.82	966.96
24	RAJASTHAN	79488.97	51746.47	20822.66	6919.84	17991.02	6594.1	1644.46	26229.58	13239.79	4854.28	1357.55	19451.6
25	SIKKIM	2059.79	1264.22	520.35	275.22	1010.21	1051.82	729.45	2791.48	1010.21	1051.82	729.45	2791.48
26	TAMIL NADU	100564	60495.75	25649.67	14418.58	32528.73	18099.89	10637.6	61266.22	29989.81	13978.3	9065.03	53033.1
27	TRIPURA	9071.25	5527.36	2279.32	1264.57	4295.34	1718.1	1388.93	7402.36	3541.7	1399.84	932.65	5874.18
28	UTTAR PRADESH	300062.11	177342.93	91176.95	31542.23	106463.41	106599.2	32076.85	245139.46	101974.83	83173.75	23145.38	208294
29	UTTARAKHAND	14010.8	9461.28	3238.01	1311.51	3257.54	934.53	508.66	4700.74	2643.99	718.29	478.16	3840.45
30	WEST BENGAL	95551.85	55589.03	22097.82	17865	28167.25	10463.31	21066.02	59696.58	22710.23	8564.51	20785.3	52060
GRAND TOTAL		1877054.8	1171661.8	499016.63	206376.41	520976.76	313637.36	148192.39	982806.52	439704.14	236002.41	105409.2	781115

State-wise NGP Awarded PRIs Year Wise

S.No.	State	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			Total			Grand Total
		GP	BP	ZP	GP	BP	ZP	GP	BP	ZP	GP	BP	ZP	GP	BP	ZP	GP	BP	ZP	
		<u>1</u>	ANDHRA PRADESH	--	--	--	<u>10</u>	--	--	<u>143</u>	--	--	<u>662</u>	<u>1</u>	--	<u>272</u>	--	--	<u>1087</u>	
<u>2</u>	ARUNACHAL	--	--	--	--	--	<u>2</u>	--	--	<u>4</u>	--	--	<u>8</u>	--	--	<u>14</u>	--	--	<u>14</u>	
<u>3</u>	ASSAM	--	--	--	<u>1</u>	--	--	<u>3</u>	--	--	<u>14</u>	--	--	<u>6</u>	--	--	<u>24</u>	--	--	<u>24</u>
<u>4</u>	BIHAR	--	--	--	<u>4</u>	--	--	<u>39</u>	<u>1</u>	--	<u>155</u>	--	--	--	--	--	<u>198</u>	<u>1</u>	--	<u>199</u>
<u>5</u>	CHHATTISGARH	--	--	--	<u>12</u>	--	--	<u>90</u>	--	--	<u>300</u>	--	--	<u>119</u>	--	--	<u>521</u>	--	--	<u>521</u>
<u>6</u>	GUJARAT	<u>1</u>	--	--	<u>4</u>	--	--	<u>576</u>	--	--	<u>739</u>	--	--	<u>350</u>	--	--	<u>1670</u>	--	--	<u>1670</u>
<u>7</u>	HARYANA	--	--	--	--	--	<u>60</u>	--	--	<u>798</u>	<u>1</u>	--	<u>131</u>	--	--	<u>989</u>	<u>1</u>	--	<u>990</u>	
<u>8</u>	HIMACHAL PRADESH	--	--	--	--	--	<u>22</u>	--	--	<u>245</u>	<u>1</u>	--	<u>253</u>	--	--	<u>520</u>	<u>1</u>	--	<u>521</u>	
<u>9</u>	JAMMU AND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<u>12</u>	--	--	--	--	--	<u>12</u>	--	--	<u>12</u>	
<u>10</u>	JHARKHAND	--	--	--	--	--	<u>12</u>	--	--	<u>142</u>	--	--	<u>71</u>	--	--	<u>225</u>	--	--	<u>225</u>	
<u>11</u>	KARNATAKA	--	--	--	--	--	<u>121</u>	--	--	<u>479</u>	<u>1</u>	--	<u>245</u>	<u>3</u>	--	<u>845</u>	<u>4</u>	--	<u>849</u>	
<u>12</u>	KERALA	<u>1</u>	--	--	<u>6</u>	--	--	<u>220</u>	<u>6</u>	--	<u>600</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>981</u>
<u>13</u>	MADHYA PRADESH	--	--	--	<u>1</u>	--	--	<u>190</u>	--	--	<u>682</u>	--	--	<u>639</u>	--	--	<u>1512</u>	--	--	<u>1512</u>
<u>14</u>	MAHARASHTRA	<u>13</u>	--	--	<u>380</u>	<u>1</u>	--	<u>1974</u>	--	--	<u>4301</u>	<u>2</u>	--	<u>1720</u>	<u>6</u>	--	<u>8388</u>	<u>9</u>	--	<u>8397</u>
<u>15</u>	MANIPUR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<u>1</u>	--	--	<u>1</u>	--	--	<u>2</u>	--	--	<u>2</u>	
<u>16</u>	MEGHALAYA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<u>11</u>	--	--	<u>52</u>	--	--	<u>63</u>	--	--	<u>63</u>	
<u>17</u>	MIZORAM	--	--	--	--	--	<u>3</u>	--	--	<u>8</u>	--	--	<u>20</u>	--	--	<u>31</u>	--	--	<u>31</u>	
<u>18</u>	NAGALAND	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<u>8</u>	--	--	<u>42</u>	--	--	<u>50</u>	--	--	<u>50</u>	
<u>19</u>	ORISSA	--	--	--	<u>8</u>	--	--	<u>33</u>	--	--	<u>94</u>	--	--	<u>20</u>	--	--	<u>155</u>	--	--	<u>155</u>
<u>20</u>	PUNJAB	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<u>22</u>	--	--	<u>74</u>	--	--	<u>96</u>	--	--	<u>96</u>	
<u>21</u>	RAJASTHAN	--	--	--	--	--	<u>23</u>	--	--	<u>141</u>	--	--	<u>43</u>	--	--	<u>207</u>	--	--	<u>207</u>	
<u>22</u>	SIKKIM	--	--	--	--	--	<u>27</u>	--	--	<u>137</u>	--	<u>4</u>	--	--	--	<u>164</u>	--	<u>4</u>	<u>168</u>	
<u>23</u>	TAMIL NADU	<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>	--	<u>119</u>	--	--	<u>296</u>	--	--	<u>1474</u>	<u>5</u>	--	<u>196</u>	--	--	<u>2097</u>	<u>6</u>	--	<u>2103</u>
<u>24</u>	TRIPURA	<u>1</u>	--	--	<u>36</u>	--	--	<u>46</u>	--	--	<u>30</u>	--	--	--	--	<u>113</u>	--	--	<u>113</u>	
<u>25</u>	UTTAR PRADESH	--	--	--	<u>40</u>	--	--	<u>488</u>	--	--	<u>598</u>	--	--	<u>6</u>	--	--	<u>1132</u>	--	--	<u>1132</u>
<u>26</u>	UTTARAKHAND	--	--	--	<u>13</u>	--	--	<u>109</u>	--	--	<u>160</u>	--	--	<u>136</u>	--	--	<u>418</u>	--	--	<u>418</u>
<u>27</u>	WEST BENGAL	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	--	<u>126</u>	<u>8</u>	--	<u>468</u>	<u>7</u>	--	<u>328</u>	<u>17</u>	--	<u>109</u>	<u>4</u>	--	<u>1041</u>	<u>37</u>	--	<u>1078</u>
Total		<u>38</u>	<u>2</u>	--	<u>760</u>	<u>9</u>	--	<u>4945</u>	<u>14</u>	--	<u>12145</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4556</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>22444</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>22619</u>

1. Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance

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

Bringing awareness through Information, Education & Communication (IEC) activities.

Training 5 grass root workers in each Gram Panchayat for water quality testing.

Under the programme, provision for water testing kits for each Gram Panchayat was also made. For all these purposes, 100% financial assistance has been provided to the State. With effect from 1.4.2009, the Water quality monitoring and surveillance programme is subsumed under the NRDWP and these activities are now supported from the 5% Support fund available to the States.

