

W-11020/21/2013-Water(NRDWP)
Government of India
Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

9th floor, Paryavaran Bhawan
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi 110003
Dated: 2nd May, 2013

To,

Shri Sanjay Kumar
Secretary
Water Supply and Sanitation Department
Government of Punjab
Mini Secretariat, sector-9
Chandigarh 160 009.

Subject: Minutes of the meeting held on 28.02.2013 at Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi to discuss NRDWP Annual Action Plan- 2013-14 in respect of Punjab.

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 Punjab on 28.02.2013 at Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi for further necessary action.

Yours Faithfully

Kamal
(Kamal Pandey)
2/5/13
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 Punjab State**

A meeting to discuss NRDWP Annual Action Plan (2013-14) of Punjab State was held in Conference Room of Secretary, Drinking Water & Sanitation in Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi on 28/02/2013. The meeting was chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation-Gol. Punjab State was represented by Shri Suresh Kumar, Principal Secretary, Water Supply & Sanitation, Government of Punjab and Shri R.L. Kauldhar, Chief Engineer, Water Supply & Sanitation, Punjab. The list of the participants is annexed.

NRDWP

Officials of the Punjab Government made a presentation on implementation of NRDWP in 2012-13 and the proposed Annual Action Plan (2013-14) for the State. The gist of the discussion is as follows:

A. Physical Progress :

As per the data entered in IMIS, number of habitations in State is 15338. Under 20 point programme, a target of 1473 habitations was fixed. Against this target, 317 habitations have been covered till 31st January, 2013. State anticipates covering 408 habitations by the end of March-2013.

A total of 115 habitations are targeted in the year 2013-14 for 100% population. JS (W) requested State official to cover habitations with 0%-50% population coverage. State must give priority to habitations with less than 20 lpcd availability.

State official said that progress under World Bank assisted projects was not entered in IMIS. In the State, a Centralized Complaint Redressal System has been developed, which brought public credibility through Toll free Access for quick resolution of water supply complaints. Secretary DWS appreciated the efforts made by State in the area of public grievance redressal. State official said that though the cost of electricity is very high in State, because of which O&M has become a major issue, but still plan has been formulated for handing over schemes to local institutions. Out of the total households in a GP, if 70% households take HH connections, the scheme becomes financially sustainable. Water meters have been provided at household level, because of which wastage has reduced from 40% to 05%. Very soon computerized billing will be launched in the State.

Secretary –MDWS explained that in 2013-14, the Ministry wanted a conjoint saturation approach towards provision of piped drinking water supply and sanitation. This implied that while adhering to the priorities of NRDWP, provision of new piped water supply schemes should be targeted to habitations without piped water supply in GP's that had 100% toilet coverage i.e. had become open defecation free as per IMIS data. He said that as per IMIS data there were 947 ODF GP's in Punjab of which 205 ODF GP's had some habitations without piped

water supply. He desired that within the category of 0-25 % covered habitations, priority be given to coverage of ODF habitations in ODF GP's with Piped Water Supply Schemes (PWSs). Similarly within 25-50 % category habitations, priority is given to ODF habitations in ODF GP's and so on in the other categories also. The reason was that sustainability of ODF was possible only with full provision of PWSs. The converse was also needed i.e. NBA should target GPs where piped water supply was already fully provided to make them ODF and Nirmal Grams.

The progress during last year (2012-13) and proposed targeted habitations in 2013-14 is as follows:

Total number of habitations (as per IMIS data)	Target (as marked into IMIS for 2012-13)	Habitations reported covered by 31 st Jan. 2013 (during 2012-13)	Total anticipated achievement during 2012-13	Number of Habitations proposed to be covered in 2013-14 (as per AAP)
15137	1473	317	408	777

B. Financial Progress :

State had Rs 86.49 Crore available under NRDWP in 2012-13 of which, total expenditure in 2012-13 (till end of January 31, 2013 as per IMIS data) was Rs 70.32 Crore (81.30%). Under sustainability, O&M and WQM&S, State has utilised 100% of the available funds.

Secretary-MDWS informed that the State will have a tentative allocation of Rs 106.98 Crore in 2013-14 subject to budget allocation and of this, 46.45% should be earmarked for SCSP from Central and State shares.

C. Water Quality:

Total 33 habitations were targeted in 2012-13 and 04 habitations have been reportedly provided safe drinking water. State has proposed to take-up 10 water quality affected habitations in 2013-14.

State has proposed to train 11000 rural people for water quality testing, conduct 36000 water quality tests in laboratories and 25000 tests using FTK's in its Annual Action Plan 2013-14.

State officials said that in State there were 1012 quality affected (Uranium & Heavy metals) habitations, of which 220 habitations are not covered under any schemes. State requires additional funds for these habitations.

Secretary DWS desired that all water quality targets proposed by the State may be reviewed and revised appropriately. State should plan in a judicious manner so as to address all types of water quality problems including uranium in a time bound manner.

D. School drinking water supply coverage

In the State, no target for providing water supply in schools in 2012-13 was fixed. Only 02 Anganwadis were targeted for providing water supply, which was not achieved. For the year 2013-14, no target for both schools and Anganwadi is fixed. As per MWCD data, total no. of uncovered Anganwadi is 110.

E. Sustainability

For the year 2012-13, a total of 200 structures were proposed, but breakup was not provided. No physical achievement is reported by State on IMIS. State anticipates to cover conversion of defunct bore wells (10), Dugwells/injection/Skimming wells (10), Village Ponds/Traditional Water bodies (134) and Rainwater harvesting structures (25) by 31st March, 2013.

