

No.A-11012/08/2010-DWS(Coord)
Government of India
Ministry of Rural Development
Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation

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

Dated the 7th September, 2010

To

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

Subject:- Meeting of State Secretaries Incharge of Rural Water & Sanitation
on 22nd July 2010 at New Delhi.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of Minutes of the Meeting of State Secretaries Incharge of Rural Water & Sanitation held on 22nd, July 2010 in New Delhi. The same have been uploaded on the Department's web-site www.ddws.nic.in.

Yours faithfully



(Sujoy Mojumdar)
Director(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 RW and Sanitation

Copy also to:-

1. Sf. PPS to Secretary (DWS)
2. Technical Director (NIC) for uploading the above Minutes on the Department's web-site.

Ministry of Rural Development
Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission

Minutes of the review meeting of State Secretaries in-charge of rural water supply and sanitation held on 22nd July, 2010 at Conference Room of Deptt. of Drinking Water and Sanitation, 12th Floor, Paryawaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi

A review meeting with State Secretaries in charge of rural drinking water and sanitation was held under the Chairmanship of Shri Arun Kumar Misra, Secretary (DWS), on 22nd July, 2010 at Conference Room of Deptt. of Drinking Water and Sanitation with the aim of reviewing the progress made so far in implementation of the National Drinking Water Supply Programme (NRDWP), and the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) to upscale achievements, provide a forum for one-on-one discussion with the Secretary and JS, to seek clarifications and discuss programmatic issues and take concerted actions in strengthening the programme. List of participants is annexed. A brief summary of the issues discussed during review meeting are as under:

2. The forenoon session focused on issues pertaining to rural drinking water supply.

3. In his opening remarks, Shri T.M.Vijay Bhaskar, Joint Secretary (Water) welcomed all the State Secretaries and representative from the States and made a presentation on performance under NRDWP and Jalmani by the States. Secretary (DW&S) requested all the States to share the reasons for poor progress for having huge opening balances.

Bihar:

4. Shri Shrivastav, CE(PHED), Bihar informed about the progress made under NRDWP. He said that the State government could not fully utilize the funds received for 2009-10 but the State Government is intending to utilize the opening balance of Rs. 570 crore for various ongoing water supply projects. Work orders for an amount of Rs. 650 crore have been issued by the State Government. After the months of September- October the work for implementing various water supply projects will begin. For the funds received for 2010-11 tender for an amount Rs.250 crore are also floated. JS (DW&S) requested CE, Bihar to utilize at least 60% of opening balance i.e. Rs.345 crore for receiving the next installment. In response, he assured that the funds will

be utilized by the month of October and thereafter it will be reported on IMIS. State Government of Bihar has floated tender for both hand pump and piped water supply schemes. Work order for 3100 mini schemes is also issued. Secretary (DW&S) suggested that Bihar should do micro-level planning for undertaking training and awareness activities since the performance of the State needs to be accelerated. State Government was also requested to submit the report on IMIS by August- September along with issuing work orders for NRDWP-Sustainability funds.

Rajasthan:

5. Shri Vimal Kumar, CE (PHED), Rajasthan reported that the last installment of funds for 2009-10 were received on 26th March, 2010 and the State has also received Rs.350 crore for 2010-11. The State has identified 7763 habitations which are uncovered or partially covered. The State has prepared the Annual Action Plan (AAP) and has called for tenders but it will take time to prepare DPR. To cover 8990 villages, it will take 3 months time. In addition to finalize the tenders will also take 6 months. The State will be able to take up the works in the last quarter of the year. Due to geographical difficulties especially water scarcity, ground water depletion and quality affected habitations, the State is having difficulties in completing the target. Secretary (DWS) suggested that the State should finalize the water supply schemes for 9000 villages by prioritizing works in parts and the implementation work should be started simultaneously. He also advised State to differentiate between distress relief work and slippage back of habitation status.

Jammu&Kashmir:

6. Shri Angurana, Principal Secretary, PHED, J&K said that in J&K there are two departments viz., PHED dealing with water supply and RD dealing with sanitation. Due to presence of different institutional set up, it is difficult to have a collaborative plan of action. In addition, at present due to adverse situation in the valley, it is difficult to start the work and the implementation will began only after the situation gets normalized. The second installment under NRDWP in the last month were credited in TSC account and the PHED received these Rs. 178 crore only in the month of June 2010. The State Government has already utilized Rs. 40 crore and is planning to cover 1738 habitations with 600 water supply schemes which include both ongoing and new schemes. The States is also targeting 350 new schemes for 700 uncovered habitations with mostly piped water schemes. The State has priority to target the uncovered habitations and habitations with less than 50% coverage on the

agenda for the current year. He assured that the data on sustainability will be fed on IMIS within a week and by second quarter the progress report will also be uploaded. The State is also planning to construct ponds, check dams, rain water harvesting as a measure to recharge the water resources. He informed that they have outsourced all the training activities and also identified institutions for undertaking this task.