State Governments have reported their progress on various activities of National Rural Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance programme into the online IMIS as on 21/4/2010 as mentioned hereunder:

1. Annexure-I. (Physical progress of training of people in Gram Panchayats)
2. Annexure-II. (Physical progress of people to be trained at Block and District level)
3. Annexure-III. (Physical progress of Chemical and Bact. Kits)
4. Annexure-III. (Financial progress)
5. Annexure-IV. (Number of district labs set up and sources tested during 2009-10)
6. Annexure-V. (Sources tested using Field kits since inception)

Progress of WQM&S programme

From an analysis of the data reported in the online system, the following picture emerges:

- i.) 50% of the funds released during 2005-06 to 2008-09, have been spent so far.
- ii.) There is more than 100% achievement in training people at the block and district level.
- iii.) 37% grass root level workers have been trained so far.
- iv.) 51% of chemical test kits have been procured and distributed.
- v.) 77% of the targeted numbers of bacteriological vials/ strips have been procured.

- vi.) 631 district water testing laboratories set up in 626 districts. However, in 110 districts, either the district water testing laboratory is not set up or not reported online.
- vii.) 1.95 lakh water samples tested in district water testing laboratories in 2009-10.
- viii.) 1.24 lakh water samples tested using field test kits in 2009-10.
- ix.) Only 4% of the total drinking water sources in the country were tested for water quality in 2009-10, out of which 10% sources were found to be contaminated.

State-specific analysis

A. Financial progress

i.) Better performing States (expenditure more than 70%): Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir, Tripura, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

ii.) States which require improvement (expenditure more than 50% but less than 70%): Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Jharkhand, Punjab

(Expenditure less than 50%): Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal

B. Physical progress:

I. Training of grass root level persons in Gram Panchayats

i.) Better performing States (achievement more than 70%) : Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Sikkim

ii.) States which require improvement (achievement more than 50% but less than 70%) : Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh

(achievement less than 50%) : Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal

II. Training of District and Block level officials

i.) Better performing States (achievement more than 70%): Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand

ii.) States which require improvement (achievement more than 50% but less than 70%): Himachal Pradesh

(achievement less than 50%): Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and West Bengal

III. Procurement and distribution of Chemical field test kits

i.) Better performing States (achievement more than 70%) : Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Puducherry, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu

ii.) States which require improvement (achievement more than 50% but less than 70%) : Chhattisgarh, Mizoram

(achievement less than 50%) : Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal

IV. Procurement and distribution of bacteriological vials/strips

i.) Better performing States (achievement more than 70%) : Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu

ii.) States which require improvement (achievement more than 50% but less than 70%) : None

(achievement less than 50%): Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal

V. Number of sources tested for water quality in district water testing laboratories

i.) Better performing States (>20,000) : Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu

ii.) States which require improvement (>10,000 but < 20,000) : Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan

(>10,000) : Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal

VI. Number of sources tested using field test kits

i.) Better performing States (>20,000) : Madhya Pradesh

ii.) States which require improvement (>10,000 but <20,000) : Assam

(>10,000) : Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

C. Actionable Points for State Governments:

- i.) Data entry into online system has to be prioritized. Target date : September' 2010
- ii.) States which are yet to complete training programmes should complete them by December' 2010.
- iii.) Where district water testing laboratory is not available, the same should be established immediately using NRDWP-Support fund.
- iv.) Up gradation of labs and sub-divisional labs may be taken up on need-basis
- v.) On an average, each district/sub-divisional laboratory should be in a position to test 300 samples in a month.
- vi.) All sources in Gram Panchayats should be tested at least once for chemical parameters and twice in a year for bacteriological parameter.

2. Jalmani – Installation of standalone water purification systems in rural schools

With the objective of providing children studying in water deficient rural schools with safe and clean drinking water the Jalmani programme was launched in 2008-09 for installation of standalone water purification systems in such schools. So far Rs. 200 crore has been made available till 2009-10 by the Department of Drinking Water Supply to the State for this purpose.

To identify suitable water treatment technologies to be used under the programme, a high level Technical Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Science & Technology, Government of India was formed. The Committee identified 6 technologies and suggested 47 products thereof, to be used in the programme. The States were given the list of technologies as well as products and have been given flexibility to select the appropriate technology and products. Detailed guidelines for implementation of Jalmani were also issued. Keeping in view the average cost of Rs. 20,000/- per school, Rs. 100 crore in 2008-09 and a similar amount in 2009-10 have been allocated among 28 States with a target to cover 1,00,000 schools under the programme. Till 21/4/2010, States have sent UCs for an expenditure of Rs 49.72 crore but online entry reported is only Rs 23.68 crore.

Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Kerala, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Assam and Nagaland have not reported any physical progress. Performance of Jalmani programme is very good in Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Karnataka, Bihar, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh States. (Annexure-VI)

State-specific analysis::

i.) Better performing States (achievement >70% of 2008-09 targets and/or utilized full allocation of 2008-09) : Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura

ii.) States which require improvement (>50% but <70% of 2008-09 targets) : Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim

Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand.

Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland and West Bengal (physical progress not uploaded).

Actionable points for State Governments

- i.) States to achieve 100% targets against the targeted number of schools of 2008-09 and 2009-2010 latest by August' 2010 for which funds have already been released
- ii.) Average cost of coverage of a school under Jalmani should not exceed Rs 20,000/-. Government of India cannot increase the unit cost. In case, any State wants to put up treatment system costing more than Rs 20,000/-, the difference has to be borne by the respective State Government.
- iii.) State must ensure proper O & M protocol so that systems function throughout the life span.
- iv.) States are advised not to provide arsenic, fluoride, salinity or nitrate removal systems under Jalmani. The programme is on the assumption that safe drinking water is already provided by States at the production point and there might be bacteriological or iron contamination at the consumption point
- v.) Preference is to be given for systems that do not use electricity so that it is easy to manage, operate and maintain in rural areas.
- vi.) Terafil filtration is one of the best options.

3. Research and Development

In order to promote research and development on various aspects of rural drinking water, the Department sponsor R&D projects to premier research institutes, Universities, colleges, NGOs, etc. DDWS has so far sanctioned 143 R&D projects, out of which 127 have been completed. The Department has brought out a compendium on the same and it has been widely disseminated to States/ PHEDs for their use. To consider R&D proposals and to also provide guidance, Department has constituted a Research & Development Advisory Committee (R&DAC). Presently, 16 R&D projects are ongoing and during 2009-10, two more R&D projects have been approved.

Actionable points for State Governments:

- i.) The details of completed R&D projects are available on the Department's website at www.ddws.gov.in. Also, two volumes of R&D project compendiums were also distributed earlier. States may go through the same and use the outcomes if they are found suitable.

- ii.) States can also take up specific R&D projects under NRDWP (Support fund). Some of the projects submitted to the Department are also forwarded to concerned States, if they are State-specific projects. These may also be examined.

4. Hydro-geo-morphological maps (HGM Maps)

The Department has prioritized the preparation of hydro-geo-morphological (HGM) maps to assist the States through National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad. With the use of these maps, States can identify sites for groundwater sources for water supply systems and locations for constructing recharge structures to benefit existing water supply sources for sustainability. The status of the preparation of these maps is as follows:

- i.) So far, 2,304 maps have been prepared and handed over to 10 States namely Andhra Pradesh (part), Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh and Jharkhand.
- ii.) 1,690 maps pertaining to Andhra Pradesh (remaining part), Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal (part), Uttar Pradesh (part), Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Assam and Jammu & Kashmir are under preparation and will be delivered to the concerned States in phased manner. Out of this, 103 maps pertaining to Assam State have been completed and handed over to the State Government during the current financial year.

Under Phase-IV, the Department has also taken up HGM maps preparation in all remaining States and UTs including upgradation of HGM maps already prepared by TWAD Board in Tamil Nadu.

Actionable points for State Governments:

- i.) States which have been provided with HGM maps may utilize them for identification of sustainability structures and drilling points.
- ii.) These maps shall also be very useful in clustering 0% population coverage, 0-25% population coverage and quality-affected habitations to plan for a comprehensive project.
- iii.) State may take the State Remote Sensing Application Centre (SRAC) on board to assist in the planning process.
- iv.) State may identify the training needs for utilizing HGM maps and inform the Department about the suitable period of training to be arranged through NRSC and the concerned SRAC. The duration of training will be 2 days, first day for capacity building and the second day for activity mapping on field.

