

W-11020/10/2013-NRDWP
Government of India
Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

9th floor, Paryavaran Bhawan
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi 110003
Dated: 7th May, 2013

To,

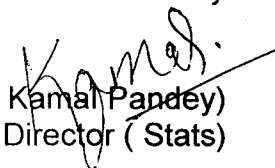
Dr. Pawan Kotwal
Commissioner and Secretary
Flood Control and Public Health Department
Government of Jammu & Kashmir
Civil Secretariat
Jammu- 190 001

Subject: Minutes of the meeting held on 21/03/2013 at Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi to discuss NRDWP Annual Action Plan- 2013-14 in respect of Jammu & Kashmir

Sir,

The undersigned is directed to send a copy of minutes of the meeting held to discuss NRDWP Annual Action Plan- 2013-14 in respect of Jammu & Kashmir on 21/03/2013 at Nirman Bhawan New Delhi for further necessary action.

Yours Faithfully


(Kamal Pandey)
Deputy Director (Stats)

Encl: As above

Copy to:

1. Director (Water)

2. Technical Director (NIC) for hosting the minutes on Ministry's website.

Minutes of the Meeting to discuss the NRDWP Annual Action Plan 2013-14 of Jammu & Kashmir State

1. A meeting to discuss NRDWP Annual Action Plan (2013-14) of Jammu & Kashmir State was held on 21/03/2013 in Conference Room, Secretary Office, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi. The meeting was chaired by Shri Pankaj Jain, Secretary-Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (GoI). Jammu & Kashmir State was represented by a delegation led by Shri Pawan Kotwal, Commissioner cum Secretary, Government of Jammu & Kashmir. The list of the participants is annexed.

2. The gist of the discussion is as follows:

A. Physical Progress :

Total number of habitations	Target (as marked into IMIS for 2012-13)	Habitations reported covered (during 2012-13)	Anticipated achievement	Target Habitations as per AAP 2013-14	
				Quality Affected	Non Quality Affected
13938	1279	722	1121	4*	1084*

* To be revised as suggested by the Ministry.

During review of the physical achievement on covering habitations with drinking water, JS(Water), MDWS said that the State should give more priority to lower percentage categories (like 0-25 % and 25-50 % categories) habitations during 2013-14. The physical targets for 2013-14 should be revised accordingly taking higher target under lower percentage categories (like 0-25 % and 25-50 % categories) and reducing the target under 100 % population category.

Shri Pawan Kotwal, Commissioner cum Secretary, Government of J & K, informed the Ministry that the State is focusing on piped water supply and hand pumps are used only as an interim relief.

Secretary-MDWS advised the State to take an ambitious target so that the State can reduce its high Opening Balance. He suggested the State to increase all AAP targets for 2013-14.

B. Financial Progress :

State had Rs 613.54 crore available (including O. B.) under NRDWP in 2012-13 of which, total expenditure in 2012-13 is Rs 348.41 crore (56.79 %) till 20th March 2013. The State will have a tentative allocation of about Rs. 532.65 crore (Central share) in 2013-14. The Programme Fund + 5% Water Quality Earmarked Fund allocation will be about Rs 476.29 crore, of which, 11.72 % fund for SCSP and 13.83 % fund for TSP components should be earmarked.

C. Water Quality

State has reported existence of 30 water quality affected habitations (22 iron, 2 fluoride, 6 salinity affected habitations) as on 1.4.2012 on MDWS-IMIS, of which 25 habitations were targeted and 19 habitations were covered in 2012-13. During 2013-14, 4 quality affected habitations have been targeted which should be revised to 11, considering only 11 water quality affected habitations are left to be covered with safe drinking water as per information provided by the State. JS (W), MDWS observed that the number of water quality tests done in laboratories and by FTKs during 2012-13 are low. The State should endeavour to meet the targets in both categories of 2012-13 by March 2013.

Secretary, Government of J & K, informed that the State has set up a total of 46 laboratories (21 district laboratories and 25 Sub district level laboratories) for drinking water quality testing during 2012-13. This has not been updated on online IMIS of the Ministry. State intends to set up two State level laboratories, one laboratory at Jammu and another one at Kashmir, for complete analysis of drinking water quality. State was also advised that bacteriological facilities for testing drinking water in laboratories should be strengthened.

D. Coverage in Rural schools and Anganwadis

As per DISE report 2009-10, the total number of Govt. rural schools in Jammu & Kashmir is 21,310, of which, the number of rural schools without water supply is 3471. State had taken a target to cover 3587 rural schools in 2012-13, of which 1187 schools (33.09 %) were covered with drinking water facility as reported on Format 2 (RFD target) of Annual Action Plan 2013-14. During 2013-14, 1506 rural schools have been targeted for drinking water coverage. JS (Water), MDWS said that the State should provide drinking water in all Government rural schools at the earliest. It should expedite coverage of all Government rural schools and should also target all remaining Anganwadis which are run in Government building in 2013-14.