Maharashtra:

7. Shri Nipun Vinayak, Deputy Secretary, RWSS, Maharashtra said that the State Government was unable to start many works due to elections. However, the funds received from World Bank and Apla Pani yojana are already utilized. The State is planning to start the training for Pani Samitis and hiring engineers for service in Gram Panchayat. Annual Action Plan for covering 9745 habitations with a requirement of funds of Rs 1900 crore is prepared. The current funds available are Rs.703 crore. NGOs and social organization are involved in training of PRI representatives. The State is focusing on transferring the water schemes to GPs to handle it over a period of time. 5% Support funds will be utilized for strengthening the PRIs to handle the O& M of water schemes.

8. Secretary (DWS) suggested that all the States should hire the professional consultants in CCDU for undertaking the training and awareness generation activity on a massive scale. The States were also requested to appoint the staff at district and block level too. With the availability of sufficient and professional manpower at state, district and block level it will help in accelerating the progress. All the States were asked to give their views/opinion about the emoluments of the support staff for district and block level. As per the discussion, it was agreed that at district level the emolument could be between Rs.20,000/- to 30,000/- per month. At block level, emolument could be between Rs. 6000/- to 12,000/- pm based on experience and qualification. Secretary (DW&S) stressed that the training at district and block level is important and needs to be taken up by all the States.

Chhattisgarh:

9. Shri Hingorani, Chief Engineer, Chhattisgarh requested that the 5 % funds allocated for support activities be increased since, there are a number of activities to be done under the Support fund. He also stated that there is repetition of manpower for WSSO and CCDU which needs to be clarified. Secretary (DWS) stated that Government of India will examine the NRDWP guidelines and will clarify the staffing pattern of WSSO and CCDU. The GoI is also planning to prepare module for PHE staff. Secretary (DW&S) suggested

that the all the States should take the support of 19 KRCs identified by GoI for undertaking training and capacity building programmes in their respective States. The GoI will be issuing guidelines for Block Resource Center to the States shortly.

Karnataka:

10. The State of Karnataka has an opening balance of Rs.230 crore. Shri Ravi Kumar, Principal Secretary, RW & PR, Karnataka pointed out that the State is not aware about the breakup of the opening balances. Expenditure for 2010-11 is not entered online due to difficulty in IMIS for uploading district wise release and allocation. He also stated that the figures reflected on IMIS are not reliable and the State Government is doing an audit of the entire funds received and will intimate the GoI on completion. He informed that expenditure is not a problem; the issue is proper data entry into IMIS.

Uttar Pradesh:

11. Shri Shri Krishna, Principal Secy (RD), UP informed about an opening balance of Rs.90 crore and by the end of August, 2010 the State will be able utilize 60% of the available funds. In month of September, the State will send the proposal for second installment. The State is focusing on water supply projects for SCs/STs and minorities. Work for 80,000 habitations is under progress. Nonfunctioning water schemes will be revived. The State will be able to complete Jalmani target by end of September, 2010. The State requires additional fund for Bundelkhand and Vindhayachal regions especially for implementing piped water supply in 11 identified districts. The funds received for sustainability and support activities are not utilized. Mr. Rajasekhar, Deputy Advisor of the Department informed that the HGM maps for Budelkhand region are ready and the team of technical experts will be in Jhansi during 18th to 20th August, 2010 to train UP Jal Nigam engineers on preparation of district water security plans in 07 Bundelkhand districts of UP State.

Andhra Pradesh:

12. Shri B.Rajeswara Rao, Engineer-in-Chief, AP informed that the opening balance of Rs. 147 crore will be utilized shortly. He informed that all single village schemes have been grounded. During 2009-10, projects will be implemented in 8653 habitations. Work in 98 multi village scheme is under progress. The State has also prepared a Rs 250 crore convergence plan between MNREGS and 20% NRDWP-Sustainability funds and identified sustainability structures using HGM maps. All excavation works will be taken up under MNREGS while material component will be funded under NRDWP.

The State had organized training for engineers on how to read HGM maps for locating sustainability structures.

Bharat Nirman

13. Secretary (DW&S) requested all the States to prioritize their work and focus on quality affected and uncovered habitations that are crucial under Bharat Nirman. The states were also requested to focus on SCs/STs and minority dominated habitations.