- v.) Certain pockets in some States are severely stressed either in terms of water-quality or quantity problem. These could be identified, develop Area of Interest Maps for addressing various management issues by utilizing the services of the SRAC and tapping NRDWP-Support activity (R&D) funds.

5. Information, Education & Communication (IEC) activities:

IEC is an extremely important component of the programme and hold the key to the successful implementation of the programme and achieving its objectives. It should be formulated and executed in a manner so as to trigger positive action among the community and other stakeholders to participate in the programme.

Provision for IEC Activities:

Starting with 2009-10, 5% of the NRDWP allocation to States has been earmarked for taking up various support activities viz. IEC, HRD, training, water quality testing laboratories, R&D, WQM&S, computerization, etc. by the States. In States, Communication and Capacity Development Units (CCDUs) have been created and 100% assistance has been provided. These CCDUs take up IEC and HRD activities which *inter alia* includes IEC activities for local communities and PRIs. Since 1.4.2009, as per NRDWP guidelines, States are to create an umbrella institution namely Water and Sanitation Support Organization (WSSO) for all the software activities. This WSSO will be under the State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) in each State.

IEC Activities at various levels:

For effective IEC implementation an integrated and well planned Communication strategy is to be developed. States while planning IEC strategy needs to prepare the PRIs and rural community to take over the responsibility of managing and providing safe drinking water to all on a sustainable basis.

Fund Utilization:

Each project district should prepare a detailed IEC Annual Action Plan with defined strategies to reach all sections of the community. The Annual IEC Action Plan should be duly approved by the District Panchayat (or the DWSSM where such bodies are not in existence). The Communication and Capacity Development Units (CCDUs) set up at the state level must support the districts in developing a good IEC plan and also in implementing it. To help the States to plan and implement proper IEC campaign at all levels, the Department has issued detailed guidelines.

6. Key Resource Centers (KRCs):

With the recent paradigm shift in the National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme (NRDWSP), there has been a shift from coverage of habitations to drinking water security at household level; shift from a supply-driven approach to demand-managed approach. Sector professionals are to be sensitized for the change in role, responsibility and attitude through need-based in-service training/exposure utilizing services of specialists/ experts. In this context, DDWS has identified 20 National Key Resource Centres for capacity building and empowerment, of stakeholders at all levels. The National Key Resource Centers will provide training, orientation and capacity development on various issues and challenges in terms of leadership, managerial, administrative, technical, socio-economic, attitudinal, organizational, contractual, legal, etc. to the member of State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM), Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) and Communication &

Capacity Development Units (CCDUs), staff, Master Trainers etc. The institutions/ organizations identified as Key Resource Centers (KRCs) are listed below:

1.	National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad
2.	Uttarakhand Academy Of Administration, Nainital
3.	National Institute of Rural Development, Guwahati
4.	Gujarat Jalseva Training Institute, Gandhinagar
5.	Centre for Good Governance, Hyderabad
6.	NEERI, Nagpur
7.	XLRI, Jamshedpur
8.	Anna University, Chennai
9.	NIH, Roorkee
10.	National Water Academy Academy, Pune
11.	Centre for Science & Environment, New Delhi
12.	CGWB Training Institute , Faridabad
13.	School of environmental Studies, Jadhavpur, University
14.	NESAC, Shillong
15.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur
16.	National Institute of Administrative Research (NIAR), LLBSNAA, Mussoorie
17.	WASH Institute, Plan India, New Delhi
18.	Center for Environment Education, (CEE), Ahmadabad
19.	IMMT, Bhubneshwar

The plan of action for undertaking training and capacity building programme for the year 2010-11 by KRCs will be shared with the States in order to nominate participants for the same. KRCs will also be uploading the Annual Training & Capacity Building Calendar on DDWS website, which should be used by the States for ensuring participation.

7. Training Need Assessment – Capacity Development & Training Plan (2010–11)

To achieve the goal of universal access to and use of safe drinking water in rural areas, training, re-orientation and capacity building of different stakeholders is critical activity. It needs to be planned carefully in consultation with and keeping in view the need of different stakeholders. To firm up any such plans, it is important that specific issues and emerging challenges in the States having impact on assured access to and use of safe drinking water by all rural areas of the State are brought out clearly.

To identify all such issues there is need to organize TNA at state level and based on the outcome of Training Need Assessment, all the States have to develop an Annual Training & Capacity Development Plan for 2010-11 for different stakeholders in rural drinking water supply sector and should upload the same on the DDWS website.

Under NRDWP, States are required to hold SWSM & DWSM review meetings at regular interval. These issues have been identified and placed below as agenda items hereunder:

I. AGENDA FOR SWSM MEETING –QUARTERLY

1. REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL RURAL DRINKING WATER PROGRAMME

i) Progress of NRDWP with regard to preparation of plans based on community centric approaches:-

- Review of Districts that have not prepared District Water Security Plans and sustainability plans.
- No. of Village water security plans to be developed and progress.
- Districts/ subdivisions without Water testing laboratories and actions thereon.
- Have Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) been formed in all villages?
- Have Bye Laws been prepared for VWSCs as Standing Committees of Gram Panchayat?

ii) Physical and Financial progress under NRDWP

iii) Review of proceedings of SLSSC meetings.

2. REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN AND NGP

- Identify institutions, NGOs and experts to assist in IEC campaigns.
- Progress under TSC: coverage of schools, anganwadis, community toilets, IHHLs.

3. REVIEW OF SUSTAINABILITY OF TSC INCLUDING USAGE OF CONSTRUCTED TOILETS.

- Progress of NGP and sustainability in NGP villages.
- Document best practices in the State undertaken for TSC

4. REVIEW OF THE PERFORMANCE OF WATER AND SANITATION SUPPORT

ORGANIZATION (WSSO)

- Communication and Capacity Development Unit

- IEC activities
- Training activities
- Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance
- MIS/Computerization
- State Level Technical Agency (STA)
- Research and Development projects

4. CONVERGENCE OF ACTIVITIES OF VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS AT STATE LEVEL

A. ENSURING SAFE WATER SUPPLY

- Taking up the work of sustainability structures under MNREGS, IWMP.
- Review of maintenance and proper up keep of traditional village ponds.
- Guidance regarding supply of refills for field test kits from untied funds of NRHM/ Support fund of NRDWP.
- Review of steps to involve secondary school students in the use of field test kits for testing village water samples.
- Monitoring of pollution of ground and surface water by fertilizers/pesticides.

B. INCIDENCE OF WATER AND SANITATION BORNE DISEASES

- Review of health check up of children, with special reference to water borne diseases and those that result from poor sanitation.
- Review of incidence of diarrhoeal diseases and other water and sanitation borne infestations
- Review of disinfection of public water bodies.
- Review of measures for maintenance of common water bodies.

Education Department

- Whether there are standing orders on the mechanism and funding source/s for maintenance of sanitation and toilets in schools; SSHE coverage.

C. CONSERVATION MEASURES

- Activities related with water and sanitation works like, recharge and rain water harvesting structures under MNREGS and IWMP.
- Use of Hydro-geo-morphological (HGM) maps supplied by DDWS and NRSC for locating recharge structures.

Agriculture Department

- Exploring possibilities and initiate studies/projects for Ecosan toilets and linking toilets, solid and liquid waste conversion to biogas and fertilizer/manure production
- Measures for more efficient water usage.

Efforts for selection of proper crop in water stressed areas and reward mechanism for cultivators.

D. IEC FOR BETTER HEALTH BETTER HEALTH TO COMMUNITY THROUGH WATSAN

Education Department

- Review of activity of Health and hygiene education in schools under IEC activity.

Review of efforts being made to use students as messengers of cleanliness for their households.