For the year 2013-14, the following structures are proposed:-

Conversion of defunct bore wells (25), and Roof-top rainwater harvesting structures (125)

F. Support Activities

State official reported that out of a target of 1210 engineers, 11000 VWSC members and 58860 grass root workers to be trained in year, 704 engineers, 14708 VWSC members and 792 grass root workers were trained till January-2013.

Secretary-MDWS reviewed implementation of NRDWP Support Activities in the State and said that State should undertake effective IEC activities and conduct training programmes in a conjoint approach for both-water and sanitation.

Action Points for the State:

- I. The expenditure reported by the State on online IMIS in the website of the Ministry is 81.30% (till 27th February 2013) of the total available fund. It should update its expenditure (also indicating the expenditure on spillover schemes) on the IMIS of the Ministry.
- II. State should plan AAP for 2013-14 based on total tentative allocation of Rs106.98 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 107.24 crore), 46.45 % fund should be earmarked for SCSP. AAP should also reflect expenditure on SC, ST and minority concentrated habitations/districts on IMIS of the Ministry from Central and State share.

- III. Percentage wise allocation for SC and ST cannot be changed.
- IV. All schemes taken up prior to 2007 should be prioritized.
- V. State should prioritize covering lower categories (0-25 and 25-50 % population coverage) in order to avoid audit objection. It should reduce targeting 100% Non-quality affected and increase 0-25% habs targeted.
- VI. 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 and World Bank, 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.
- VII. As per Census 2011, there are 5.7 % households in the State of Punjab, family living in which, have to travel more than 500 metre for fetching drinking water. State should priorities providing drinking water and tap connection to such households.
- VIII. Uncovered wells, untreated water from PWSS/taps or any other drinking water sources which are contaminated must be treated before supplying drinking water.
- IX. PWSS coverage should be expanded and individual tap connections should be increased. State should involve ASHA workers more 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 paid Rs 75 as decided by the Ministry for promoting tap connection and use of toilet in each household. (in addition to Rs 75 for toilet under NBA).
- X. All targeted habitations should also be marked on IMIS of the Ministry by 30/04/2013.
- XI. State should install bulk meters in PWS schemes.
- XII. State should cover the 220 uranium affected habs using NRDWP (Coverage+Quality+5% WQ funds)
- XIII. State should cover atleast 90 % fluoride affected habitations during 2013-14.
- XIV. 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.
- XV. The process of taking GPS coordinates of all drinking water sources in the State may be expedited. State may outsource the work to a suitable agency.
- XVI. State should get Water & Energy audit of large water supply schemes.
- XVII. State may conduct a workshop on training of HGM maps after June 2013.
- XVIII. State should target and take up schemes to provide water supply for toilets & hand washing also in schools.
- XIX. HGM maps should be used to avoid decline in yield from borewells and handpumps.
- XX. State should submit reconciled Audit Statement and UC of Programme and Support fund, if pending, to enable regularization of timely release of the NRDWP fund.

- XXI. State should adopt conjoint effort in training of grass root workers for water and sanitation. Training should compulsorily include exposure visits.
- XXII. Training Calendar 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. State should set a target of minimum trainings of 23544 (VWSC members & PRIs) across the State which includes training for 11772 GPs in 2013-14.
- XXIII. Minimum 5000 Grassroot workers should be trained during 2013-14 (Format 13) for Water Quality Monitoring by FTKs.
- XXIV. 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 fund.
- XXV. All drinking water sources should be tested once every year for chemical constituents & twice for bacteriological contamination.
- XXVI. State should provide water quality results of all rural drinking water sources along with GPS coordinates so that a new ground water quality layer can be mosaiced with the existing HGM maps.
- XXVII. State should try to cover all remaining uncovered rural Anganwadis in Government/community buildings with drinking water facility by obtaining figures from WCD Department. It should cover remaining 120 rural anganwadis in 2013-14.
- XXVIII. State should adopt conjoined saturation approach for provision of drinking water supply and sanitation. Under NRDWP, it should prioritize covering with piped water supply 204 ODF GPs without piped water supply.
- XXIX. State should approve the Support & WQMS activities Plan by May-2013 and implement it to fully utilize these funds.

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

**List of participants of meeting to discuss Annual Action Plan 2013-14 held on
28th February, 2013 in Nirman Bhawan, CGO Complex, New Delhi**

Officials from Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation

S.N	Name and Designation	Designation	Office Address
1.	Mr. Pankaj Jain	Secretary (MDWS) (-in the Chair)	Office of Secretary (DWS) Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi
2.	Shri T. M. Vijay Bhaskar	Joint Secretary (Water)	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation 9 th Floor, Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex, New Delhi
3.	Shri Sujoy Mojumdar	Director (Water)	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation 8 th Floor, Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex, New Delhi
4.	Shri G. Balasubramanian	Deputy Adviser	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation 12 th Floor, Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex, New Delhi
5.	Shri Abhishek Parsai	Consultant (HRD)	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation 9 th Floor, Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex, New Delhi

Officials from Punjab State

S.N	Name and Designation	Designation	Office Address
1	Shri Suresh Kumar	Principal Secretary, Water Supply & Sanitation, Govt. of Punjab	--
2	Shri R.L. Kauldhar	Chief Engineer, Water Supply & Sanitation, Govt. of Punjab	--
3	Shri N.K. Dhir	Superintending Engineer, Water Supply & Sanitation, Govt. of Punjab	--
4	Ms. Veenakshi Sharma	EE – CCDU	--
5	Mr. Ratesh Garg	Executive Engineer, Water Supply & Sanitation, Govt. of Punjab	
6	Shri Ishan Kaushal	SDE, CCDU	