Usage of 10% incentive funds

14. Secretary (DW&S) requested State officials to share their views on how to leverage the 10% incentive funds to ensure that single village and multi village programmes are taken up by panchayats. Principal Secretary, Karnataka said that the panchayats can easily manage single village schemes but there are difficulties in handling multi village schemes. In this case States could follow the Gujarat model of bulk water supply which is effectively managed by the community or outsource O&M. In Andhra Pradesh, the single village schemes are handed over to GPs, all spot sources are handed over to Mandal panchayats and the multi village schemes are handed over to ZP. The State RWSS Department had attached engineers at various levels of GP/ MP and ZP to provide technical guidance. In Tamil Nadu, the panchayats take over the single village schemes after the implementation while Comprehensive PWS schemes, O&M is taken care of by the TWAD Board. State Secretary from Uttarakhand stated that in their State all drinking water supply projects are based on demand driven approach. 800 new schemes are implemented based on community planning. In multi village scheme up to CWR level is maintained by Jal Nigam while the internal distribution is maintained by the local body. In Punjab the panchayat passes a resolution after the execution of the scheme. 800 schemes are handed over to the panchayats. Most of the household have tap water connection. The State Government of Jharkhand is working simultaneously on both software and hardware components. The States is running an intensive IEC campaign to bring awareness among panchayats to share the responsibility of managing drinking water schemes. Principal Secretary, Kerala requested that staff may be allowed at GP level under NRDWP. In UP, only handpumps are handed over. PWSS are not run effectively by GPs, hence they are managed by Jal Nigam.

15. Secretary (DW&S) stressed that the schemes which are not running are to be revived. GoI will also support the States, if the panchayats are willing to take over the internal assets of the scheme. Secretary (DW&S) suggested that GoI will form a Committee of technical experts and representatives of few State

Secretaries chaired by JS(DW&S) to recommend on how the 10% incentive can be best leveraged to ensure management of the programme by the panchayats. Secretary (DW&S) emphasized that some sort of contribution of the community is desirable for building ownership for the programme. States were suggested to take up 200-300 small pilot projects keeping in view the community contribution and intensive training as a criteria suggested in Swajaldhara guidelines. He also requested Gujarsat to circulate their training modules for village communities to States.

Data Updation

16. Secretary (DW&S) requested all the States to update the data on IMIS since it's very important especially preparing replies during the Parliament sessions. Shri Bharat Lal, Director (Water) suggested that the States should feed the activity wise expenditure from Support fund on IMIS whereas the UC can be combined for all the expenditures. States with the pending UCs for natural calamity funds were requested to submit the same.

Schools coverage with Drinking Water Supply

17. The progress of school coverage with water supply needs to speeded up by all the States. JS (DW&S) said that all the new Government schools constructed after 2006 under SSA will be provided with water supply facility by SSA whereas the other schools are to be taken up under NRDWP. Many states raised an issue on the discrepancy of number of schools reported under DISE data. Secretary (DWS) requested all the States to reconcile the school numbers since there seems to be large gap which needs to be bridged with water supply facilities before 2011. GoI will communicate to all Chief Secretaries and to Secretary, Education to release funds for school coverage. All the States were asked to report on IMIS about school target, achievement and balance number of schools to be covered. State Secretaries of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgar, UP, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Karnatak, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya were requested to increase their school coverage since there were large numbers of schools which are not covered with water supply. Rainwater harvesting, forcelif pump with overhead tank model could be implemented at schools as done in Mizoram and UP.

Quality affected habitations

18. JS (DW&S) pointed out that there are 1.44 lakh habitation which are quality affected out of which 80,000 habitations are iron affected. To address the contamination caused by iron, the State governments can use Terafil technology which is cost effective and easily manageable. Secretary (DWS) requested the 6 states with large number of iron affected habitations to take

immediate measures to address the issue. In Assam, the Terafil technology is adopted at both domestic and community level. In Karnataka the manufacturing of Terafil technology is done at local level. The representative from Orissa stated that in Terafil technology the rate of filtration is very slow and O&M is very difficult for the community filtration plant. Representative of Chhattisgarh shared that the technology developed by NEERI is more effective than Terafil technology. NEERI technology is easy to maintain and DST has also raised certain doubts about Terafil. The use of Terafil for domestic purpose is effective. Shri. Rajasekhar, Deputy Advisor informed that the model of Terafil technology is developed by IMMT, Bhubaneswar which is a reputed CSIR laboratory and had certifications of competency from various national and international institutes on effective removal of iron and turbidity. He informed that model developed by DRDO is also a very good technology for iron removal.