II. AGENDA FOR DWSM MEETING – MONTHLY

- **PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF NRDWP AND JALMANI PROGRAMMES**
- **FUNCTIONALITY OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS**
- Names of piped water supply schemes, in the district that are non-functional? What efforts are made to make them functional?
- **ISSUES OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY TO RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS**
- Tackle issues of power supply to piped water supply schemes
- **SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES TAKEN UP UNDER NRDWP, MNREGS, IWMP etc.**
- Is roofwater harvesting taken up in all Govt. buildings like offices, hospitals, schools, hostels? Are the existing roofwater harvesting structures functional?
- Are feeder channels of village ponds free from encroachment? Are they desilted and adequately wide? Whether tanks/traditional ponds, rainwater harvesting structures are being maintained properly?
- Whether MNREGS, IWMP etc. funds are appropriately used for constructing water harvesting structures; deepening/ desilting of Tanks, construction of dykes and barriers on a watershed basis?
- How many Village Water Security Plans are developed?
- **WATER QUALITY MONITORING & SURVEILLANCE**
- Whether the pollution of ground water by fertilizers/pesticides is being monitored?
- Are school laboratories and students involved in water quality monitoring?
- Results of water quality monitoring and follow up.
- **PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF TSC AND NGP**
- **SUSTAINABILITY STATUS OF TSC AND NGP**
- **IEC ACTIVITIES**
- **CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES**
- **FORMATION OF VWSC AND THEIR PERFORMANCE**

- **Have** Village Water & Sanitation Committees (VWSC) been formed with 50% women & proportionate representation for SC, ST & Minorities as a standing committee of the Gram Panchayat for all villages in the District
- Are the VWSCs functional? A list of measurable indicators to measure VWSC functioning is at Annexure IV.

- **ISSUES OF HEALTH - INCIDENCE OF DIARRHOEA AND OTHER WATER BORNE DISEASES**
- Whether identification of stagnant water bodies and other unsanitary conditions causing health problems has been done?
- Whether health check up of children is carried out with special reference to water borne disease caused by poor sanitation?
- Whether timely review and documentation of incidence of water borne diseases and other sanitation and water borne disease is done? Is there any area where breakouts have been reported? Corrective action taken in such areas?
- **ISSUES OF EDUCATION - SCHOOL SANITATION ,WATER SUPPLY AND HYGIENE EDUCATION**
- Whether all the existing government schools as per the latest SSA DISE data are provided with safe water supply?
- Whether arrangements for hand washing are available in all schools?
- Are the water storage units in the schools cleaned regularly and inspected?
- Whether health and hygiene education, including hand washing before and after meals and defecation is propagated in schools?
- Whether efforts are made for using students, Eco Clubs, Science Clubs, Environment Clubs, Health Committees as messengers of toilet construction and use, hygienic habits in their households.
- **ISSUES OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT – ANGANWADI SANITATION ,WATER SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE OF HYGIENE**
- Whether Anganwadis have safe water supply and baby friendly toilets?
- **CONVERGENCE WITH OTHER PROGRAMMES**
- Whether community/individual composting pits and soak pits, stabilization ponds are taken up under MNREGS, other programmes.
- Whether arrangements for toilets are made available near MNREGS work sites?
- **DATA UPDATION**
- **Review of data uploading on IMIS**
- Entry of MPR for coverage of targeted habitations, toilets

III. AGENDA FOR DWSM MEETING (FOR DISCUSSION ON ANNUAL BASIS)

A. NRDWP

1. District/Village Water Security

- Priority and selection of works for Annual Action Plan to cover
 - 0% and < 50% population covered habitations and
 - quality affected habitations
 - SC, ST and minority dominated habitations
 - Sustainability measures
- Convergence with Annual Plans of other ongoing related programmes like MNREGS, Integrated Watershed Management Programme of Department of Land Resources, Finance Commission funds, NRHM, various Watershed and Irrigation schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture, various schemes of the Ministry of Water Resources, State Plan schemes etc.
- Coverage of all Government Schools, Anganwadis and Health Institutions with water supply and toilets.
- Review of provision of O&M funds to Gram Panchayats, collection of water tariff
- Review of Pre and Post monsoon water availability and planning for contingent measures if any.

2. Review of physical and financial progress

Physical achievements in the year and utilization of funds

3. Proposal for inclusion in Agenda for SLSSC- Agenda for approval of schemes to be referred for approval of SLSSC to be finalized

B: TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN

- Plans for covering
 - a) IHHLs – APL - BPL
 - b) School toilets and Urinals
 - c) Anganwadis – Toilets and Urinals
 - d) Community Sanitary complex
- Are adequate number of masons trained in construction activity related to sanitation?
- Availability of sanitary materials for toilets
- Requirement of rural sanitary marts or production centers
- Whether villages have been identified for taking up solid and liquid waste management?
- What is the mechanism for maintenance of community latrines constructed? Is it adequate?
- Usage of Panchayat, SSA and other funds for O&M of toilets

- Documentation of best practices in the district

C: JALMANI

- Identification of schools for coverage that have quality related issues such as iron, turbidity and bacteriological problems for coverage
- Physical and financial progress under Jalmani

D. COMMON ISSUES - NRDWP & TSC

1. Review of data uploading on IMIS

- Annual: Project shelf, Target habitations, toilets, School target, and Annual action plan.
- Master entry of habitations.

2. Bank Account

- Opening of separate bank account in a nationalized Bank to receive programme funds.

3. Selection of Support Agencies

- Selection of agencies and/NGOs for training, IEC and community mobilisation

4. Formulation of Annual IEC plans of DWSM and other departments in water and sanitation sector

- Is behavioural change communication being done effectively using methods like Community led Total Sanitation etc.? Is it effective in creating demand for toilets and increasing usage?
- Whether linkages of safe water and sanitation with overall health of community are appropriately addressed in the IEC of the Departments incharge of water supply, sanitation and health?

5. Formulation of Annual Training Calendar by DWSM and other related Departments for (i) PRI representatives, (ii) grass root level workers like pump mechanics & masons and (iii) engineers/technical staff.

- Have training modules and communication materials been prepared for further distribution.

6. Issues relating to Health

- Whether disinfection of public water bodies has been carried out, pre and post monsoon?
- Are the refills of Field Test Kits made available from untied funds of NRHM or Support funds of NRDWP?
- Matters brought up by CMO/District Health Officer

7. Issues relating to Education

- Whether SSA funds are appropriately utilized for construction of sanitation blocks and their maintenance in schools, if TSC funds are not available?
- What is the mechanism for maintenance of school toilets and urinals?

- Are school cabinets/PTAs involved for operation, maintenance and usage of school toilets?
- Whether inspection of toilet facilities in schools and community is a part of inspection by Education and Health Officers?
- Whether students of high schools are involved in the use of field test kits for testing water samples?
- Matters brought up by District Education Officer.

8. Issues relating to Women and Child Development

- Matters brought up by District WCD Officer

9. Issues relating to Agriculture

- Whether efforts are made to convince cultivators for selection of appropriate crops in water scarce areas?
- Progress on usage of water consumption and low water use such as sprinklers and drip irrigation systems.
- Matters brought up by District Agricultural Officer

Annexure-I**Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance- Physical progress of training of people in Gram Panchayats**

S.No	State/UT's	No. of GPs	No. of persons to be trained	Reported no. of persons trained	% Achievement	No. of Persons yet to be trained
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR	0	0	0	0	0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	21634	108170	8619	8	99551
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1428	7140	3909	55	3231
4	ASSAM	2580	12900	10841	84	2059
5	BIHAR	8741	43705	31805	73	11900
6	CHANDIGARH	18	90	0	0	90
7	CHHATTISGARH	9130	45650	8358	18	37292
8	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	10	50	0	0	50
9	DAMAN and DIU	8	40	0	0	40
10	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0
11	GOA	166	830	0	0	830
12	GUJARAT	13771	68855	35886	52	32969
13	HARYANA	6181	30905	12171	39	18734
14	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3222	16110	8037	50	8073
15	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	2973	14865	11297	76	3568
16	JHARKHAND	3646	18230	14052	77	4178
17	KARNATAKA	5640	28200	37165	132	0
18	KERALA	915	4575	0	0	4575
19	LAKSHADWEEP	9	45	0	0	45
20	MADHYA PRADESH	22961	114805	107226	93	7579
21	MAHARASHTRA	27963	139815	51766	37	88049
22	MANIPUR	2265	11325	0	0	11325
23	MEGHALAYA	5952	29760	2333	8	27427
24	MIZORAM	714	3570	0	0	3570
25	NAGALAND	63	315	0	0	315
26	ORISSA	6173	30865	528	2	30337
27	PUDUCHERRY	10	50	428	856	0
28	PUNJAB	11731	58655	45891	78	12764
29	RAJASTHAN	9280	46400	3913	8	42487
30	SIKKIM	166	830	7890	951	0
31	TAMIL NADU	12620	63100	26399	42	36701
32	TRIPURA	1039	5195	2064	40	3131
33	UTTAR PRADESH	52905	264525	1625	1	262900
34	UTTARAKHAND	7256	36280	17272	48	19008
35	WEST BENGAL	3263	16315	0	0	16315
	TOTAL	244433	1222165	449475	37	789093