E. Jalmani Programme

State has not been able to cover 2080 schools targeted during 2012-13 under Jalmani Programme. The achievement in 2012-13 against targeted school of 2080 is only 380 (18.27 %). State officials informed that terrafil technology has been selected for installation as a standalone purification units. The problem is due to Contractors who had backed out previously. However, the State will expedite installation of Jalmani purification system in schools. JS (Water), MDWS advised the State to also get the terrafil filters physically examined for any defects before construction

F. Sustainability

State had targeted to construct 331 recharging structures in 2012-13, of which 326 structures were built till January 2013 as reported by the State on IMIS of the Ministry. State is expecting to achieve 100% target of construction of sustainability structures by the end of March 2013. During 2013-14, State has proposed construction of 330 sustainability structures.

G. Support Activities

Performance of the State in expenditure on NRDWP -Support funds during 2012-13 is not satisfactory as it spent only 8.75 % of the total available Support funds of Rs 18.02 crore (till 20th March 2013 as reported on IMIS of the Ministry). The State was informed that since it did not provide data on MDI (Management Devolution Indicators), it lost the MDI incentive which is an additionality to the State for managing water supply schemes through Gram Panchayats. Secretary, Government of J & K, informed the Ministry that PRI systems were not in place previously in the State. However, the PRI elections were held recently and now the PRI system is existing in many areas in the State. He also said that PRI system is weak presently and there is not much impact of training on the people regarding awareness on water and sanitation and the State intends to focus on training of all the stakeholders. JS (W), MDWS advised the State to conduct an IEC workshop on water and sanitation. He also directed Ms. Shiny, Consultant-MDWS to send training materials to the State. Secretary, Govt. of J & K requested the Ministry that all training materials including Audio-videos may be sent to the State and the State officials would shortlist those which are more relevant to them.

JS (Water), MDWS also advised the State to install chlorination facilities specifically in areas, where drinking water sources are vulnerable to bacteriological contamination.

State officials also informed that the number of grassroot workers trained for water quality monitoring (mentioned in Format 3 of AAP Formats) as 46,184 is wrong as it is also inclusive of the training imparted to the schools .

3. Important Action Points for the State:

- I. State should plan AAP for 2013-14 based on total tentative allocation of Rs 532.65 crore in 2013-14 (as Central share) plus opening balance as on 1/4/2013. Of the Programme Fund + Earmarked fund of this allocation (i.e. Rs 476.29 crore), 11.72 % fund for SCSP and 13.83 % TSP should be earmarked. AAP should also reflect expenditure on SC and ST components. State should target to spend 2.83 % of allocation in one Minority concentrated district. . Percentage wise allocation for SC and ST components can not be reduced.
- II. State should increase target of 0-25 % and 25-50 % population coverage categories and reduce target of 100% covered habitations State should revise the targeted habitations for 2013-2014 giving highest priority to 4480 habitations in the 0-25 % population coverage category.
- III. It is suggested that AAP targets for 2013-14 may be reviewed under direct supervision of State Secretary- in-charge of Rural Drinking Water & Sanitation.
- IV. The expenditure reported by the State on online IMIS in the website of the Ministry is 56.79 % (till 20th March 2013) of the total available fund. It should update its expenditure (also indicating the expenditure on spill over schemes) on the online IMIS of the Ministry.
- V. All schemes taken up prior to 2007 should be prioritized and commissioned urgently.
- VI. State should mark all targeted habitations and other targets on the IMIS by 30th April 2013. First installment of funds for 2013-14 would be released only after the marking is completed.
- VII. Uniform Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Protocol, released by the Ministry recently, may be referred for guidance on water quality monitoring & surveillance activities. Technology Manual (Second edition) which provides detailed information on technologies available for treatment of various contaminants and cost of the treated water per litre etc may also be referred .
- VIII. State should raise the norms of providing drinking water to rural habitations from present 40 lpcd to atleast 55 lpcd. Piped water supply schemes, funded under NRDWP or any other external agencies should now be designed for 55 lpcd or higher. Existing schemes of 40 lpcd may be upgraded to atleast 55 lpcd or higher. It should plan to provide 24x7 water supply in pilot areas of the State.
- IX. State can take up solar powered dual pump piped water supply schemes for remote and small habitations on the model of project for IAP districts prepared by MDWS (copy available on website)
- X. State may take up integrated/regional Multi-village /large piped water supply schemes covering both urban and rural areas. The proportionate cost for rural areas may be booked under NRDWP.