19. Secretary (DW&S) directed Mr. Rajasekhar, Deputy Advisor to organize a workshop for iron affected States on technological options available for iron removal with involvement of technology providers. To address the issue of fluoride and arsenic, West Bengal Government has adopted alternate safe surface water sources. Uttar Pradesh Government has also implemented arsenic removal plants. In Bihar piped water supply from alternate sources for 1600 villages is used to address the arsenic problem. Secretary (DW&S) requested to complete the alternate water supply schemes by 2012 to address the arsenic problem. States were also requested to find out an appropriate solution for identification of NGOs for community mobilization.

20. E-in-C, Andhra Pradesh shared that for fluoride removal the State had adopted various defluoridation technologies but they have failed. Thus for scattered habitations rain water harvesting is being promoted while in bigger villages alternate sources are being tapped. The State is also encouraging the community to recharge the ground water sources. Secretary (DW&S) suggested States to follow the AP model and provide treatment/ rainwater harvesting in isolated pockets. In extreme cases of fluoride contamination, piped water supply from alternate safe surface water bodies may be adopted.

Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance

21. Secretary (DWS) requested the States to report about the status of water testing laboratories and their functional status. He also asked the States to indicate about the use of field test kits (FTKs). As per IMIS data in 111 districts, water testing laboratories are not established such as in States like J&K, Nagaland, Punjab and Sikkim.

22. The State Secretary of Punjab reported that they have established the district laboratory and the figures will be uploaded on IMIS. In J&K the civil work for establishment of district laboratory has started and in next 3 months the laboratory will be functional. In Sikkim 2 district laboratories are adequate to cater to 4 districts of the State, as the population is low. They are almost ready and will be inaugurated shortly. In Nagaland 4 divisional laboratories are established but the figures for district laboratory are not uploaded on IMIS.

23. Secretary (DW&S) emphasized that all the district level laboratories have to be set up and need to have basic facility of testing and availability of trained manpower. Director (Water) pointed out that even though the laboratories are established in many States but adequate number of samples are not tested and reported on IMIS. Every source has to be tested once in a year for chemical contamination and twice- a-year for bacteriological contamination.

Field Test Kits

24. Secretary (DW&S) suggested all the States to share data about the use of field test kits. In J&K, VWSC members, anganwadi workers, ASHAs and teachers from village level are trained in use of FTK. In gram panchayat a committee is formed to manage the use of FTK and the kit is kept in school campus. In Chhattisgarh, the FTK is kept in GP office and Secretary of the GP maintains the same. Training is given on use of FTK to teachers and ASHA workers. In M.P, the FTK is provided to panchayats and 3.8 lakh samples are already tested.

25. Secretary (DWS) requested the States to identify and fix responsibility on who will be the custodian of the field test kits and carry out testing of water sources regularly. He also requested the M.P government to share their model on WQM&S with other states for replication. He also suggested that gradually the States should shift from handpumps to piped water supply schemes and focus on quality control. There is also need to focus on sustainability of water sources. He also suggested that the State level laboratories should also start to focus on testing of pesticide residues in drinking water sources.

Updation of IMIS data

26. JS (DW&S) requested that states like Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, UP, Manipur to update reports on IMIS about water quality monitoring surveillance programme. Secretary (DWS) requested all State officials to upload MPR regularly especially for LWE affected districts since the review on progress of LWE districts is done by Planning Commission and PMO office. JS (DW&S) requested all the States to reply to the pending VIP, PMO references and submit the status to the department at the earliest.

In the afternoon session, Shri J.S.Mathur, Joint Secretary (S & A) gave an overview of the issues for discussion for the review meeting. In his opening remarks, he stated that States must focus on achieving the physical and financial objectives set under TSC with special focus on accelerating the pace of achievement of cent-percent coverage in all Schools and Anganwadis by March, 2011. As per the longstanding demand by States, the support unit toilet cost for School has been increased from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 35,000/- (Rs. 38,500 for Hilly and difficult areas) and Anganwadi toilets from Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 8000/-(Rs. 10,000 for Hilly and difficult areas) w.e.f. 1st April,2010. IEC strategies for the TSC should be carefully designed and the State must provide continuous guidance to the districts to ensure that work plan is designed to ensure sustainability of Open Defecation Free environment. Progress in construction of IHHLs should be constantly reviewed and monitored at the State levels. The Department is also holding regional Strategic Action Plan workshops on TSC to strengthen programme implementation. Action plan workshops for the northern and southern regions have been held and the workshops for eastern/ north eastern and western regions would be completed within the next quarter.