Annexure-II**Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance - Physical progress of people to be trained at Block and District level**

S.No	Name of State	No. of Districts	No. of Blocks	Persons to be trained at district level	Persons to be trained at block level	Total No. Persons to be trained at district & block	Total No. Persons trained at district & block	% Achievement
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR	2	0	8	0	8	0	0.0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	22	1099	88	5495	5583	495	8.9
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	16	83	64	415	479	86	18.0
4	ASSAM	26	237	104	1185	1289	1045	81.1
5	BIHAR	38	532	152	2660	2812	2601	92.5
6	CHANDIGARH	1	1	4	5	9	0	0.0
7	CHHATTISGARH	18	146	72	730	802	6241	778.2
8	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	1	10	4	50	54	0	0.0
9	DAMAN & DIU	2	1	8	5	13	0	0.0
10	DELHI	11	41	44	205	249	0	0.0
11	GOA	2	11	8	55	63	0	0.0
12	GUJARAT	26	222	104	1110	1214	8142	670.7
13	HARYANA	21	121	84	605	689	981	142.4
14	HIMACHAL PRADESH	12	74	48	370	418	224	53.6
15	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	14	126	56	630	686	13959	2034.8
16	JHARKHAND	24	211	96	1055	1151	2339	203.2
17	KARNATAKA	30	176	120	880	1000	1220	122.0
18	KERALA	14	148	56	740	796	1935	243.1
19	LAKSHADWEEP	1	9	4	45	49	0	0.0
20	MADHYA PRADESH	50	314	200	1570	1770	2180	123.2
21	MAHARASHTRA	33	351	132	1755	1887	3522	186.6
22	MANIPUR	9	39	36	195	231	2	0.9
23	MEGHALAYA	7	39	28	195	223	239	107.2
24	MIZORAM	8	22	32	110	142	54	38.0
25	NAGALAND	11	63	44	315	359	0	0.0
26	ORISSA	30	314	120	1570	1690	573	33.9
27	PUDUCHERRY	4	29	16	145	161	130	80.7
28	PUNJAB	20	139	80	695	775	1644	212.1
29	RAJASTHAN	32	237	128	1185	1313	1748	133.1
30	SIKKIM	4	9	16	45	61	154	252.5
31	TAMIL NADU	31	385	124	1925	2049	1972	96.2
32	TRIPURA	4	40	16	200	216	216	100.0
33	UTTAR PRADESH	70	814	280	4070	4350	24940	573.3
34	UTTARAKHAND	13	95	52	475	527	2003	380.1
35	WEST BENGAL	19	483	76	2415	2491	350	14.1
	TOTAL	626	6621	2504	33105	35609	78995	221.8

Annexure-III

Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance - Physical progress of Chemical and Bact. Kits as on 21/4/2010

S.No	State/UT's	No. of GPs	Chemical kits to be provided	No. of sources	No. of Bact vials to be distributed	Achievement		Achievement, %	
						Chemical kits	Bact kits	Chemical Kits	Bact. Vials
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR	0	21	0	0		0	0	
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	21634	23805	402118	2010590	2954	150335	12	7
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1428	1614	19546	97730	125	13100	8	13
4	ASSAM	2580	3094	86485	432425	1249	123009	40	28
5	BIHAR	8741	9921	92599	462995	8001	1180994	81	255
6	CHANDIGARH	18	24	4	20	0	0	0	0
7	CHHATTISGARH	9130	9471	105323	526615	5056	6567	53	1
8	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	10	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	DAMAN & DIU(Only Daman)	8	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	DELHI	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	GOA	166	195	416	2080	0	0	0	0
12	GUJARAT	13771	14293	119279	596395	14743	725487	103	122
13	HARYANA	6181	6452	12296	61480	2542	168774	39	275
14	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3222	3411	96777	483885	67	10	2	<1
15	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	2973	3316	4968	24840	0	0	0	0
16	JHARKHAND	3646	4133	117469	587345	1923	211372	47	36
17	KARNATAKA	5640	6072	107773	538865	2553	4922	42	1
18	KERALA	915	1256	17029	85145	0	0	0	0
19	LAKSHADWEEP	9	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	MADHYA PRADESH	22961	23732	350554	1752770	22268	2196077	94	125
21	MAHARASHTRA	27963	28757	72925	364625	30897	1635400	107	449
22	MANIPUR	2265	2351	4753	23765	0	0	0	0
23	MEGHALAYA	5952	6052	24303	121515	249	29880	4	25
24	MIZORAM	714	783	1497	7485	529	6855	68	92
25	NAGALAND	63	192	1161	5805	0	0	0	0
26	ORISSA	6173	6892	233737	1168685	1421	50612	21	4
27	PUDUCHERRY	10	23	539	2695	20	8750	87	325
28	PUNJAB	11731	12059	21920	109600	9904	76208	82	70
29	RAJASTHAN	9280	9851	61790	308950	1442	48088	15	16
30	SIKKIM	166	197	4633	23165	174	2856	88	12
31	TAMIL NADU	12620	13475	370763	1853815	21570	4757002	160	257
32	TRIPURA	1039	1132	11144	55720	0	0	0	0
33	UTTAR PRADESH	52905	53135	582420	2912100	3047	307488	6	11
34	UTTARAKHAND	7256	9095	22859	114295	567	1542	6	1
35	WEST BENGAL	3263	3997	109935	549675	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	244433	258962	3057015	15285075	131301	11705328	51	77

Annexure-IV

Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Programme -Financial progress as on 21/4/10

S.No	State/UT's	Total Funds Released, lakh	Rs	Total Expenditure Reported, Rs lakh	% Expenditure Reported
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR	6.08		0	0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	2132.73		1242.12	58
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	86.88		86.155	99
4	ASSAM	460.46		386.312	84
5	BIHAR	1315.94		883.84526	67
6	CHANDIGARH	5.4		0	0
7	CHHATTISGARH	774.76		313.68	40
8	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	8.02		0	0
9	DAMAN & DIU	5.4		0	0
10	DELHI	15.78		0	0
11	GOA	26.17		0	0
12	GUJARAT	1249.6		1137.34	91
13	HARYANA	549.28		266.46	49
14	HIMACHAL PRADESH	263.45		82.95	31
15	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	258.1		242.43	94
16	JHARKHAND	614.48		285.85588	47
17	KARNATAKA	774.34		254.92	33
18	KERALA	325.44		81.80624	25
19	LAKSHADWEEP	18.33		0	0
20	MADHYA PRADESH	2103.99		1516.45	72
21	MAHARASHTRA	2225.03		1626.79594	73
22	MANIPUR	28.11		0	0
23	MEGHALAYA	75.25		63.53843	84
24	MIZORAM	58.93		58.93	100
25	NAGALAND	26.76		26.76	100
26	ORISSA	797.67		0	0
27	PUDUCHERRY	7.01		7.00787	100
28	PUNJAB	837.05		431.93913	52
29	RAJASTHAN	1041.5		126.09265	12
30	SIKKIM	18.92		18.92	100
31	TAMIL NADU	1415.58		1170.82	83
32	TRIPURA	139.34		113.16	81
33	UTTAR PRADESH	5175.47		1593	31
34	UTTARAKHAND	580.86		128.16657	22
35	WEST BENGAL	1099.46		0	0
	TOTAL	24521.57		12145.45497	50

Annexure-V**Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance****Status of number of district labs set up and sources tested during 2009-2010**