- XI. As per DISE data, there are 3587 rural schools in the State which are yet to be covered with water supply. State should cover these schools with drinking water immediately. The targets taken for rural schools for 2012-13 should be increased.
- XII. As per Census 2011 report, 29.4 % of rural households in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, have to travel more than 500 metre for fetching drinking water. State should prioritise providing drinking water and tap connections to habitations with such households .
- XIII. As per Census 2011 report, percentage of households using water from uncovered wells, untreated taps and other sources in the State are 6.10% 33.40% and 21.60% respectively. Uncovered wells should be covered and untreated water from PWSS/taps or any other drinking water sources must be treated before supplying drinking water. State should take required action on these.
- XIV. PWSS coverage should be expanded and individual tap connections should be increased. As per NSSO estimate, State has only 36.64 % of households having individual connections.
- XV. State should involve ASHA workers extensively for promoting household tap connections and use of toilets. This should be taken as a campaign and should also be widely publicized across the State. The ASHA workers should be informed about the Rs 150 available as decided by the Ministry for promoting tap connection and use of toilet in each household. (Rs 75 for tap connection and Rs 75 for toilet construction and usage).
- XVI. State may hold an IEC workshop to prepare Communication Strategy and Media Plan. MDWS would depute representatives and other experts. There are 33 ODF (Open Defecation Free) GPs in the State, of which, 13 GP has less than 100% habitations with PWS. State should cover the 13 habitations with piped water supply in 2013-14. State should adopt conjoined saturation approach for provision of drinking water supply and sanitation. Under NRDWP within each category like 0-25 % covered habitations, it should prioritize covering ODF habitations so as to make more GPs as Nirmal Grams.
- XVII. State should target to cover all the remaining water quality affected habitations during 2013-14.
- XVIII. State should expedite according administrative sanction to all the projects /schemes taken under NRDWP after SLSSC approval. Time gap (after SLSSC approval) should not exceed 2½ months.
- XIX. The process of taking GPS coordinates of all drinking water sources in the State may be expedited.
- XX. State should install bulk meters in PWS schemes. State should undertake Water & Energy audit of large water supply schemes.

- XXI. HGM maps should be used to avoid decline in yield from borewells and handpumps. Defunct borewells should be converted into recharging structures .
- XXII. State should adopt conjoint effort in training of grass root workers for water and sanitation. Training should be designed in such a way that it should not be repetitive and desired output could be seen at field level.
- XXIII. State may get an evaluation study done to verify IMIS data of the State with the ground realities.
- XXIV. Training Calendar for 2013-14 should be prepared by May 2013 and implemented. State should train 2-3 VWSC members of the VWSC's in 2013-14, either as initial or as refresher training.
- XXV. State may try to cover institutional buildings like schools, health centres, Panchayat offices etc with roof water harvesting in 2013-14 under NRDWP (Sustainability). State should revive traditional water bodies using sustainability funds.
- XXVI. All drinking water sources should be tested at least once every year for chemical constituents & twice for bacteriological contamination. It should concentrate on bacteriological testing.
- XXVII. State should provide water quality results of all rural drinking water sources along with GPS coordinates so that a GIS layer on ground water quality can be mosaiced with the existing HGM maps.
- XXVIII. State should set-up computerized Call Centre, as has been done in Punjab, for addressing public grievances on drinking water. The work may be undertaken using the NRDWP Support fund.
- XXIX. State should provide data on total number of Anganwadis in the State. It should try to cover all uncovered rural anganwadis which are run in Government/community buildings with drinking water facility during 2013-14. IEC activities should be intensified with focus on inter personal communication (e.g. incentive to ASHA workers).
- XXX. State should set up DWSM (District Water & Sanitation Mission), BRCs (Block Resource Centres) and VWSC (Village Water & Sanitation Committee) at the earliest. It should expedite recruiting professionals in WSSO/CCDU, DWSM, BRC etc at the earliest. State may also create a separate CCDU for sanitation under NBA (Nirman Bharat Abhiyan).
- XXXI. State may take guidance from Chief Chemist, Andhra Pradesh on setting up of new Sub-divisional laboratories.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to and from the Chair.

Participating Officials to discuss Annual Action Plan (2013-14) for Jammu & Kashmir State

Date of Meeting: 21/03/2013

Venue: Conference Hall, Secretary office, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi

S. No.	Name	Designation
Officials from Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation		
1.	Shri Pankaj Jain	Secretary-MDWS (-in the Chair)
2.	Shri T. M. Vijay Bhaskar	Joint Secretary (Water), MDWS
3.	Shri G. Balasubramanian	Deputy Adviser, MDWS
4.	Dr. T.K. Das	Consultant (IEC), MDWS
5.	Shri Jaimon	Consultant (M & E), MDWS
6.	Smt. Shiny	Consultant(CB), MDWS
7.	Dr. Brajesh K. Shrivastava	Consultant (WQ), MDWS
8.	Shri Anishur Rahman	Consultant (M & E), MDWS
9.	Dr. G. Murugan	Consultant(Stat.), MDWS
Participants from Government of Jammu & Kashmir		
1	Dr. Pawan Kotwal	Commissioner cum Secretary, J & K State
2	Shri A.M. Lankar	Chief Engineer,PHE-Kashmir, J & K
3	Shri Ashwini Sharma	Chief Engineer,PHE-Jammu, J & K
4	Shri Imtiyaj Ahmed	IMIS coordinator-PHE, J & K
5	Shri Imtiyaj Ahmed	Deputy Director-Planning, Kashmir region, PHE, J & K