Thereafter, various issues were discussed as under:

I. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)

1. Submission of consolidated UCs/ASAs by States for release of funds

Secretary (DWS) stated that with the special efforts made by the Department, as a onetime exception, 50% of the central share of annual eligible funds have been released to all the States pending receipt of the required documents. States should therefore make sincere efforts to submit consolidated UCs and ASAs for expenditure incurred under TSC as per instructions issued and format decided, so that the balance annual allocation can be made available to them. The second instalments of funds for the States cannot be released till such time as they comply with the instructions given by the Integrated Finance Division.

Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh mentioned that they have already submitted the documents which can be examined by the Department and any clarifications required shall be provided. States of Karnataka , UP, Nagaland mentioned that they would submit UCs and ASAs by 30th July, 2010. States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Gujarat committed to provide the same by 15th August. States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Kerela, Maharashtra, Punjab, Orissa, Tamil Nadu mentioned that the same shall be provided by 30th August 2010.

Secretary (DWS) stated that all States must submit compiled UCs and ASAs by 30th August, 2010. Queries were raised by States with regard to problems in certification by list of empanelled CAs circulated by CAG. It was clarified that since sufficient empanelled CAs are available in the State capitals, the documents at the State level, certified by empanelled CAs only may be provided.

2. Physical progress for the first quarter FY 2010-11 under TSC

The physical progress reported to be achieved by the States was analyzed. Secy (DWS) mentioned that the physical achievements should have been better as most of the States had sufficient opening balance. The progress may be accelerated in view of the fact that 50% of the eligible funds have been released by GOI. During 1st quarter of the year 2010-11, in coverage of households through individual household Latrine (IHHL), the performance of Chattisgarh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Haryana, Rajasthan and West Bengal were found to be below the national percentage achievement during the first quarter.

3. Financial progress under TSC - Unspent Balance in respect of TSC

It was seen that the cumulative opening balance available with the States as on 1-4-2010 was Rs. 816.90 crore (Central funds), out of which Rs. 167.22 crore has been reported to be utilized by the States. Unspent balance fund available with the States of Orissa (108.38 crore), Andhra Pradesh (98.84 crore), Bihar (92.58 crore), Assam (67.24 crore), West Bengal (54.56 crore), Rajasthan (47.51 crore), UP (44.88 crore), are substantial which need to be gainfully utilized by accelerating TSC in the respective state/district holding these amount. Some of the States raised issues of delay in crediting of funds. Responding to this, Joint Secretary (S & A) stated that the States must inform the Centre in case there is any delay in crediting of funds so that corrective measures like pursuing with PAO for early release can be taken.

4. Feedback from States on reasons for poor performance and steps taken to accelerate physical and financial progress under TSC .

The feedback given by the States was as under;

Orissa. Orissa had initially involved NGOs in programme implementation. However owing to the complaints received from beneficiaries regarding corruption by NGOs, the State changed the strategy and has transferred the funds to PRIs. Frequent transfer of District Magistrate/Officers in charge of TSC was stated as reasons for slow programme implementation. Many Sarpanches also are not showing interest in the programme. The State has now dovetailed the TSC programme with Mission Shakti of the State Government wherein SHGs are being used for demand generation and inducing behavior change for construction of toilets.

Andhra Pradesh stated that the availability of materials was one of the main bottlenecks in implementation of the programme. They would now be involving SHGs in setting up Rural Sanitary Marts to increase accessibility of sanitary ware.

Bihar : The main bottleneck in Bihar has been nonpayment of incentives to beneficiaries and non involvement of PRIs in programme implementation. Bihar is making efforts to accelerate the sanitation coverage by converging TSC programme with other programmes like Bihar Rural Livelihood Programme, Pulse Polio Programme and involvement of other stakeholders like Mahila Samakhya, Nehru Yuva Kendra for accelerating TSC.

Assam : Assam has taken convergence initiatives with NRHM and ICDS for accelerating the progress made under TSC.

Rajasthan : The progress of TSC implementation in Rajasthan is lagging behind because till now the entire programme was being implemented by PHED with very limited involvement of PRIs and local communities. Lack of political commitment, poor quality of construction of toilets, non availability of adequate water to ensure usage were stated to be some of the bottlenecks leading to the low sanitation coverage.