S.No.	State/UTs	No. of Districts	No. of district labs setup	No. of Sub-Div/Block Lab Setup	No. of sources to be tested annually	No. of sources tested in Labs in 2009-2010	No. of sources found not potable	% Achievement
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	22	55	0	198000	12708	5500	6.4
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	16	15	0	54000	187	161	0.3
4	ASSAM	26	23	0	82800	70	30	0.1
5	BIHAR	38	39	0	140400	6720	1186	4.8
6	CHANDIGARH	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
7	CHHATTISGARH	18	19	20	140400	32059	7871	22.8
8	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
9	DAMAN & DIU	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
10	DELHI	11	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
11	GOA	2	0	10	36000	2	0	0.0
12	GUJARAT	26	26	0	93600	9042	2395	9.7
13	HARYANA	21	16	0	57600	949	165	1.6
14	HIMACHAL PRADESH	12	17	0	61200	36	12	0.1
15	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	14	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
16	JHARKHAND	24	22	0	79200	302	226	0.4
17	KARNATAKA	30	25	197	799200	2906	815	0.4
18	KERALA	14	14	15	104400	1632	1399	1.6
19	LAKSHADWEEP	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
20	MADHYA PRADESH	50	48	3	183600	20643	4008	11.2
21	MAHARASHTRA	33	30	342	1339200	102	41	0.0
22	MANIPUR	9	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
23	MEGHALAYA	7	7	0	25200	248	53	1.0
24	MIZORAM	8	8	0	28800	278	34	1.0
25	NAGALAND	11	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
26	ORISSA	30	52	0	187200	5108	1477	2.7
27	PUDUCHERRY	4	2	0	7200	0	0	0.0
28	PUNJAB	20	12	2	50400	742	29	1.5
29	RAJASTHAN	32	32	0	115200	15897	6272	13.8
30	SIKKIM	4	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
31	TAMIL NADU	31	43	20	226800	84567	18797	37.3
32	TRIPURA	4	4	17	75600	0	0	0.0
33	UTTAR PRADESH	70	73	2	270000	1740	82	0.6
34	UTTARAKHAND	13	14	0	50400	0	0	0.0
35	WEST BENGAL	19	35	80	414000	0	0	0.0
	TOTAL	626	631	708	4820400	195938	50553	4.1

Annexure-V

Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Programme

Sources tested using Field kits since inception

S.No	Name of State	No. of sources	No. of sources tested using FTK	No. of sources not potable	% of sources tested during 2009-10
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR	0	0	0	0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	402118	68	7	0.02
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	19546	99	95	0.51
4	ASSAM	86539	17823	8580	20.6
5	BIHAR	92599	1575	141	1.7
6	CHANDIGARH	4	0	0	0
7	CHHATTISGARH	105353	4672	49	4.43
8	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	0	0
9	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0
10	DELHI	0	0	0	0
11	GOA	416	0	0	0
12	GUJARAT	119330	16625	1149	13.93
13	HARYANA	12296	304	1	2.47
14	HIMACHAL PRADESH	96777	7	3	0.01
15	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	4968	0	0	0
16	JHARKHAND	117476	5415	1053	4.61
17	KARNATAKA	107777	7954	1001	7.38
18	KERALA	17036	610	0	3.58
19	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0
20	MADHYA PRADESH	350642	179877	6315	51.3
21	MAHARASHTRA	72925	141	8	0.19
22	MANIPUR	4753	0	0	0
23	MEGHALAYA	24305	709	23	2.92
24	MIZORAM	1497	0	0	0
25	NAGALAND	1161	0	0	0
26	ORISSA	233747	64974	11803	27.8
27	PUDUCHERRY	539	0	0	0
28	PUNJAB	21920	339	2	1.55
29	RAJASTHAN	61798	3145	1453	5.09
30	SIKKIM	4633	0	0	0
31	TAMIL NADU	370829	24950	809	6.73
32	TRIPURA	11144	0	0	0
33	UTTAR PRADESH	582422	18229	2642	3.13
34	UTTARAKHAND	22859	1457	82	6.37
35	WEST BENGAL	109935	0	0	0
	TOTAL	3057344	348973	35216	11.4

Annexure- VI
Jalmani Programme
Physical & Financial progress as reported by States on IMIS on 28th April 2010

S.No	Name of the States	Target		Achievement (Number of schools covered)			Amount released			Amount utilised	Amount for which UCs Received
		2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	Total	2008-09	2009-10	Total		
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3449	6169	0	NR	NR	689.75	1,233.70	1,923.45	0	689.75
2	BIHAR	3831	0	50	3781	3831	766.16	0	766.16	0	Not-Received
3	CHHATTISGARH	964	0	0	NR	120	192.74	0	192.74	0	Not-Received
4	GOA	44	0	0	NR	NR	8.75	0	8.75	0	Not-Received
5	GUJARAT	2148	6681	23	3900	3923	429.66	1,336.30	1,765.96	408.04895	292.18
6	HARYANA	873	0	0	NR	NR	174.57	0	174.57	0	Not-Received
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	785	2960	0	279	279	156.93	592.12	749.05	0	156.93
8	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	2180	0	0	NR	NR	435.92	0	435.92	0	Not-Received
9	JHARKHAND	1253	0	0	1	1	250.59	0	250.59	0	Not-Received
10	KARNATAKA	2600	3543	0	3819	3819	519.91	708.49	1,228.40	524.03666	519.91
11	KERALA	1282	0	0	NR	NR	256.4	0	256.4	0	Not-Received
12	MADHYA PRADESH	2734	0	0	24	24	546.87	0	546.87	0.81	Not-Received
13	MAHARASHTRA	4174	4174	86	301	387	834.82	834.82	1,669.64	21.81	138.2
14	ORISSA	1730	1730	0	755	755	346.08	346.08	692.16	95.126	249.28
15	PUNJAB	817	1905	19	446	465	163.45	381.04	544.49	0	118.49
16	RAJASTHAN	3443	0	0	NR	NR	688.66	0	688.66	0	Not-Received
17	TAMIL NADU	2074	6426	91	1986	2077	414.74	1,285.11	1,699.85	250.91522	250.57
18	UTTAR PRADESH	6892	6892	0	6859	6859	1,378.45	1,378.45	2,756.90	1,320.00	843.4
19	UTTARAKHAND	711	0	0	NR	NR	142.3	0	142.3	0	Not-Received
20	WEST BENGAL	3016	3016	0	NR	NR	603.24	603.24	1,206.48	0	603.24
21	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	132	132	0	132	132	26.33	26.33	52.66	0	21.2
22	ASSAM	3524	3524	0	NR	NR	704.82	704.82	1,409.64	0	845.9
23	MANIPUR	276	276	0	34	54	55.12	55.12	110.24	11.5	55.12
24	MEGHALAYA	278	641	0	253	253	55.65	128.18	183.83	39.8976	50.23
25	MIZORAM	68	915	0	68	68	13.64	183	196.64	13.64	13.64
26	NAGALAND	248	248	0	NR	NR	49.59	49.59	99.18	0	49.54
27	SIKKIM	73	367	19	40	66	14.57	73.32	87.89	14.57	14.57
28	TRIPURA	401	401	0	300	300	80.28	80.28	160.56	60	60
	TOTAL	50000	50000	288	22978	23413	9,999.99	9,999.99	19,999.98	2,760.35	4,972.15

Agenda Notes for State Secretaries Conference Scheduled on 5th & 6th May, 2010

Review of Performance of States

A. Physical Progress

1. **Un-covered Habitations**: 40% of targeted un-covered habitations have been covered during 2009-10. Punjab has reported 90% coverage of such habitations, whereas Rajasthan and Uttarakhand have shown poor coverage of 23.4% and 25.7% respectively during the period.
2. **Quality-affected Habitation**: 87.7% of total targeted quality-affected habitations have been covered. Most of the States have shown more than 80% coverage of target. Some States like Orissa, Kerala and Meghalaya has reported achievement between 60% and 80%. However, States like Chhatisgarh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tripura etc has shown coverage below 60%.
3. **Slipped-back Habitation**: Most of the targeted slipped-back habitations have been covered. Almost all the States except J&K, West Bengal, Bihar and NE States (except Meghalaya) have shown achievement more than 80% during the period.
4. The coverage vis a vis target in various States under NRDWP during 2009-10 is indicated at Annex-I.

B. Financial Progress

About 60% of the available funds under NRDWP are spent so far during 2009-10. The State-wise details are indicated at Annex-II. Performance of States in terms of utilisation of funds are given below:

- (a) **Good Performing States** : Nagaland, Gujarat, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Punjab have reported more than 80% utilisation of funds during the period.
- (b) **States that require to improve performance**:
 - (i) Orissa, Assam, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya and Haryana reported 60-80% utilisation of funds.
 - (ii) Goa, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, J&K, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh have shown utilisation less than 60% of available funds.