UP : UP has employed the strategy of active involvement of PRIs, Block Development Officers, training of masons, intensive IEC activities at all levels with the help of motivators. TSC has been given high priority by the political leadership by initiating the Ambedkar Gram Yojana with a special additional incentive of Rs. 2340/- for individual household toilets by the State Government. Usage of facilities, remains an area of concern.

M.P.: M.P. has developed an innovative model of convergence of TSC with MNREGA through the "Nirmal Vatika". Under Nirmal Vatika, the beneficiaries are given a package of services including 5 plants, 2 leach pits, and pipes for an average of Rs. 2500 per beneficiary through MNREGA funds. The savings from these funds are being converged with TSC funds for construction of and improving quality of construction of IHHLs.

Gujarat: Underground drainage is being provided in some of the villages through State funds, 12th Finance Commission and award money from NGP. Gujarat Government under its programme "Nirmal Gujarat" provides funds for Solid and Liquid Waste Management. Social mobilizers are being engaged at every block level to propagate and supervise the Programme.

Himachal Pradesh : The State has achieved 84 % coverage in individual household latrines. Incentives are paid to the beneficiary only on completion of construction and use of facilities. As a matter of fact there is an outstanding balance of Rs. 30 Crore which the State has to pay to the beneficiaries . Secretary (DWS) mentioned that availability of funds would not be a constraint

if all the documents are submitted properly and on time. The Secretary DDWS also stated that the assurance given by HP that it would declare itself as the 3rd Nirmal State by achieving 100% sanitation coverage in rural areas shall be kept in view and progress monitored for release of funds.

Jharkhand : The State Secretary suggested that separate incentives must be given for adopting Ecosanitation practices as the cost involved in creation of such facilities is high vis a vis pour flush toilets.

West Bengal: State Government has issued circular to Chairpersons of all Standing Committees at State, District, Block and Panchayat level for active involvement of PRIs, NGOs in all aspects of TSC implementation. Incentive for deserving APL families and provision of toilets in Anganwadis operating in private buildings was raised by the State.

Punjab: The progress on TSC has been slow and Punjab has been facing reporting problems on IMIS system which have now been resolved.

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

Secy (DWS) mentioned that as per the long outstanding demand by States, the support unit costs for School and Anganwadi toilets have since been increased. All States must now expeditiously take concerted actions for achievement of the cent percent school sanitation coverage. The States should also improve the quality of construction, and separate toilets for girls in all co educational schools. States whose performance are below the national average and need to make special efforts are Chattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamilnadu, Tripura, Jharkhand and Meghalaya. Joint Secretary (S & A) also mentioned the state-wise data gaps in status of coverage of schools with toilet facilities with DISE data. States were requested to set up coordination mechanisms with SSA, Department of Elementary Education, and MHRD for convergence of data and ensure that all schools are covered with sanitation facilities.

6. Provision of toilets in private Anganwadis

Some of the States raised concern with regard to provision of toilets in Anganwadis operating in private buildings which were not covered both by ICDS Department and under TSC. Jt. Secretary (DWS) clarified that as per the provisions of TSC guidelines, TSC funds can be utilized only for construction of toilets in Government buildings and "Those Anganwadis, which are in private buildings, the owner must be asked to construct the toilet as per design, and, he/she may be allowed to charge enhanced rent for the building to recover the cost of construction. Alternatively, the toilet may be constructed from revolving fund component under the TSC and, suitable deductions made from the monthly rental paid to the owner to recover the cost over a period of time. "For

new buildings, which are going to be hired for Anganwadis, buildings having baby friendly toilet facility only should be hired. In some states like Himachal Pradesh, Manipur the landlord operating the Anganwadi Centre has been provided with a toilet by construction of individual household latrine. However, in such cases child friendly toilet design remains an issue. In Gujarat, NABARD was supporting construction of toilets in new Anganwadis.

States were, therefore , directed to send proposals related to Anganwadi toilets operating in private building if earlier approved and proposed in the District projects so that the Project objectives may be recast accordingly.

7. Strategy for Nirmal Gram States

Sikkim raised the issue that G.O.I. must also devise a strategy for support under TSC for States which have achieved 'Nirmal' Status. The issues to be taken up in this regard would be of sustainability, quality issues, construction of additional urinals and toilets in schools, solid and liquid waste management, and menstrual hygiene:

8. Unit Cost of Individual Household Latrines

Secretary enquired about the various incentives being given by States exclusively for sanitation related activities. Rep U.P. mentioned that State Govt is giving an additional incentive of Rs. 2340/- under Ambedkar Gram Yojana. Rep Chattisgarh mentioned that the State Govt provides Rs. 1900 for APL families. Rep. Gujarat mentioned that the State gives an incentive of Rs. 1500 for APL families. Rep. Punjab mentioned that the State gives a total subsidy of Rs. 10,000/- for toilet construction. It was decided that as requested earlier, all states may give information with regard to the incentives being given at the State level. States were also requested to give any other suggestions in this regard.