Coverage of Habitations under NRDWP during 2009 - 10

Sl No.	Name of State/ UT	Target				Coverage*					No. of Schools covered
		Un-covered	Slipped -back	Quality affected	Total	Un-covered	Slipped-back	Quality affected	Total	% Total Coverage	
1	Andhra Pr.	-	8,374	126	8,500	-	5,340	217	5,557	65.38%	75
2	Arunachal Pr.	-	2,366	34	2,400	-	529	38	567	23.63%	103
3	Assam	-	16,132	6,868	23,000	-	5,954	6,061	12,015	52.24%	158
4	Bihar	-	32,760	7,748	40,508	-	17,067	10,036	27,103	66.91%	3,370
5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	3,551	3,551	-	10,639	1,230	11,869	334.24%	796
6	Goa	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	-	1,006	390	1,396	-	1,219	379	1,598	114.47%	269
8	Haryana	-	862	88	950	-	821	91	912	96.00%	437
9	Himachal Pr.	-	4,987	13	5,000	-	4,968	12	4,980	99.60%	1
10	J & K	-	4,699	1	4,700	-	76	-	76	1.62%	-
11	Jharkhand	-	1,420	132	1,552	-	14,744	220	14,964	964.18%	536
12	Karnataka	-	10,362	2,638	13,000	-	10,199	2,356	12,555	96.58%	515
13	Kerala	-	243	152	395	-	153	101	254	64.30%	-
14	Madhya Pr.	-	3,998	502	4,500	-	10,794	620	11,414	253.64%	2,010
15	Maharashtra	-	6,519	2,086	8,605	-	6,456	1,009	7,465	86.75%	47
16	Manipur	-	730	-	730	-	160	-	160	21.92%	1
17	Meghalaya	-	492	8	500	-	401	6	407	81.40%	349
18	Mizoram	-	300	-	300	-	124	-	124	41.33%	113
19	Nagaland	-	180	20	200	-	65	19	84	42.00%	-
20	Orissa	-	-	3,452	3,452	-	7,520	2,258	9,778	283.26%	137
21	Punjab	145	1,040	466	1,506	131	1,471	273	1,875	113.57%	492
22	Rajasthan	406	9,313	1,210	10,523	95	3,210	1,342	4,647	42.52%	80
23	Sikkim	-	300	-	300	-	110	-	110	36.67%	7
24	Tamil Nadu	-	7,000	-	7,000	-	8,239	1	8,240	117.71%	1,111
25	Tripura	-	1,786	1,346	3,132	-	110	733	843	26.92%	8
26	Uttar Pradesh	-	442	1,558	2,000	-	315	1,562	1,877	93.85%	117
27	Uttarakhand	35	1,164	-	1,164	9	1,191	-	1,200	100.08%	3
28	West Bengal	-	6,891	2,202	9,093	-	3,017	1,789	4,806	52.85%	5
29	A & N Islands	-	42	-	42	-	-	-	-	0%	-
30	D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Puducherry	-	-	4	4	-	36	4	40	1000%	62
35	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		586	115,034	123,408	34,595	158,003	114,928	30,357	145,520	91.76%	10,802

* as per the IMIS report on 28.04.2010

Financial Progress under NRDWP during 2009-10

(Amount in Rs. crore)

S. No.	Name of State/ UT	Opening Balance	Allocation	Release	Expenditure*	Closing * Balance	% Expenditure of available funds
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	437.09	537.37	386.79	150.58	71.98%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	27.47	180.00	178.20	64.85	140.83	31.53%
3	Assam	7.12	301.60	323.50	246.00	84.62	74.41%
4	Bihar	414.20	372.21	186.11	292.53	307.77	48.73%
5	Chhattisgarh	27.59	116.01	128.22	77.35	78.47	49.64%
6	Goa	0.00	5.64	3.32	0.00	3.32	0.00%
7	Gujarat	12.41	482.75	482.75	483.11	12.05	97.57%
8	Haryana	0.00	207.89	206.89	125.93	80.96	60.87%
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	138.52	182.85	106.84	76.02	58.43%
10	Jammu & Kashmir	237.91	447.74	402.51	272.20	368.22	42.50%
11	Jharkhand	61.48	149.29	111.34	86.04	86.79	49.79%
12	Karnataka	32.05	573.67	627.86	473.71	186.20	71.78%
13	Kerala	1.19	152.77	151.89	110.28	42.81	72.04%
14	Madhya Pradesh	33.50	367.66	379.66	240.63	172.53	58.24%
15	Maharashtra	192.26	652.43	647.81	481.09	358.98	57.27%
16	Manipur	26.70	61.60	38.57	32.19	33.09	49.31%
17	Meghalaya	0.18	70.40	79.40	55.17	24.42	69.32%
18	Mizoram	16.76	50.40	55.26	51.61	20.41	71.66%
19	Nagaland	29.61	52.00	47.06	76.57	0.10	99.87%
20	Orissa	25.56	187.13	226.66	189.22	63.00	75.02%
21	Punjab	6.54	81.17	88.81	80.73	14.62	84.67%
22	Rajasthan	3.79	1036.46	1012.16	352.87	663.08	34.73%
23	Sikkim	10.33	21.60	20.60	0.00	30.93	0.00%
24	Tamil Nadu	57.24	320.43	317.95	321.39	53.80	85.66%
25	Tripura	17.85	62.40	77.40	67.81	27.44	71.19%
26	Uttar Pradesh	173.71	959.12	956.36	555.80	574.27	49.18%
27	Uttarakhand	34.34	126.16	124.90	55.08	104.16	34.59%
28	West Bengal	20.94	372.29	394.30	390.76	24.49	94.10%
29	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
30	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
31	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
32	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
33	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
34	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
35	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
TOTAL		1470.75	7986.43	7989.72	5676.54	3783.93	60.00%

* as per the IMIS report on 28.04.2010

Agenda: IMIS Data Updation Requirements 2010-11

- Targets as finalized in Annual Action Plan (AAP) 2010-11 was advised to mark on IMIS without any delay. NRDWP fund would be released based on IMIS data only.
- Targets once fixed, no revision would be entertained in any case except minor changes.
- Focus area within the targets should be
 - SC, ST and Minority dominated habitations,
 - Quality affected habitations,
 - Habitations with 0% population coverage,
 - Schools and Anganwadis
- Progress on the above would be monitored periodically. So States should give priority on these areas over others.
- Physical progress, Scheme Expenditure and Financial MPR would be linked.
- No. of slipped-back habitations were increasing manifold. In this connection, lifespan of schemes to be monitored for taking action aprior to avoid slippages. If schemes become defunct or non-functional before its deadline, then it seems plan/ implementation was faulty and needs correction.
- All the sources irrespective of their past status, to be tested once a year for chemical contamination and twice a year for bacteriological contamination. Quality being the priority issue monitored at PMO, Planning Commission and Cab Sectt. The quantum of data shows either adequate no. of lab tests were not conducted or results of lab tests were not entered on IMIS.
- Entry of schemes/ water supply points in all habitations should be completed by June 2010.
- Data of areas affected by left wing extremism (lwe) is being filled by districts in the Planning Commission website hosted at <http://pcserver.nic.in/lwe> under REPORTS section see – “[Monthly Monitoring Formats \(Revised\) for Districts \(approved by Planning Commission, 04.02.2010\)](#)”. This data does not match with IMIS data. States should ensure that data is completely updated in IMIS so that the same can be ported to the Planning Commission website automatically, to avoid any data discrepancy from 2010-11 onwards.
- It has been found that many habitations in which schemes completed during 2005-06 up to 2008-09 have been entered, and yet these were marked as Quality affected as on 01/04/09. States are requested to correct the scheme entries or remove the contamination from these habitations. This has been facilitated through the Annual Data Updation form.
- Laboratory test results not being uploaded. Several habitations have been marked as quality affected habitations but the supplementary data of lab testing has not been uploaded. This may be rectified.
- There are many PWS schemes in which Estimated Cost of scheme is above Rs. 10,00,000/- but the habitations covered by the scheme are shown as only one habitation. Such cases may be corrected.
- Duplicate schemes should be deleted immediately.
- There are a sizeable number of schemes which have been taken up under NRDWP-Quality or ARWSP-Submission, under which all the covered habitations have been marked as quality affected. This may be clarified / corrected.

- It has been observed that most of the data entry is done at the time of review meetings/ video conference. This should not happen as data entry in haste may compromise its quality. IMIS updation should be consistent.
- Proper Infrastructure/Computerisation for data entry at district level to be ensured. Funds for MIS are earmarked under support component of NRDWP.
- Details of Panchayat Managing schemes and details of trainings organized for them to be entered on IMIS.
- Last date for Financial MPR updation was 17th of following month. This date needs to be changed to 15th, due to reporting to PMO, Cab Sec. & Planning Comm. If there are problems in data entry at district level, State should ensure data entry at State HQ, till the problem is resolved.

New initiatives in IMIS

- Development of application software for capturing water sources information on GPS enabled hand held device.
- Development of a GIS on rural water supply.

Data Entry Status on IMIS on 25.04.2010

S. No.	State Name	Financial MPR	Physical MPR	School MPR	Sources Lab tested
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	Mar-10	Mar-10	Mar-10	3.16%
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Nov-09	Mar-10	NOT SENT	0.96%
3	ASSAM	Mar-10	Mar-10	Mar-10	0.15%
4	BIHAR	Mar-10	Mar-10	Mar-10	22.56%
5	CHATTISGARH	NOT SENT	Dec-09	Feb-10	38.64%
6	GOA	NOT SENT	Fully Covered	NOT SENT	0.48%
7	GUJARAT	Mar-10	Mar-10	Mar-10	11.36%
8	HARYANA	Mar-10	Mar-10	Mar-10	9.25%
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	Jan-09	Mar-10	Mar-10	0.10%
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	Jan-10	Jan-09	NOT SENT	0.00%
11	JHARKHAND	Mar-10	Mar-10	Mar-10	0.70%
12	KARNATAKA	Mar-10	Mar-10	NOT SENT	2.93%
13	KERALA	Feb-09	Mar-10	NOT SENT	9.66%
14	MADHYA PRADESH	Feb-10	Feb-10	NOT SENT	10.12%
15	MAHARASHTRA	Feb-10	Mar-10	Mar-10	0.20%
16	MANIPUR	Mar-10	Mar-10	Mar-10	0.00%
17	MEGHALAYA	Nov-09	Dec-09	NOT SENT	1.42%
18	MIZORAM	Mar-10	Mar-10	Mar-10	18.57%
19	NAGALAND	Feb-10	Mar-10	NOT SENT	0.00%
20	ORISSA	Mar-10	Mar-10	Mar-10	45.70%
21	PUNJAB	Feb-10	Mar-10	Mar-10	3.43%
22	RAJASTHAN	Feb-10	Mar-10	Dec-09	29.49%
23	SIKKIM	NOT SENT	Feb-10	Mar-10	0.00%
24	TAMIL NADU	Mar-10	Mar-10	Mar-10	23.10%
25	TRIPURA	Feb-10	Mar-10	Mar-10	0.01%
26	UTTAR PRADESH	Feb-10	Mar-10	Dec-09	2.57%
27	UTTARAKHAND	Feb-10	Mar-10	Mar-10	2.01%
28	WEST BENGAL	Mar-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	73.26%

AGENDA NOTES ON REQUIREMENTS OF FINANCIAL RELEASE, CAG AUDIT & SOCIAL AUDIT

Requirements of Financial release, CAG Audit

Programme Guidelines stipulate certain conditions for release of funds. Finance Division of the department has been experiencing difficulties in processing the release proposals due to non-fulfillment of these conditions by the states and non submission of proper documents as prescribed in the guidelines. Further, it has been observed that in many cases either mandatory audit by CAG/ empanelled Chartered Accountants has not been carried out or Audit Certificate is not made available with release proposals. Wherever, such certificates are available, programme specific information has not been provided in the audit certificate; which makes it difficult to work out the position of fund released / utilized under the programme.

Therefore, it is proposed to disseminate the information relating to requirements for release of fund, provisions relating to audit by CAG and contents of audit certificate in the conference. The States may also discuss problems relating to financial releases usually faced by them.

Social Audit

There is an ever-growing demand to be more accountable and socially responsible. The community is also becoming more assertive about its right to be informed and to get involved in decision-making processes. Faced with these kinds of demands, there is a constant effort to find out new ways to involve the stakeholders and evaluate the performance relating to various social sectors schemes. Social audit is one such tool. It provides the ultimate users an opportunity to scrutinize developmental initiatives.

“Social audit generally refers to engagement of the stakeholders in measuring the achievement of objectives under any or all of the activities of a government organization, especially those pertaining to developmental goals.” **Source: Citizen Centric Administration – The Heart of Governance.**

Social audit helps to narrow the gap between the perception of the line department’s definition of services provided and the beneficiaries’ level of satisfaction of the service provided. Social auditing also enhances the performance of the local self government, particularly for strengthening accountability and transparency in local bodies and it focuses on the neglected issues related to marginalized/poor groups whose voices are rarely heard;

Second Administrative Reforms Commission in its 12th Report - “CITIZEN CENTRIC ADMINISTRATION-The Heart of Governance” **has recommended that mandatory social audit should be carried out for all programmes.** The Commission observed that the

basic aim of social audit is to have an understanding of an activity from the perspective of the vast majority of people in society for whom the institutional/administrative system is designed and to improve upon it. The Commission is of the considered view that citizens' participation in governance has to begin at the grassroots to build a healthy and responsive democracy.

Therefore, deliberation is required on the issues relating to implementation of social audit as recommended by the Second Administrative Reforms Commission. The States may also share their experience relating to social audit in the area of Rural Water Supply (NRDWP) and Sanitation (TSC).

Agenda: Inputs for Strategic Plan

Background

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 11.9.2009. Under PMES, each department is required to prepare a Results-Framework Document (RFD). The RFD of the Department of Drinking Water Supply for 2009-10 and 2010-11 is available on the website (ddws.gov.in) and provides a summary of the most important results expected by the Department for the year. The RFD will be used to

- (a) move the focus of the department from process-orientation to results-orientation, and
- (b) provide an objective and fair basis to evaluate the Department’s overall performance at the end of the year.

One of the mandatory action points prescribed for RFD of 2010-11 is to

-“Finalize the Action Plan to make the Strategic Plan for next 5 years”

A Strategic Plan presupposes existence of a strategy. Indeed, it is a more detailed action plan to implement the agreed strategy. A strategy is made up of decisions regarding

- where we are now – Vision, aided by SWOT
- where we want to be – revamping the Vision
- determining how we get there – Goal and Objective

The Strategic Plan is a more detailed action plan and an elaboration of “how we get there.”

The Department’s RFD has identified the following:

- 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.
- Objectives** In rural areas of the country,
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 households to have access to and use toilets;
 4. ensure all 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;

Approach and Timelines

Drinking will follow the approach detail below within the corresponding timelines.

1. **Define the aspiration** - Articulating core purpose of the Department and laying it out – 15 June 2010
2. **Assess the situation** – SWOT analysis – 1 August 2010

3. **Develop the strategy** - prepare a strategy and implementation plan for the remaining 2 years of the current plan period and next 2 plan periods i.e. upto 2022, share with States and obtain feedback – 30 November 2010.

Schedule of Workshops

NIRD Hyderabad has agreed to assist DDWS in the Strategic Plan process. A series of workshops have been scheduled with States. The Workshops will be conducted jointly by DDWS, NIRD and the host State, as per the schedule below:

Month	Location & Host State	Participating States
June 2010	Mysore- SIRD Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Lakshdweep, A&N Islands
July 2010	Chandigarh, Punjab	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Chandigarh, Delhi, Bihar ,Jharkhand
August 2010	Ahmadabad, Gujarat	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Daman & Diu, D&N Haveli
September 2010	Guwahati, Assam	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, Nagaland, Sikkim, West Bengal
October 2010	Hyderabad, NIRD	National Workshop

Points for Discussion

Suggestions are invited from all States

1. The Inputs to prepare the strategic plan
2. Holding of Regional consultations