Secretary (DWS) sought suggestions from the States regarding the adequacy of average support cost for individual household toilet construction. Most of the States stated that the incentive for construction of individual household latrines was inadequate. West Bengal and some other states also raised the issue of devising some mechanism for giving incentive to APL families as well. **All States were requested to send estimated cost of individual household latrines.** He, however, laid stress on States for preparing carefully structured strategies for inducing behavior change so that the annual IHHL targets were achieved.

9. NGP related issues

- Organization of orientation workshops for PRIs for NGPs by all the States to ensure that they were made aware of the requirements for attaining “**Nirmal Status**”.
- Completion of NGP-2009 function is yet to be reported by Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh.
- States to update online entry of NGP awarded. 658 NGP awarded GPs are not showing hundred percent coverage as per Online Monitoring Data. The major defaulting States of AP, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal need to update Data urgently.

10. 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, 35 districts have not entered the Annual Action Plan 2010-11 in online monitoring system of TSC. **These districts are requested to expedite the same.**

11. Data updation relating to TSC

• **Uploading of Beneficiaries details**

With the support from states, beneficiary's details of 93,52,613 households out of 2,33,94,208 Households are available on web-site. The balance details need to be filled up on regular basis to avoid last minute entries while reporting cent percent objective achievement for applying for NGP etc. Also there is considerable gap between achievements from Districts and Panchayat MPR due to non filling of beneficiary details which needs to be bridged. States need to take urgent action in this regard.

12. Information, Education and Communication

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. Detailed IEC guidelines were recently released by the Department and distributed during the last Secretaries Meeting held on 5th and 6th May 2010. IEC Strategies must include inclusion and association of CBOs/sociologist/anthropologists/Universities/Institutes/social workers with SWSMs, DWSMs, formation and activation of VLWSCs and synergy with NRHM, meetings of SWSM for reviewing position of TSC in State for ensuring usage of toilets and cleanliness of villages, Monitoring, regular meetings of DWSM at district levels, formation and activation of SHGs especially of women and training especially of women who may then be organized as Self Help Groups. **The States were requested to send details of good NGOs**

associated by the States who have contributed significantly in implementation of TSC.

Secretary(DWS) suggested that States may develop field level IEC strategies and identify mobilizers, motivators and leaders from the community who need to be actively involved in undertaking intensive IEC activities. Asha workers should also be utilized for this purpose.

13. HRD and Capacity Building

With the IEC and HRD activities for both water and sanitation being converged at the State level as per the revised NRDWP guidelines and funds for CCDU being made available through 5% of NRDWP support funds to be released to WSSO, several States raised concerns over lack of availability of funds and staff for sanitation related IEC/HRD activities especially where the CCDUs are separate for water and sanitation. Secretary (DWS) assured that suitable directions would be sent to all State Secretaries in charge of drinking water and sanitation clarifying that all CCDUs including sanitation CCDUs will hence forth meet their expenditure for both water and sanitation from the funds provided to WSSOs and **WSSOs should ensure that the adequate funds and manpower support is provided for undertaking sanitation related activities. He also mentioned that necessary amendment in the guidelines shall be issued if required.**

The meeting ended with thanks to the Chair

List of participants in the review meeting held on 22nd July, 2010 in the Conference Room of Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, 12th Floor Paryawaran Bhawan, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.

S. No.	Name(S/Shri)	Designation
Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation		
1.	Shri A.K.Misra	Secretary (DWS)
2.	Shri J.S.Mathur	Joint Secretary (Sanitation)
3.	Shri. T.M Vijay Bhaskar	Joint Secretary (Water)
4.	Shri Bharat Lal	Director (Water)
5.	Shri Sujoy Majumdar	Director (WQ)
6.	Shri Vijay Mittal	Director (CRSP)
7.	Mrs. S. Sengupta	Director (NIC)
8.	Shri J.Bose	Deputy Secretary(Fin.)
9.	Shri D. Rajashekara	Dy. Adviser
10.	Shri A.K.Saha	Assitt. Advisor
11.	Shri Ved Prakash	Sr. Consultant
12.	Shri Junaid Ahmed Usmani	Consultant (M&E)
13.	Smt. Urvashi Prasad	Consultant(SSHE)
14.	Smt. Jasmine Shah	Consultant
State Governments		
15.	Shri P.K.Jajoria	Pr. Secy, DWSD, Jharkhand
16.	Shri W.L.Hangshing	Pr. Secy. PHED, Govt. of Manipur
17.	Shri Sudhir Agrawal	Spl. Secy(PHE), Govt. of Chhattisgarh
18.	Shri Vinay Kumar	Chief Engineer, Jaipur
19.	P.S. Aujla	Secretary, PH, Punjab
20.	Dr. A. Jayathilak	Secretary, Govt. of Kerala
21.	Rajkishore Sen	Principal Secretary, Madhya Pradesh

22.	Gagandeep Singh Bedi	MD, TWAD Board, Chennai
23.	Jaipal Singh	Additional Secretary, Government of Gujarat
24.	F. Abdul Razad	Additional Director, Chennai
25.	M.S. Javed	Director (Bihar)
26.	S.Narayan	Chief Engineer ,Ranchi
27.	S. Rathore	E.E. Chhattisgarh
28.	K.B. Raju	Dy. E.E, Hyderabad(A.P)
29.	Shri H.K Higorani	Engineer InChief PHED, Raipur
30.	R.M.Tripathi	JD, UP Jal Nigam
31.	Shri Krishan	Principal Secretary,UP
32.	A.K.Shrivastava	MD, UP Jal Nigam, Lucknow
33.	Bhajan Singh	MD, Pey Jal Nigam,
34.	Shri G.R. Zorgee	CE, PHE., Kashmir
35.	Kevisekho Kruse	Member Secretary SWSM, Nagaland
36.	Anil Generiwals	Secretary, Sikkim
37.	C.P.Tongden	ACE,RMDD
38.	Kapil Lal	Director Uttarakhand
39.	Gotam Bhatachri	Joint Secretary, West Bangal
40.	L.Swamikanta Singh	Director, Manipur
41.	Shangriphas Vashum	SE, PHED Manipur
42.	Pankaj Jain	Resident Commissioner, Meghalaya
43.	Ziley Singh	Consultant, (Planning) Meghalaya
44.	K.Das	Joint Secretary, PHED West Bengal
45.	A. Bhattacharya	PHED, West Bengal
46.	Bappa Sarkar	Chief Engineer, PHED, West Bangal
47.	Narindar Chohan	Pr.Sect. (IPH) Himachal Pradesh
48.	DPS Baniwal	CE, PHED, Haryana
49.	Somesh Ch. Das	CE, DWS, Tripura

50.	Dalip Bakohi	CE, PHED, J & K
51.	Ashok Angurana	Pr.Sect. PHE, J&K
52.	Br. Iachotrad	Dir.(P) PHED J&K
53.	Sudhir Saxena	Engineer in-chief, PHED, Bhopal
54.	Shri Abhijit Dutta	Secretary, PHED, Govt. of Assam
55.	Shri Tomi Ete	Secy, PHE & WS, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh
56.	Shri Anil Ganeriwala	Secretary, RM & DD, Govt. of Sikkim
57.	Shri P.Ravi Kumar	Secretary, RD, Govt. of Karnataka
58.	Shri M.H.Khan	Secy, Drinking Water Deptt, Uttarakhand
59.	Shri Somesh Ch. Das	CE, DWS, Govt. of Tripura
60.	Shri Hemant Joshi	Director, CCDU, Rajasthan
61.	Shri Vinay Kumar	CE(Rural), PHED, Govt. of Rajasthan
62.	Shri S.R.Aggarwal	CE, WSS Deptt, Govt. of Punjab
63.	Shri Dheeraj Kumar	Dy. Secretary, WSSD, Govt. of Maharashtra
64.	Shri Togong Ketan	CE, PHED, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh
65.	Shri Shangriphas Vashum	SE, PHED, Manipur
66.	Shri C.P.Tongder	ACE(S/W), RM & DD, Govt. of Sikkim
67.	Shri Kevisekho Kruse	Director-CCDU, Govt. of Nagaland
68.	Shri Girish Chandra Rajak	Dy. Director, Panchayat Raj, Govt. of UP
69.	Shri Ziley Singh	Consultant(Planning), Govt. of Meghalaya
70.	Shri Kapil Lall	Director, SWAJAL Project, Uttarakhand
71.	Shri B.M.Hota	CE, OSWSM, Bhubaneswar
72.	Shri Anup Chhetry	SE(M), PHED, Mizoram
73.	Shri A.K.Shrivastava	CE, PHED, Govt. of Bihar
74.	Shri B.Rajeswara Rao	Eng. in Chief, RWS & S, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh